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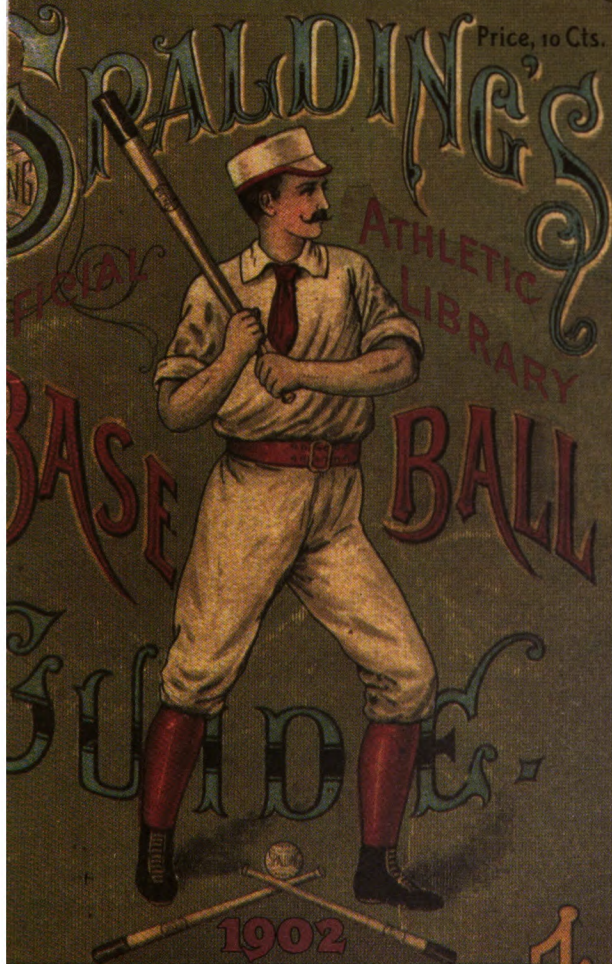


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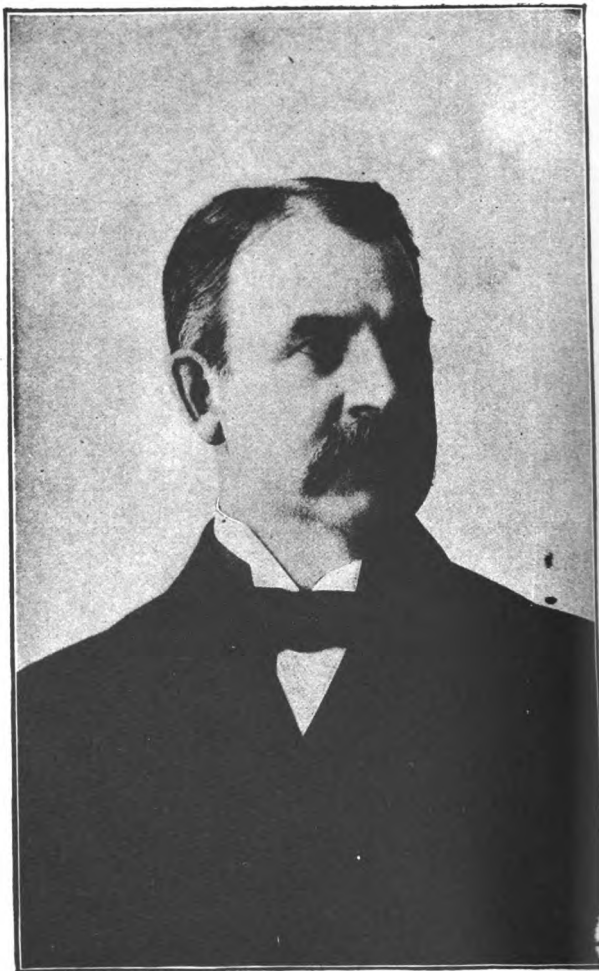
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A. G. SPALDING.

Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide

1902



EDITED BY HENRY CHADWICK



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Preface

The edition of Spalding's Official Base Ball Guide for 1902 presents a volume of interesting and instructive information on the subject of the American national game of base ball to an extent in its size and importance, as to make it a work of exceptional character. In the first place it is the most complete book of the kind ever published, as it not only numbers more pages of statistical records than in any previous issue, but also covers a wider extent of base ball territory than ever before. Besides which its special chapters, giving instruction in all the points of the game, embrace the latest developments in the study of the science of base ball.

A notable feature of The Guide of 1902 is its historical chapters, which give not only the records of the past quarter of a century of the National League's annual pennant races, from 1876 to 1901, inclusive, but also a complete story of the League's past decade of experience under the ten-year experimental compact, during which its championship contests were participated in by a circuit of twelve clubs. This year the Guide, in reaching its thousands of readers, will travel a further distance than ever before recorded in the history of the book; inasmuch as it will go to base ball clubs newly formed in Hong Kong, China, in Australia, in the Philippine Islands, in Cuba and Porto Rico and in the Sandwich Islands, not to mention its circulation by the hundred thousand in the United States, from Maine to California and Canada to Texas.

The Guide has, for the past twenty years, been the standard book of base ball, both in regard to its multiplicity of official records, and for the special chapters of instruction on all points of the game; while its veteran editor stands alone as the highest authority on all questions of base ball rules, and of instruction in the several departments of the game. This year begins Mr. Henry Chadwick's third decade of editorship of the Guide, and in one respect it may be said to be the culminating work of his half century of journalistic experience as a writer on sports and pastimes, which includes his important work of evolution in connection with his placing the game of base ball on the plane of the national field game of America.

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Introduction

The base ball year of 1901 was a year of exceptional circumstances in its history, as far as the professional class of the fraternity was concerned; and the condition of things which prevailed in the professional arena during the base ball season of that year were not calculated to promote either the welfare or popularity of the professional business. A spirit of selfish greed characterized the doings, not only of the majority of the leading players in the business, but also the management of most of the various leagues and associations of the period. Organizations established on the basis of a legitimate copartnership, in accordance with the old business motto of "One for all and all for one," lost sight of the basic principle of their league or association, and worked for their individual club interests only, under the selfish rule of "Every man for himself, and the devil take the hindmost." Not only was this at war with true business principles, but it was in direct opposition to the first article of the leading league's constitution, which expressly states that, "*The object of this League are: First, to perpetuate base ball as the national game of the United States of America; and to surround it with such safeguards as to warrant absolute public confidence in its integrity and method. Secondly, To protect and promote the mutual interests of professional base ball clubs and of professional ball players.*" To a large extent this excellent code of National League governmental law—which we quote, from the National League's constitution of 1901—was openly violated by more than one club in each existing league, alike in its spirit as in the letter of the law; and one result was the existence of a state of "base ball war" between the two most prominent base ball leagues of the year. With what costly consequences, the depleted club treasuries of the various professional organizations of 1901 plainly show.

Outside of the comparatively limited circle of the professional arena in 1901, however, the national game flourished to an extent never before equaled in the history of the game. More base ball clubs were organized and more games were played than ever before recorded in a single

season. Then, too, the games of the great majority of the amateur class of the fraternity—especially in the college and school arena of the game—were witnessed by greater crowds of spectators than ever before gathered.

An event of special interest to the National League in 1901 was the ending of the ten-year compact which was made in December, 1891, and which came to an end in December, 1901. The establishment of the twelve-club circuit of the National League in 1891, and which began its series of championship contests with twelve individual club teams in April, 1892, was the outcome of the "base ball war" of 1891 between the National League and the old American Association, two rival organizations in the professional base ball business, which went through two eras of revolutionary methods together at great cost to each, the one in 1884, when the Union Association sprang a war upon the National League's reserve rule; and the other dating the year of the players' revolt in 1900, the latter being the outcome of the self-aggrandizement of the class of high-salaried players of the arena who, not satisfied with salaries of \$4,000 a season, wanted to become magnates of a players' league. One result of this latter revolutionary movement in the professional ranks was the demoralization of the American Association and its final disbandment in 1901, a climax brought about by the Association's abrogation of the National Agreement compact, established after the base ball war of 1884. The National League, by this suicidal course of the American Association in 1891, found an opportunity for practically carrying out a system of professional government of the entire fraternity by a strong major league, a plan long advocated by Mr. A. G. Spalding; and this led to the reconstruction of the National League in December, 1891, on the basis of Mr. Spalding's idea of a model league. The evolution of the major league, however, proved to be costly, involving, as it did, the purchase of the control and interests of the St. Louis, Louisville, Baltimore and Washington clubs of the American Association, at an aggregate cost of \$180,000, one result of the "big deal" in question being the breaking up of the old American Association, which ended its ten years of existence in the winter of 1891 and '92.

This chapter is but a mere glance at the base ball history of the period; but we have given the historical sequel to it in the chapter devoted to the ten years annals of the

League's experimental era with its twelve-club circuit, from 1892 to 1901, inclusive, in another portion of the *Guide* of 1902.

The close of the season of 1901 was marked by an event which may be said to have been the entering wedge of a permanent movement toward needed reform in the management of the whole professional business, and that was the organization of the new National Association of Professional Base Ball Leagues, which took place in Chicago on September 6, 1901, and which organization was perfected at the important convention of minor league club presidents and delegates, held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York City, October 24, 25 and 26, 1901. Mr. Frank C. Richter, in his editorial comments on this meeting, in *Sporting Life*, of November 2, said: "The enthusiasm, harmony and disinterestedness of the delegates were remarkable; and their broad conception and intelligent execution of the great task before them a delightful surprise to the true friends of professional ball playing;" and he added: "With it all there was a dignity of manner and fixity of purpose that impressed all with a feeling that the professional interests of the great game, in its broadest field and its highest state, were safe in the hands of the new organization."



The highest score made by one league team against another in 1901, was in the game between the Brooklyn and Cincinnati, played at Cincinnati on September 23, the score being 25 to 6 in Brooklyn's favor, Hughes pitching against Stimmell.

The census of 1900 gave the population of the eight league club cities as follows: New York, 2,007,241; Chicago, 1,848,678; Brooklyn, 1,268,158; Philadelphia, 1,200,000; St. Louis, 687,585; Boston, 555,057; Cincinnati, 400,000; Pittsburg, 325,000. Baltimore exceeds Boston by 50,000, and Cleveland exceeds Pittsburg by 40,000, Washington being 294,674 and Louisville 232,000. Buffalo equals Cincinnati and leads Pittsburg.

The best financial record in a series of games in 1901 was made at St. Louis the latter part of July. The gross receipts of the four games were close to \$22,000. The Pittsburg club's share was \$9,000 in round numbers. The 25 and 50-cent admissions to National League games are divided and the home club retains the grandstand and box receipts in excess of 50 cents. This accounts for the difference between the revenue of the two clubs.

We have never seen any firstbase player handle balls thrown badly to him as Hugh Jennings does. No matter how low they come to him on the bound he picks them up with wonderful accuracy and skill. Of late, Jennings has been living at the base on badly thrown balls which he eats up with a ravenous appetite. He is as quick as a flash, too, in meeting the requirements of an emergency play. Brainy players, who do a heap of thinking in the game, are those who help most to win penants.

The Professional Season of 1901

The professional leagues, associations and clubs of the country in 1901 began play in their respective arenas under a condition of things in regard to the general prosperity of the country which gave promise of more favorable financial results than closed the last year of the nineteenth century, as business prospects were brighter than ever before known in the history of the American people; but this favorable state of affairs was offset, unfortunately, by the existing "base ball war" between the National League and the newly organized American League, the customary result of which was the existence of a demoralization in the ranks, as also of contract breaking, "revolving" and kindred abuses to an extent which disgusted the better class of the patrons of the professional clubs, and kept them from the club grand stands in great numbers, the outcome being the loss of thousands of dollars in gate receipts, which the prosperous times of the year would have otherwise presented.

In the historical chapters which follow this one we have endeavored to give an impartial recital of the main causes which led to the financially costly campaign of 1901 in the professional arena. Suffice it to say that what with an increase of abuses connected with the evil of "kicking" in the ranks, together with the dishonorable breaking of contracts by the class of professionals technically known as "out-for-the-stuff-players," a combination of drawbacks to financial success was brought about which only escaped club bankruptcy owing to the innate attractions of the game itself.



Last August catcher Nichols of the St. Louis team was the recipient of the insignia of the Knights of Columbus, a token of the respect and esteem in which "Nich" is held by the 150 members of the San Jose council, Willimantic, Conn., to which he belongs. It contained 32 diamonds, 16 rubies and 16 sapphires. The clever catcher was given an ovation.

The St. Louis News claimed that baseball became a society fad in St. Louis in 1901, the ladies being regular occupants of the choice seats in the grand stand at League Park. They were close observers and students of the game and not a few of them kept score. Most of the boxes were filled each day, and during the Pittsburg-St. Louis series they were engaged a week ahead.

National League Contests, 1876-1901

The close of the championship season of 1901 ended the first quarter of a century of National League history, during which period twenty-four different clubs represented respectively twenty-two different cities in the League arena, New York and Philadelphia being first represented by the Mutual and Athletic clubs in 1876, and again the New York and Philadelphia clubs in 1883. The first eight clubs to enter for National League championship honors in 1876 were the Boston, Athletic, Mutual and Hartford clubs of the eastern cities, and the Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Louisville clubs of the western. Chicago that year won the pennant, under the management of A. G. Spalding, the champion pitcher of the period; Hartford, St. Louis and Boston being the other first division clubs, and the clubs of Louisville, Mutual, Athletic and Cincinnati those of the second division. In 1876 the Mutual and Athletic clubs were expelled for failing to complete their schedule of games, and in 1877 only six clubs were in the pennant race of that year, Boston winning the pennant under the late Harry Wright's management, and Cincinnati being the tail-ender. In 1878 Indianapolis and Milwaukee took the place of Hartford and St. Louis in that year's pennant race, Boston again carrying off the honors, while the two new clubs finished as tail-enders.

In 1879 there was quite a change made in the list of clubs entering for the pennant, Buffalo, Cleveland, Troy and Syracuse being the new clubs to join with Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati and Providence in making up the League circuit of eight clubs for that year. It was this year that Providence, under George Wright's management, won the pennant, Syracuse being the tail-ender. The same eight clubs were entered for the pennant race of 1880, Chicago, under Anson, carrying off the pennant, with Worcester as the tail-ender. In 1881 Cincinnati was replaced by Detroit in the League circuit, the former club failing to make a satisfactory showing in 1880. This year Anson again took his "White Stocking" Chicago team to the front, leaving Worcester as the tail-ender. In 1882 the Chicago team won the pennant for the third successive time, and Anson* became the League's winning manager.

Worcester was again left in the last ditch, and in consequence a change in the circuit was made, Worcester retiring, as did Troy, the new clubs to enter the lists in 1883 being New York and Philadelphia, the latter securing the cream of the Troy club's team. Philadelphia made a poor show for its first year under a mixed management, its record showing but 17 victories to 81 defeats, the worst tail-end showing on record to that date, Ferguson following Horace Phillips as manager that year. Boston won the pennant in 1883 under Morrill as manager, Harry Wright training the Providence team that year.

In 1884 Harry Wright was given the management of the Philadelphia club, and Frank Bancroft, of the Worcesters, took charge of the Providence Greys, and Frank carried the team to the front that year, he being ably assisted by Radbourne and Gilligan as the battery; Joe Start, Jack Farrell and Denny on the bases; Irwin as shortstop, and Carroll, Hines and Radford in the field, with the Cuban Nava as assistant catcher. The team which won the championship for Providence in 1879 had been John M. Ward and Brown as the battery; Start, McGeary and Hague on the bases; Geo. Wright, shortstop and manager, with York, Hines and Jas. O'Rourke in the outfield.

In 1885 Anson's White Stockings team, after being second in the race of 1883 and fourth in 1884, took Chicago to the front in 1885, New York being second and Philadelphia, under Harry Wright, third. St. Louis came into the League again this year under the control of millionaire Lucas, but was left in the ditch. In 1886 Providence and Buffalo were replaced by Washington and Kansas City, and the newcomers were left as tail-enders in the race. Chicago took the pennant, and that year proved to be the climax of Anson's managerial career. Out of the six pennants won by the Chicago club from 1876 to 1886, inclusive; one was won under Manager Spalding—who retired from the arena as a player in 1876—and five under Manager Anson. Anson's team in 1886 included Clarkson, McCormick and Flint as the battery players; Anson, Pfeffer and Burns on the bases; Williamson, shortstop, and Dalrymple, Gore and Kelly in the outfield, with Ryan and Sunday as assistants. From 1886 to 1901 the Chicago club failed to get higher than second place in a race, and in the twelve-club circuit season the team did not reach above fifth place in any race.

In 1887 Pittsburg took the St. Louis club's place, Lucas retiring from the arena, and Indianapolis replaced Kansas

City, the advent of Indianapolis bringing Mr. John T. Brush into the League council hall. It was this year that Detroit was strengthened by the "big four" from Buffalo, and in this way that club managed to win the League pennant that year, their team including pitchers Getzein, "Lady" Baldwin, Conway, Twitchell and Weidman—the beginning of the era of a multiplicity of pitchers in a team—catchers Bennett, Briody and Ganzel, with Brouthers, Dunlap and Jas. White on the bases; Rowe at short field, and Richardson, Hanlon and Thompson in the outfield.

In 1888 and 1889 the New York team, with Buck Ewing in his prime as catcher-captain, and Ward as the team's strategist and general, aided by Keefe, Welch, O'Day, Crane, etc., as pitchers; with Connor, Dan Richardson and Whitney on the bases, Ward at short field, and O'Rourke, Gore and Tiernan in the outfield, twice won the pennant, leaving Chicago at second place and Philadelphia at third position in 1888, and Boston at second and Chicago third in 1889, Indianapolis and Washington being the tail-enders each year.

In 1890—the year of the players' revolt—the Brooklyn and Cincinnati clubs left the American Association and joined the League, the former club closing its Association history in 1889 by winning the American pennant, and the Brooklyn club signaled its entry into the League by defeating all of the League clubs in the pennant race of 1890, all of them being in a more or less demoralized condition owing to the secession of their star players to the Players' League, in which they expected to become magnates as well as managers. The Brooklyn team of League pennant winners in 1890 included pitchers Lovett, Terry, Caruthers and Hughes; catchers Tom Daly, Bushong, Clark, Reynolds and Stallings, with Foutz, Collins and Pinckney on the bases; Geo. Smith, shortstop; and Darby O'Brien, Corkhill and Burns in the outfield, with Donovan as assistant. Foutz, O'Brien and Collins are dead, and Daly and Stallings are the only players of the team who were in active service in 1901.

The year 1891 was another year of base ball war, alike in the American Association as in the National League, all due to the revolt of 1890 and its season of demoralization in the ranks. In this year the League pennant race resulted in the Boston team getting to the front in the race for the first time since 1883, its team including Clarkson, Nichols and Staley as pitchers; Bennett and Ganzel, catch-

ers; Tucker, Quinn and Nash on the bases; Long, short-stop, and Lowe, Brodie and Stovey in the outfield. The American Association had a Boston team in 1891, which won the Association pennant, as Louisville had done the year before, the eight Association clubs in 1891 including Boston, St. Louis, Baltimore, Athletic, Milwaukee, Columbus, Louisville and Washington. It was the year that the Association broke the national agreement, and then, in common parlance, "went to the dogs."

This chapter of pennant race history has a sequel which will be found in the ten years of League history from 1892 to 1901, inclusive, in the special chapter devoted to the subject, which will be found elsewhere.



The Twenty-Five-Year Pennant Race Record

We now devote a few pages to several records connected with the National League pennant races from 1876 to 1901, inclusive. The first table is that giving the names of the clubs which are credited with winning League pennants during the past twenty-five years, as also the figures of the games won, lost and played by the twenty-five champion teams, with their percentage of victories, together with the names of the club managers, and the number of clubs in each pennant race from 1876 to 1901, inclusive. Here is the record in question:

Years.	Winners.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Managers.	No. Clubs.
1876.....	Chicago	53	14	.788	Spalding	8
1877.....	Boston	31	17	.648	H. Wright	8
1878.....	Boston	41	19	.680	H. Wright	8
1879.....	Providence	55	28	.705	Geo. Wright	8
1880.....	Chicago	67	17	.798	Anson	8
1881.....	Chicago	58	28	.687	Anson	8
1882.....	Chicago	55	29	.658	Anson	8
1883.....	Boston	68	35	.643	Morrill	8
1884.....	Providence	84	28	.750	Bancroft	8
1885.....	Chicago	87	25	.776	Anson	8
1886.....	Chicago	90	34	.725	Anson	8
1887.....	Detroit	79	45	.637	Watkins	8
1888.....	New York	84	47	.641	Mutrie	8
1889.....	New York	88	43	.669	Mutrie	8
1890.....	Brooklyn	86	43	.667	McGunnigle	8
1891.....	Boston	87	51	.630	Selee	8
1892.....	Boston	102	48	.680	Selee	12
1893.....	Boston	86	43	.667	Selee	12
1894.....	Baltimore	89	39	.695	Hanlon	12
1895.....	Baltimore	87	43	.669	Hanlon	12
1896.....	Baltimore	90	39	.698	Hanlon	12
1897.....	Boston	98	39	.705	Selee	12
1898.....	Boston	102	47	.685	Selee	12
1899.....	Brooklyn	101	47	.683	Hanlon	12
1900.....	Brooklyn	83	54	.603	Hanlon	8
1901.....	Pittsburg	90	49	.647	Clarke	8

The following summary record shows the number of years each of the clubs which have participated in League pennant races since 1876 have been in the League arena:

Clubs.	Years.	Clubs.	Years.
Boston	25	Baltimore	8
Chicago	25	Buffalo	8
Cincinnati	18	Detroit	8
Cleveland	18	Troy	4
St. Louis	15	Worcester	3
Pittsburg	15	Hartford	2
New York	14	Athletic	1
Philadelphia	14	Mutual	1
Washington	12	Indianapolis	1
Brooklyn	12	Milwaukee	1
Louisville	10	Syracuse	1
Providence	8	Kansas City	1

Another summary record is that showing the year in which each of the clubs entered the League:

Club.	Year.	Club.	Year.
Boston	1876	Cleveland	1879
Chicago	1876	Troy	1879
St. Louis	1876	Syracuse	1879
Cincinnati	1876	Worcester	1880
Hartford	1876	Detroit	1881
Louisville	1876	New York	1883
Athletic	1876	Philadelphia	1883
Mutual	1876	Washington	1886
Providence	1878	Pittsburg	1887
Indianapolis	1878	Kansas City	1887
Milwaukee	1878	Brooklyn	1890
Buffalo	1879	Baltimore	1892

During the twenty-five years of pennant races in the League arena only twelve different club managers took their teams to the front in the races, and of these only six had entire control of their teams. In the quarter of a century of pennant racing only eight out of the twenty-four clubs which entered for the League pennant in that period reached the goal. Of these Boston won eight races; Chicago, six; Baltimore, five; Brooklyn, three; Providence, two; New York, two, and Detroit and Pittsburg one each. Of the eight League clubs of 1901, Philadelphia, St. Louis and Cincinnati have yet to win a pennant. The Chicago club scored the highest percentage figures in a pennant race during the twenty-five seasons, viz., .798 in 1880, the Brooklyn club's percentage figures—.603 in 1900—being the smallest on record. Boston's total games won in a single season included 102 games in 1892 and 102 in 1898, Brooklyn being next with 101 in 1899. Boston had the smallest total of games in a season in 1877, viz., 31.

The Ten Years' History of the Major League From 1891 to 1901

The closing of the ten years of League history, from the spring of 1892 to the fall of 1901, during which decade it existed as a twelve-club organization, calls for a special review of the ten seasons of championship contests which began in April, 1892, and ended in October, 1901; and this review constitutes the principal feature of the *League Guide* of 1902. By way of introduction to this historical chapter, we present a brief record of the leading events which have marked the rise and progress of professional base ball since the organization of the first National Association of Professional Base Ball Players in 1871:

From the very inception of the National League up to the beginning of the decade of the nineties the National League found itself antagonized by the worst elements of professional ball playing. At first downright "crookedness" raised its hideous head; then came the era of that other phase of professional dishonesty, contract breaking; while drunkenness in the ranks prevailed to such an extent as to make it a serious obstacle to successful progress. All these elements of opposition to playing the game in its integrity, were, of necessity, obliged to be met and conquered by arbitrary enactments and coercive measures, which would naturally be objectionable under a better conditions of things. Experience, in fact, taught the National League that nothing short of the strong and ungloved hand was able to cope successfully against the evils of the era of the rule of the rough element in the professional fraternity. "Out of evil cometh good," says Scripture, and the costly revolt of 1890, which got away with hundreds of thousands of dollars of the capitalists' money—not that of the players, be it remembered—followed, as it was, by the war between the old American Association and the League in 1891—still more disastrous in the financial losses involved—had one compensating effect to offset its damaging influence, and that was that it afforded the various club magnates an opportunity to adopt a system of reorganization in their business calculated to enable them to manage their club affairs on true business principles, which it was next to impossible for them to do before.

This brief resume of early League history brings us up to the period of the close of the base ball war of 1891.

when the factional fight of that year, between the American Association and the National League, ended in December, 1891, in the reconstruction of the National League on the basis of a twelve-club circuit of clubs. Prior to 1892 the National League circuit had comprised eight clubs in its circuit ever since its organization in 1876, except in 1877 and 1878, when only six clubs were in the League circuit. The competing eight clubs in 1891 were Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Brooklyn as the eastern section, and Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati and Pittsburg as the western, Boston that year winning the pennant, with Pittsburg as the tail-ender.



The League Season of 1892

In 1892 the League was reconstructed on the basis of one all-powerful and controlling organization to govern the entire professional base ball fraternity. The addition made to the League circuit in 1892 included the St. Louis and Louisville clubs of the west, and the Baltimore and Washington clubs of the east, the loss of these four clubs, of course, breaking up the American Association, which had existed from 1882 to 1901, the latter withdrawing from the National Agreement in 1891, thereby giving the Association its death blow.

In reviewing the ten years' history of the National League during the decade of its twelve-club circuit experiment, we shall confine our comments chiefly to the main features of each season's championship campaign, beginning with the exceptional season of 1892, in which the pennant race was made a double one, the first half beginning in April and ending in July; the second half beginning in July and ending in October. The end of the campaign of the first half of the season left Boston in the lead, with Brooklyn second and Philadelphia third; Cincinnati, Cleveland and Pittsburg completing the first six clubs in the half season race. The close of the second campaign, however, saw Cleveland in the van, with Boston second and Brooklyn third; Pittsburg, Philadelphia and New York following in order, Cincinnati having been driven into the ranks of the second division, while Baltimore was left as the tail-ender in the first half and Washington in the second half. This left the Bostons and Cleverlands as contestants for championship honors for the full season of

1892; and as the Bostons won easily in their world's championship series, they carried off the honors for 1892. A noteworthy fact in connection with this closing series of contests was that the scheduled games were not played to a finish, thereby avoiding all possible charges of hippodroming in connection with them. The record of the two campaigns of 1892 is appended.

FIRST HALF.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Boston	52	23	.703	Washington ..	35	41	.461
Brooklyn	51	26	.662	Chicago	31	39	.443
Philadelphia ..	46	30	.605	St. Louis	31	42	.426
Cincinnati ..	44	31	.587	New York	31	43	.419
Cleveland	40	33	.548	Louisville	30	47	.390
Pittsburg	37	39	.487	Baltimore	20	55	.267

SECOND HALF.

Cleveland	53	26	.697	Chicago	39	37	.513
Boston	50	26	.658	Cincinnati	38	37	.507
Brooklyn	44	33	.571	Louisville	33	42	.440
Pittsburg	43	34	.558	Baltimore	26	46	.361
Philadelphia ..	41	36	.532	St. Louis	25	52	.326
New York	40	37	.519	Washington ..	23	52	.307

The full table showing the victories and defeats scored by each club with every other club in 1892 is appended:

CLUBS.	Boston.	Cleveland.	Brooklyn.	Philadelphia.	Cincinnati.	Pittsburg.	Chicago.	New York.	Louisville.	Washington.	St. Louis.	Baltimore.	Won.	Per Cent.
Boston		8	9	6	8	7	10	11	12	11	7	13	102	.680
Cleveland	6		6	10	9	7	9	8	13	6	8	11	93	.624
Brooklyn	5	8		9	6	10	10	7	9	10	9	12	95	.617
Philadelphia ..	7	4	5		9	8	9	9	10	9	7	10	87	.569
Cincinnati	5	5	8	5		5	7	8	7	10	12	10	82	.547
Pittsburg	6	7	4	6	9		7	10	6	6	10	9	80	.523
Chicago	4	3	4	5	6	7		10	5	12	7	7	70	.479
New York	3	5	7	5	6	4	4		10	9	9	9	71	.470
Louisville	2	1	5	4	6	8	9	4		8	9	8	63	.414
Washington	3	8	4	5	3	8	2	4	6		8	7	58	.384
St. Louis	7	5	5	7	2	4	5	4	5	6		6	56	.373
Baltimore	0	2	2	4	4	5	4	5	6	6	8		46	.313
Lost	48	56	59	66	68	73	76	80	89	93	94	101	903	

It will be seen that the Boston club led the whole twelve clubs in the pennant race of 1892, leaving the Cleveland club second and the Brooklyn club third; the Philadelphia, Cincinnati and Pittsburg clubs completing the list of the six leading clubs, while the six tail-enders were Chicago, New York, Louisville, Washington, St. Louis and Balti-

more, the latter club's heavy handicap of its first half of the season overweighting it for the second half, thereby leaving the club finally as occupants of the last ditch in the full season's record. The difference in percentage points between the leading and tail-end clubs in 1892 was .367.

It had been confidently expected by the more sanguine magnates of the reorganized League when the combination was effected during the winter of 1891 and 1892 that the ensuing season of 1892 would see a reaction take place in the professional arena in the way of a return to the large patronage which had marked the season of 1889—the season prior to the revolutionary period inaugurated in 1890—and that the new League, with peace once more reigning in the base ball world, would regain its lost financial prosperity. But in making this calculation the magnates in question lost sight of two or three important facts; and these were the handicapping they would naturally be subjected to in the commencement: First, of the continuance of high salaries paid to star players of the fraternity, and, secondly, the introduction of strong rival attractions in the sporting arena, well calculated to draw the fickle class of the public from their first love—the old popular national game of base ball.

In consequence the season of 1892, with its double championship campaign, failed to be as advantageous as expected, in a paying point of view, owing to the faulty manner in which it was arranged.

The idea of a double championship season was a good one; but the mistake committed was in not making the divided campaigns into those of sectional club championships. With the new twelve-club league governing the entire professional fraternity, the right way would have been to have made the divided season one representative of the championship of its eastern and western branches; each of the six clubs playing first for the championship of its own section, and on its own club grounds, from April to the close of July, and then using up the balance of the season in playing the six eastern clubs against the six western for the championship of the United States. By this means four of the six costly trips of the whole season would have been avoided, and an exciting series of games could have been introduced at a period of the season when the pennant race each year generally lost much of its interest.

We have given more space to the season's statistics of 1892 than to the campaigns which followed on account of the exceptional character of the season's pennant race.

It is worthy of note that, despite the fact that there were several important drawbacks calculated to handicap the season of 1892 as to its financial outcome, the aggregate receipts of the twelve clubs that year exceeded a million of dollars. But the players came in for the largest share of the receipts, the war of 1891, with its rivalry for star players, having obliged the League clubs to accede to the salary demands of the players, the latter using the rival clubs of 1891 to keep up the fancy salaries of that year, this being an invariable result of all base ball wars of the kind in the professional base ball arena, as was proved in 1884, 1890, 1891 and in 1901. Experience has shown that during these special years of demoralization circumstances have so favored the players that they have been able to force the clubs to come to their high terms, and to submit to an exaction which a fair business basis would not admit of; and the result has been that at the close of each of these seasons of "base ball wars" the players have been found to have eaten up most of the profits of the campaign, leaving the majority of the clubs to feed upon the husks.



The League Season of 1893

In 1893 the League returned to its old plan of an undivided season, not that the double season plan of 1892 had been a decided failure, but from the fact that it did not result in the success anticipated. In the campaign of 1893 Boston again proved successful; but Cleveland had to be content with third position, as Pittsburg stood a good second to Boston, that club making a very fine rally this year and pushing Cleveland out of second place, which that club had held in 1892; Philadelphia, New York and Brooklyn being the next three on the list of the first division clubs of the season, leaving St. Louis, Louisville and Washington as the three tail-enders.

Here is the record in full:

RECORD OF 1893.

CLUBS.	Boston.	Pittsburg.	Cleveland.	Philadelphia.	New York.	Brooklyn.	Cincinnati.	Baltimore.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Louisville.	Washington.	Won.	Per cent.
Boston		10	7	8	8	8	6	10	8	10	10	7	86	.662
Pittsburg	6		8	5	8	4	9	11	9	9	8	9	81	.628
Cleveland	5	9		8	6	7	5	4	8	9	9	11	73	.570
Philadelphia	4	7	9		5	5	7	6	6	4	8	8	72	.558
New York	4	4	6	7		6	6	8	5	5	7	7	68	.515
Brooklyn	4	4	8	5	6		4	2	7	8	7	8	65	.508
Cincinnati	6	3	6	1	6	8		8	7	7	6	7	65	.508
Baltimore	3	1	8	5	4	10	4		5	9	5	7	60	.462
Chicago	4	3	4	6	7	3	5	7		3	6	9	51	.445
St. Louis	2	3	3	8	4	4	5	3	9		8	8	57	.432
Louisville	3	4	3	4	5	5	6	5	4	4		8	50	.400
Washington	5	2	1	4	5	3	4	5	3	4	4		40	.310
Lost	44	48	55	57	64	63	63	70	71	75	75	89	774	

The difference in "percentage of victories" figures between the leaders and tail-enders in the race in 1893 stood at 352 points, though that between the leader and the eighth club on the list was but 200, this fact showing that a third of the clubs were disproportionately weak in the individual strength of their teams, an arrangement in the make-up of the twelve teams always financially costly to the League at large, as it weakens the attractions of the pennant race in the closing part of the season. The close of the second year of the twelve-club League's experience proved conclusively that the new arrangement was undoubtedly advantageous to the League clubs and a marked improvement over that of the old organization.



The League Season of 1894

A special incident of the League season of 1894 was the renewal of the after-season series of contests known as "The World's Championship Series," which had ended in 1892. But in 1894, however, a new series of extra championship games were introduced, through the liberality of Mr. Temple, of Pittsburg, who presented to the League a valuable silver cup to be competed for each season by the clubs ending first and second in each season's race. This was virtually a reintroduction of the World's Championship series, to the extent that the winner of the cup series became the champion team of the base ball world in consequence of their defeat of the League champions.

While a defeat of the pennant race victors in this extra series did not lessen the merit of their winning the championship of the League, it certainly had the effect of dimming the lustre of their original triumph somewhat. In the exciting race of 1894 the tail-end club of 1892 bore off the championship of 1894, a result due to the introduction of greater excellence in team-work play by the winning club, that itself being a consequence of more skilful management of the victorious team; the Baltimores, in these essentials of success, leading all of the other clubs of the League in 1894.

The pennant race in 1894 proved to be a closely-contested one, as far as the first eight clubs in the contest were concerned: the difference in percentage points between the leader and the club eighth on the list being 263, while the figures showing the difference between the leader and the tail-ender reached as high as 418 points. It was this year that the feature of the pennant race became that of an exciting struggle between the champion Baltimores and the New Yorks in the September campaign, it being a tough contest between Managers Hanlon and Ward for the lead up to the very last week of the campaign.

When the Temple cup series was played in October, the four straight victories which gave Ward's team possession of the trophy for the following year showed how narrow the margin of victory was for the Baltimores at the end of the pennant race in September. In fact, it was almost as much a triumph for Messrs. Talcott and Ward as if their team had won the pennant.

RECORD OF 1894.

CLUBS.	Baltimore.	New York.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Brooklyn.	Cleveland.	Pittsburg.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Cincinnati.	Washington.	Louisville.	Won.	Per cent.
Baltimore		0	4	0	8	9	0	9	10	10	11	10	89	.795
New York	0		0	0	7	9	8	11	7	7	10	12	88	.687
Boston	0	0		0	0	0	8	7	0	0	9	10	83	.629
Philadelphia	4	7	0		7	5	0	5	5	0	0	0	71	.550
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	70	.534
Cleveland	0	0	0	7	5		4	10	0	0	0	0	68	.527
Pittsburg	4	4	4	4	5	8		0	0	0	0	0	67	.500
Chicago	0	1	0	7	2	0	0		0	0	0	0	67	.482
St. Louis	0	0	0	7	4	0	0	0		5	0	0	56	.424
Cincinnati	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	7	0		7	0	54	.419
Washington	1	0	0	0	0	4	4	5	0	0		0	45	.341
Louisville	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4		36	.277
Lost	39	44	40	56	61	61	65	75	76	75	87	94	752	

It will be seen that Baltimore, New York and Boston ended the season of 1894 as the three leaders, followed by Philadelphia, Brooklyn and Cleveland. Between the leader and the six clubs in the race there was but a difference of 168 points in percentage figures, and as the struggle was prolonged to the very last week of the season, the campaign, to this extent, became one of unusual interest and excitement. Moreover, the general working of the governmental system of the twelve-club League at the end of the third year of its existence, had proved to be so very satisfactory that the magnates were congratulated on their having "builded better than they knew" when they reconstructed their organization.



The League Season of 1895

The fourth season of the National League's new chapter of history opened up quite auspiciously in 1895. three of the six western clubs—Cincinnati, Pittsburg and Chicago—alternating as leaders in the race in the early part of the campaign, while Baltimore had to be content with sixth position, Boston being in the second division up to June. From that month, however, a decided change in the relative position of the leaders began to be made; and by July the clubs which were previously in the van were relegated to end places, and Baltimore, Boston and Cleveland went to the front. In August, the race between the first eight clubs in the contest became intensely interesting, the latter part of August seeing the difference between the percentage of the leader and that of the eighth club reduced to 96 points only. In fact, at one time, Cleveland held such an important lead over Baltimore in the race—.611 to .593 in August—that it was thought that the Orioles would eventually lose the pennant. But they rallied in September, resumed their leading position, and finally came in victors for the second time in succession by a lead of 23 points over Cleveland, the latter leading Philadelphia by 61 points, Chicago, Brooklyn and Boston following in order. At the finish the difference in percentage points between the leader and the club eighth in the race stood at 161 points, while that between the leader and tail-ender was 402 points. This year Washington ended in tenth position, after rising from the last ditch, which they occupied in 1893. The marked falling off in the New York club

from their splendid record of the previous year was a disagreeable feature of the season for the metropolitan patrons of the game, who were positive, early in the year, that the 1895 team was a sure pennant winner. It was in 1895 that Andrew Freedman became President of the New York club and that Ward left the club.

Here is the full record of 1895:

RECORD OF 1895.

CLUBS.	Baltimore.	Cleveland.	Philadelphia.	Chicago.	Brooklyn.	Boston.	Pittsburg.	Cincinnati.	New York.	Washington.	St. Louis.	Louisville.	Won.	Per cent.
Baltimore		5	8	8	7	10	7	8	9	9	6	10	87	.669
Cleveland	6		7	5	10	6	7	6	7	9	11	10	84	.646
Philadelphia	4	5		6	7	7	8	8	8	7	10	78	78	.595
Chicago	4	6	6		6	5	8	5	4	9	10	9	72	.554
Brooklyn	5	2	5	6		7	7	5	9	5	9	11	71	.542
Boston	2	6	5	7	4		7	5	8	9	9	9	71	.542
Pittsburg	5	5	4	4	5	5		8	8	8	9	10	71	.538
Cincinnati	4	6	4	7	7	7	4		4	8	9	6	66	.508
New York	3	5	3	8	3	4	4	8		8	11	9	66	.504
Washington	3	3	4	2	7	3	4	2	4		5	6	43	.336
St. Louis	6	1	5	2	3	3	3	3	1	6		6	39	.298
Louisville	1	2	2	3	1	3	2	6	3	6	6		35	.267
Lost	43	46	53	58	60	60	61	64	65	85	92	96	783	



The League Season of 1896

The season of 1896 proved to be the least satisfactory in most respects to that of any which had preceded it. The season opened in the middle of April with the defeat of the Baltimore, Cleveland, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, New York and Louisville clubs, respectively, by the Brooklyn, St. Louis, Boston, Pittsburg, Washington and Chicago clubs, and by the end of the April campaign—of fifteen days' play—the two Pennsylvania clubs of the West and East, viz., Pittsburg and Philadelphia, occupied first and second positions, the Pirates having won 8 out of 10 games, the Phillies 8 out of 11 and the Bostons 7 out of 11, Cincinnati being fourth with 6 victories out of their first 10 games, while Brooklyn and Washington, of the East, and Chicago and St. Louis, of the West, were tied for fifth position, each with a credit of 6 victories out of 11 games, Baltimore ending the first month of the season in ninth position, with the percentage figures of .455

only, while Cleveland was down to tenth place, with .444 only to its credit, with New York wrestling with the tail-enders of Louisville in their joint efforts to keep out of the last ditch, each having lost 10 out of 11 games. This was a mighty unpleasant beginning of the race for the Giants and their "fans" and "cranks," while Louisville took comfort in the novel companionship they held on April 30, viz., that of their standing equal with the Temple Cup winners of 1894, while just on the edge of the last ditch themselves.

During the May campaign Pittsburg and Philadelphia kept well up in the van in the race up to the middle of the month, Pittsburg leading with the percentage figures of .650 to their credit, while Philadelphia was second with .636, Baltimore and Cleveland by this time—May 15—having pulled up to third and fourth positions, respectively; Boston, Chicago and Cincinnati were tied at .591 each for fifth place, while New York and Louisville were still the two tail-enders. The first week in June saw Baltimore, Cleveland and Cincinnati occupying the three leading positions in the race, followed by Boston, Pittsburg and Philadelphia; Washington and Brooklyn being then tied for seventh place, with Chicago, New York, St. Louis and Louisville comprising the four tail-enders. From the first week in June up to the middle of July the champions, with the Cleverlands and Cincinnati's alternated in taking the lead in the race, the remarkable success of the Cincinnati's being a new and most interesting feature. From that time up to August 4 the Cincinnati's remained in the front, they leading Baltimore on July 28 by the percentage figures of .701 to .658 and Cleveland by .701 to .639. This was their best record of the season, and at the time of these figures being recorded Cincinnati's stock was at a premium in the Queen City, and the attendance at their park was exceptional, alike in numbers and the character of the club's patrons. On August 19 the Cincinnati's began their last eastern tour, and, opening with a victory at Boston, they once more took the lead in the race, this time by the percentage figures of .697 to Baltimore's .694 and Cleveland's .622, Chicago, Pittsburg and Boston, respectively, following in order, leaving Brooklyn, Philadelphia, New York, Washington, St. Louis and Louisville as the six tail-enders in the race, Philadelphia having taken seats on a toboggan as far back as the last week in June. That first August victory of the Cincinnati's in Boston was, however, the cul-

mination of their brilliant record of 1896, for, from August 20 to September 1, inclusive, the Reds lost every game they played, and on the latter date their percentage figures had been reduced from .697 to .627. By the middle of September they had lost no less than ninety-odd points in percentage figures within a month and Cleveland had forced them down to third place, and all hopes of a share of Temple Cup prize money had vanished. However, despite this great disappointment, their full record for the season stands out in bright colors in comparison to that of their work in 1895.

Here is the pennant race record of 1896:

RECORD OF 1896.

CLUBS.	Baltimore.	Cleveland.	Cincinnati.	Boston.	Chicago.	Pittsburg.	New York.	Philadelphia.	Washington.	Brooklyn.	St. Louis.	Louisville.	Won.	Per cent.
Baltimore	8	3	10	5	7	9	9	12	10	6	9	10	90	.698
Cleveland	2	6	5	5	7	9	4	7	6	9	7	10	8	.625
Cincinnati	2	6	6	6	6	5	6	8	7	10	8	9	77	.606
Boston	7	5	5	5	8	7	7	7	7	10	8	8	74	.565
Chicago	4	2	4	9	11	5	4	2	6	9	9	7	71	.556
Pittsburg	2	8	7	5	1	8	6	6	5	8	10	6	66	.512
New York	3	5	6	5	7	4	8	6	8	9	8	64	489	
Philadelphia	0	6	4	5	8	6	8	8	4	8	5	62	477	
Washington	2	3	4	5	4	6	6	4	8	7	9	58	443	
Brooklyn	6	5	2	2	6	6	4	8	4	5	5	58	443	
St. Louis	3	2	0	4	3	3	3	5	5	3	9	40	308	
Louisville	2	3	3	4	3	2	4	7	3	4	3	38	290	
Lost	39	48	50	57	57	63	67	68	73	73	90	93	778	

While the difference in percentage figures between the leader and the sixth club in the race was but 186 points, that between the leader and the tail-ender reached the poor figures of .408, this very plainly showing the uneven character of the race as a whole. This was due largely to bad team management of a majority of the twelve clubs.



The League Season of 1897

Up to the season of 1897 the National League experiment of the organization of a twelve-club circuit had worked to great advantage, despite of sundry drawbacks in one form or another. It is worthy of note, just here, that Mr. A. G. Spalding, from the period of

the League's trials and tribulations during the decade of the seventies up to the time of the fiery ordeal it passed through in the year of the players' revolt in 1890, was always an ardent advocate of the existence of a strong major league to govern the entire professional fraternity.

In 1897 certain obstacles to a successful administration of the League's business affairs begun to be manifested in the council hall of the organization, owing to the introduction of an element of discord in the ranks of its magnates, brought about, in the first place, by a personal war upon the base ball scribes of the metropolis by one of the League magnates, because of their too independent criticism of the work of the club management, the New York club resorting to the extreme measure of refusing admission to their club grounds to certain members of the local press, and withdrawing free admission for visiting scribes from Cincinnati because of alleged objectionable criticism. Then, too, in 1897, cliqueism began to show its presence in the ranks of the League government, and what is called "base ball politics" were introduced with discordant results. Despite this objectionable condition of things, the League went on its way, bearing its heavy handicap burden through the season of 1897, but not without indications of a lessening of its hitherto high standing in public favor.

In regard to the pennant race campaign of 1897, it has to be said that the race of that year was not, as a whole, up to the desired mark; that is, looking at it in the light of an evenly contested race, such as the difference in percentage points between the leader and tail-end of each year points out, this special race record for the previous six years up to the race of 1897 having been as follows:

RECORD OF DIFFERENCE OF PERCENTAGE POINTS.

Year.	Difference in points.	Year.	Difference in points.
1892.....	367	1895.....	402
1893.....	352	1896.....	408
1894.....	418	1897.....	476

It is rather surprising, when one comes to look at the question in a true business light, that the twelve members of the League copartnership could not see that their financial interests were best conserved when the clubs joined forces in a legitimate effort to even up their respective club teams, so as to make the pennant race of each year as

closely contested a one as possible, for therein unquestionably lies their greatest financial success.

A glance at the records of the major league's pennant rules from 1892 to 1897, inclusive, plainly shows how one-sided the several season's campaigns were in a racing point of view.

Here is a table showing the names of the clubs which not only occupied one or other of the three leading positions in each of the six annual pennant races, but also of those which were one or other of the three tail-enders in each race:

Year.	First.	Second.	Third.
1892.....	Boston	Cleveland	Brooklyn.
1893.....	Boston	Pittsburg	Cleveland.
1894.....	Baltimore	New York.....	Boston.
1895.....	Baltimore	Cleveland	Philadelphia.
1896.....	Baltimore	Cleveland	Cincinnati.
1897.....	Boston	Baltimore	New York.

Year.	Tenth.	Eleventh.	Twelfth
1892.....	Washington	St. Louis.....	Baltimore.
1893.....	St. Louis.....	Louisville	Washington.
1894.....	Cincinnati	Washington	St. Louis.
1895.....	Washington	St. Louis.....	Louisville.
1896.....	Brooklyn	St. Louis.....	Louisville.
1897.....	Philadelphia	Louisville	St. Louis.

It will be seen that while only two of the twelve clubs held the leading place in the six years of championship contests, only four others occupied the last ditch during that period. In other words, while the Boston and Baltimore clubs alone shared championship honors in six years, the St. Louis and Louisville clubs alternately lay in the last ditch four years out of the six, while six other clubs were in the intermediate places.

Up to the time of the organization of the existing major league not the slightest effort was made by the clubs of the old League and Association to even up their teams each year with the view of insuring a closely contested pennant race. Of course, this shortsighted policy was in costly conflict with the running of the clubs on true business principles. It may truly be said that the more closely a pennant race is contested from start to finish, the greater the attraction, and, in consequence, the larger the patronage.

In 1897 the end of the season in October saw the same six clubs in the second division as were there as early as June, with one exception, Brooklyn driving Pittsburg out

of the first division. The appended record shows at a glance the victories and defeats scored by the clubs of each division, one against the other.

CLUBS.	First Division vs. First Division.						First Division vs. Second Division.						Grand Total.	Per Cent.
	Boston.	Baltimore.	New York.	Cincinnati.	Cleveland.	Brooklyn.	Washington.	Pittsburg.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Louisville.	St. Louis.	Won.	
Boston	0	0	0	0	7	0	7	10	8	10	9	10	54	88
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	9	9	10	10	10	57	90
New York	4	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7	0	12	49	83
Cincinnati	3	6	0	0	0	0	8	6	7	8	9	11	48	76
Cleveland	5	4	3	7	0	0	8	6	8	9	5	11	47	69
Brooklyn	3	3	3	7	7	0	7	7	6	6	5	7	38	61
Lost	21	26	26	32	37	37	48	45	45	50	44	61	293	472

CLUBS.	Second Division vs. First Division.						Second Division vs. Second Division.						Grand Total.	Per Cent.
	Boston.	Baltimore.	New York.	Cincinnati.	Cleveland.	Brooklyn.	Washington.	Pittsburg.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Louisville.	St. Louis.	Won.	
Washington	5	3	3	4	4	5	0	7	5	8	8	9	37	61
Pittsburg	2	3	3	5	6	5	6	6	7	8	8	8	34	60
Chicago	4	3	5	5	4	6	6	6	5	6	8	8	32	56
Philadelphia	2	2	5	4	4	6	4	5	7	8	9	8	33	55
Louisville	3	1	6	3	7	7	4	4	6	8	8	8	25	52
St. Louis	2	2	0	1	1	5	3	4	4	4	3	8	18	29
Lost	18	14	22	24	25	34	23	26	28	27	34	41	179	316
Grand totals.....	39	40	48	56	62	71	71	71	78	77	78	102	472	788

It was in 1897 that we first introduced the division table record, showing which clubs did the best in each of the two divisions during the season.



The League Season of 1898

An event occurred in 1898 worthy of special note at the very outset of the chapter on the campaign of the year, and that was the opening of the new ball grounds of the Brooklyn club, which took place on the

30th of April, 1898. The Brooklyn club of the League, after a seven years' experience at the Eastern Park Grounds in East New York, moved to new grounds adjoining its old location in South Brooklyn, which a falling off in patronage at Eastern Park had necessitated. The new grounds occupied the avenue block bounded by Third and Fourth Avenues and Third and First Streets, and the club's new home was called "Washington Park," after the old grounds just on the opposite corner, the latter having been occupied by the club from the date of its organization in 1883 up to the close of its season in 1890. The new grounds were leased for ten years, thereby showing that the Brooklyn club expected to do business there long after the ten years' compact of the twelve-club league circuit had expired.

There were several features of the pennant race of 1898 worthy of special note. In the first place, the Boston club won the pennant that year by the largest total of victories scored in a League pennant race since the double season of 1892, viz., 102 games won out of 152 played, only 47 being lost. Moreover, the Bostons success in 1898 made the eighth pennant race the club had won under the banner of the National League, after having won four straight races from 1872 to 1875, inclusive, in the old National Association of Professional Base Ball Players—not of clubs but of players—the Bostons, thus far in professional base ball history having won twelve pennant races, something not equaled by any other professional club. During these victorious years in the club's history the late Harry Wright was the club's manager six times, Selee five times and Morrill once, Harry Wright bringing the team out as second in the race in two other years, Morrill once and Hart once. Another record made by the Boston club is that showing them to have been in the professional arena from 1871 to 1901, inclusive.

Another feature of the pennant race of 1890 was the fine record made by the Cincinnati club, the figures being 92 victories to 60 defeats, the club holding the lead in the race that year from May 11 to September 4, a record of the kind not before equaled in a League race up to 1898. In September, however, the club fell off badly, and, losing more games than they won, had to be content with finishing third in the race, with the percentage record of .601. Here is the full record of the season's campaign of 1898:

RECORD OF 1898.

CLUBS.	First Division.							Second Division.							Grand Total Won.	Grand Total Lost.	Per Cent.
	Boston.	Baltimore.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.	Cleveland.	Philadelphia.	Won.	New York.	Pittsburg.	Louisville.	Brooklyn.	Washington.	St. Louis.	Won.			
Boston	7	9	9	6	10	41	10	9	8	11	11	12	61	102	47	.685	
Baltimore	5	8	9	8	10	40	10	10	9	8	7	12	58	96	53	.644	
Cincinnati	4	6	8	8	7	33	6	12	9	11	9	12	59	92	60	.601	
Chicago	5	5	6	7	6	29	9	7	9	10	7	11	58	85	65	.567	
Cleveland	7	6	5	7	7	32	6	5	9	7	12	10	49	81	68	.544	
Philadelphia	4	3	7	7	7	28	7	6	10	6	12	9	50	78	51	.523	
Lost	25	27	35	40	36	40	203	48	49	54	53	62	65	331	534	364	
New York	4	3	8	5	8	6	34	9	5	8	11	9	10	43	77	73	.513
Pittsburg	5	4	2	4	8	8	31	6	4	9	5	9	9	41	72	76	.486
Louisville	6	5	5	5	5	4	30	6	4	10	10	10	40	70	81	.464	
Brooklyn	2	5	3	4	6	6	26	8	9	2	7	7	28	54	91	.372	
Washington	3	7	5	3	2	2	22	4	5	4	6	10	29	51	101	.336	
St. Louis	2	2	2	4	3	5	18	3	4	4	6	4	21	39	111	.260	
Lost	22	26	25	25	32	31	161	25	27	26	38	39	46	202	363	533	
G'd t'l lost...	47	53	60	65	68	71	364	73	76	81	91	101	111	533	897	897	

The difference in percentage points between the leader and tail-end was 425.

It may be justly said of the season of 1898 that not since the League was organized in 1876 did the clubs have such an outside opposition to contend with as they had in 1898, especially during the first three months of the campaign. Even against the drawback of the war with Spain, base ball flourished to an extent surprising under the circumstances, especially in Boston and Chicago, the inherent attractions of the game itself aiding the clubs to overcome obstacles in the way of success.



The League Season of 1899

It is a noteworthy fact in the ten years of history of the National League, from 1892 to 1901, inclusive, that almost every season brought with it some special feature worthy of passing comment. In 1898, for instance, there was the opening of Brooklyn's new base ball park, and in 1899 Brooklyn was again brought into prominence by winning the League pennant race of the season, the campaign proving to be the most brilliant and successful championship season known in the previous sixteen years' history of the club. Up to 1899 the Brooklyn club had

won three pennant races; first in 1883, the inaugural year of the club, when they won the Interstate championship; again in 1889, when they won the pennant race in the old American Association; and again in 1890, when it entered the National League arena, and won the League pennant race during the turmoil of the players' revolt of that year. Like its seven years of probation in the old association, the club had seven years to serve in the twelve-club circuit series of the nineties before it could win the pennant of the series. It was in 1899 that the Brooklyn club got a firm grip of the pennant during the May campaign and it never relaxed its hold until the race was won at the close of the season in October; and when the last game of the championship series of 1899 had been played, Brooklyn was in the van with a record of 101 victories to 47 defeats, and the percentage of victories figures of .682. It is also worthy of note that in the April campaign of 1899 Brooklyn did not show up to special advantage, as they were defeated by St. Louis, Philadelphia, Chicago and Cincinnati that month. But in May they got their team in working order, and by a brilliant rally closed the campaign with a record of 21 victories out of 27 games played, and thenceforth that season they kept in the van to the finish. Here is the record of the pennant race of 1899:

THE RECORD OF 1899.

CLUBS.	Brooklyn.	Boston.	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	St. Louis.	Cincinnati.	Won.	Pittsburg.	Chicago.	Louisville.	New York.	Washington.	Cleveland.	Won.	G'd T'l Won.	G'd T'l Lost.	Per Cent.
Brooklyn		8	8	8	8	7	39	8	8	11	10	11	14	62	101	47	.682
Boston	6		5			10	36	10	5	9	12	12	11	59	95	57	.625
Philadelphia	6	9		7	7	10	39	6	9	6	10	12	12	55	94	58	.618
Baltimore	6	7	6		8	4	31	9	9	6	10	9	12	55	86	62	.581
St. Louis	4	6	7	6		8	31	7	6	9	10	8	13	53	84	67	.556
Cincinnati	6	4	4	9	5		28	10	6	8	9	8	14	54	83	67	.553
Lost	28	34	30	37	38	39	204	50	43	49	61	60	76	339	543	358	
Pittsburg	6	4	8	8	7	3	31		7	8	7	11	12	45	76	73	.510
Chicago	5	7	5	5	8	8	38	6		7	7	4	13	37	75	73	.507
Louisville	3	5	7	7	5	6	33	6	7		7	12	10	42	75	77	.493
New York	2	2	4	4	4	5	21	6	6	7		7	13	38	68	90	.400
Washington	3	2	2	4	6	6	23	3	9	2	7		10	31	54	98	.355
Cleveland	0	3	2	2	1	0	8	2	1	4	1	4		12	20	134	.129
Lost	19	23	28	25	31	28	154	23	30	28	29	38	56	206	360	803	
G'd t'l lost....	47	57	58	62	67	67	358	73	73	77	90	98	134	545	903	803	

The difference in percentage points between the leader and tail-ender was .553.

The experience of the season of 1899 was such as to show that after October 1 very little interest is taken in the pennant race of each year. Another experience that was instructive was the costly folly of engaging too many players. For instance, in 1899 the first six clubs in the pennant race carried an aggregate of 160 players, an average of nearly 14 to a club, while the six second division clubs carried 188, an average of over 15. It is noteworthy in this connection that while the three leaders in the race used an aggregate of 77 players the three tail-enders used a total of 106; the rule in fact is, the more players the further from the goal at the finish.



The League Season of 1900

The League season of 1900 was marked by a new departure in its business management, and that was the reduction of its club circuit to eight club teams instead of twelve which were entered during the seasons from 1872 to 1899, inclusive. The League constitution prohibited the reduction of the twelve league franchise, except by unanimous vote, so the majority of the magnates "Whipped the devil round the stump," by refusing to place club teams in the field to represent Baltimore and Washington in the east, and Cleveland and Louisville in the west. At great expense the leased ball grounds of the above four cities were held until disposed of through the season of 1899, and the franchises were held in possession; one practical result of this costly folly was the opening of the door to the organization of opposition clubs by the so-called "expansionists" of the leading league of the minor league class, and eventually to their abrogation of that assured safety compact, the National Agreement. By the League people, who advocated the reduction of the League circuit from twelve to eight clubs before the close of the ten-year compact, it was argued that the twelve club circuit plan of the League had rendered it "top-heavy and unmanageable" in a business point of view, though the fact of its financial success from 1892 to 1895—during which period the League was enabled to cancel an indebtedness of \$180,000 incurred in 1891—showed conclusively that it was a thoroughly successful organization.

It was urged too, that the reduction of the circuit would bring about a reaction in the professional business which, in 1899, had gone through a season of great financial loss. The reduction in question, however, utterly failed in improving the condition of League financial affairs in 1900. In fact the season proved to be an unprofitable one financially compared to what it would have been had the League retained its twelve club circuit until the close of the season of 1901, which year ended the ten years' agreement begun in 1892. But the mistake by the League legislators in 1900 was made more costly by the neglect on the part of the League clubs to properly enforce the laws of the game against the growing evil of disputing the decisions of the umpire by the players of each club. To add to the trouble caused by the indulgence of players in the "kicking" habit, the League repealed the excellent law which provided for the employment of two umpires for each game, one to decide all questions as regards "called balls" and "strikes," and the other to settle all disputes connected with running the bases. Experience has conclusively shown that no individual umpire can perform the double duties of watching the plays behind the bat and those connected with base running, without being amenable to frequent errors of judgment. In fact, the single duties for each of the two positions are onerous enough to require the umpire to give his whole attention to the one class of decisions, without being burdened with those of both positions. That the readoption of the old single umpire rule by the League for the season of 1900 led to a large increase of erroneous decisions by umpires the past season, goes without saying, and that it led to double the amount of "kicking" is indisputable.

Despite the fact that the pennant race of 1900 was anything but an evenly matched contest—three of the eight teams monopolizing the best positions with percentage figures considerably above the average of the last five in the race—the contest for championship honors was measurably exciting as a whole, and especially toward the finish, owing to the strong fight made by the Pittsburg and Philadelphia teams to head off the best managed team of the season, that of the Brooklyn club. Here is the record of the season of 1900 in which only eight League club teams were placed in the field, instead of twelve, as before:

THE LEAGUE RECORD OF 1900.

CLUBS.	First Division.					Second Div.					G'd T'l Won.	G'd T'l Lost.	Per Cent.
	Brooklyn.	Pittsburg.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	Won.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	New York.	Won.			
Brooklyn		8	10	16	34	13	10	15	10	48	82	54	.603
Pittsburg	11		11	15	37	11	12	8	11	42	79	60	.578
Philadelphia	8	9		11	28	19	11	11	13	47	75	63	.543
Boston	4	5	9		18	12	12	13	11	48	66	72	.478
Lost	23	22	30	42	117	48	45	47	45	185	302	249	
St. Louis	7	9	8	8	32		11	8	14	33	65	75	.474
Chicago	10	8	9	8	35	9		9	12	30	65	75	.474
Cincinnati	4	12	9	7	32	12	11		7	30	62	77	.445
New York	10	9	7	7	33	6	8	13		27	60	78	.435
Lost	31	38	33	30	132	27	30	30	33	120	252	305	
Grand total lost	54	60	63	72	249	75	75	77	78	305	554	554	

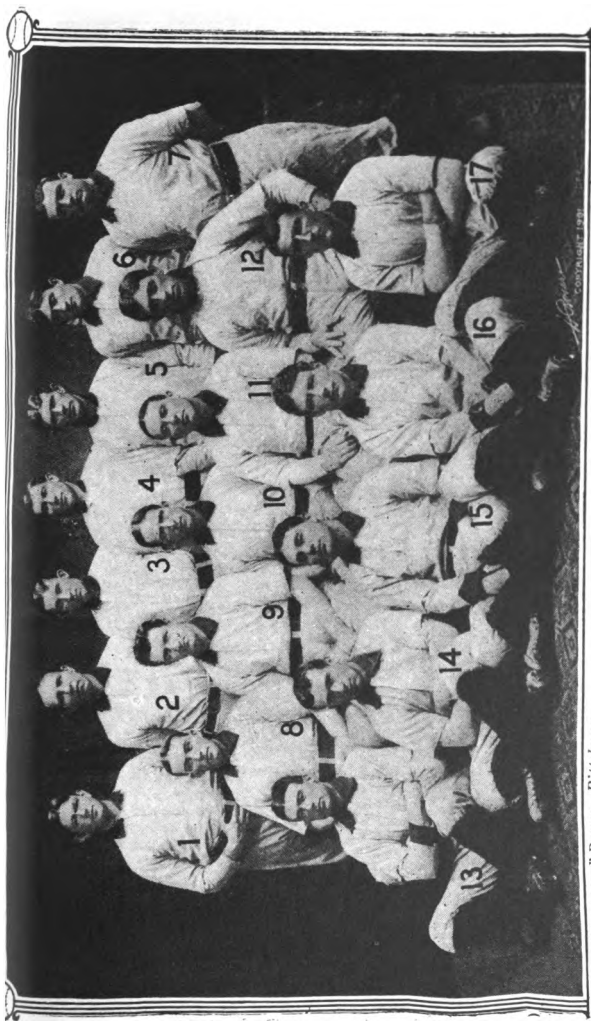
The difference in percentage points between the leader and tail-ender in 1900 was 268 points.

In regard to the question of the League's evening up the respective playing strength of its club teams as much as possible, with the view of securing an attractive pennant race, it has to be said that if a club can obtain the special advantage of securing the services of that base ball *rara avis*, a thoroughly competent team manager—what we call a “master of the art”—well and good, and just here is where they draw a prize in the professional lottery; but what is at the command of all is to even up their individual team strength to a higher average, so as to insure better contested pennant races; that is, races which will not see a minority of the competing teams hold the lead in the race almost from the start. It is the alternation in the lead in a race, not only in regard to first place, but also that of the two divisions, which gives life to a pennant race and enhances the attractive nature of pennant campaigns each year, and this has been far too rare in the past not to be financially costly.



The League Season of 1901

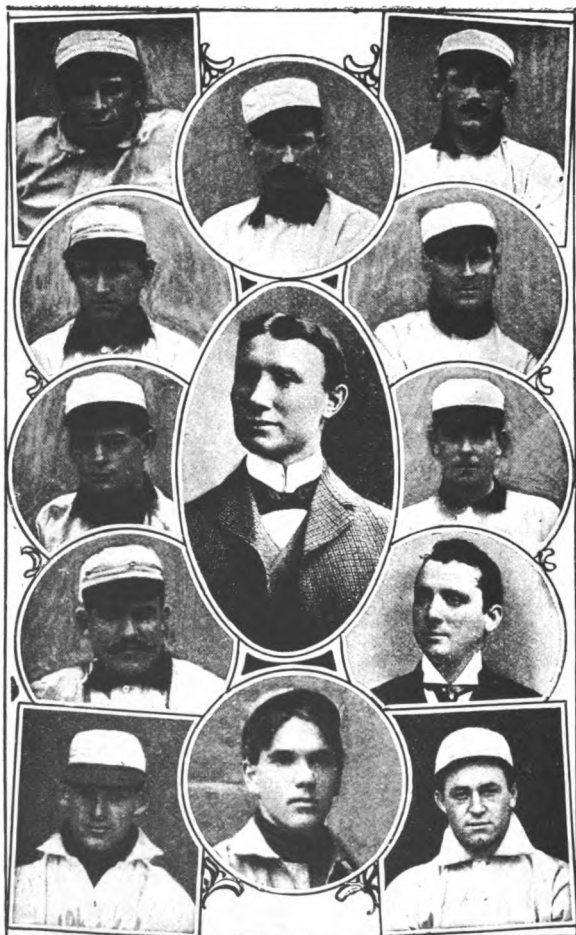
In order to avoid repetition in this preliminary historical chapter of the *Guide* of statistical information contained in succeeding chapters we shall confine ourselves to comment on the outcome in 1901 of the



Copyright, 1901, J. Rooser, Pittsburgh.

1—Chesbro ; 2—Zimmer ; 3—Merritt ; 4—Phillippe ; 5—Poole ; 6—Wagner ; 7—Yeager ; 8—Doheny ; 9—Burke ; 10—Clarke ; 11—O'Connor ; 12—Bransfield ; 13—Davis ; 14—Leach ; 15—Tannhill ; 16—Beaumont ; 17—Richey.

— THE CHAMPION PITTSBURGH NATIONAL LEAGUE BASE BALL CLUB.



Duggleby
Delehanty
Flick
Orth
Thomas

Cross
Jennings
White

McFarland
Douglass
Donahue
Hallman
Jacklitsch

PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL LEAGUE TEAM.



1—Ebbetts; 2—Hanlon; 3—Kennedy; 4—Kelley; 5—Irwin; 6—Sheckard; 7—Daly; 8—McCreery; 9—Keeler; 10—Newton; 11—Dahlen; 12—Hughes; 13—Donovan; 14—McGuire; 15—Doherty; 16—Kitson; 17—Farrell.

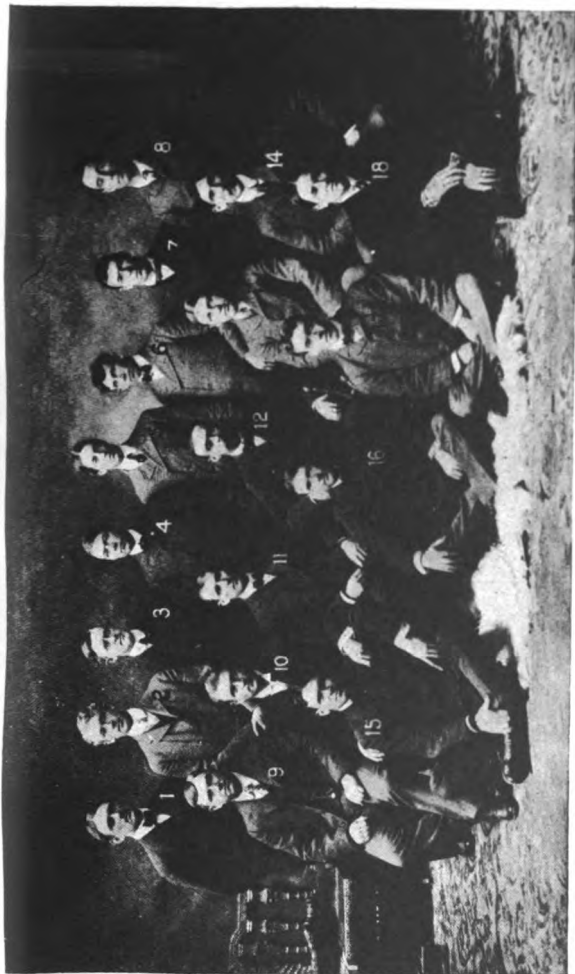
BROOKLYN NATIONAL LEAGUE BASE BALL CLUB



1—Harper; 2—Padden; 3—Jones; 4—Burkett; 5—McGann; 6—Schriver; 7—Murphy; 8—Sudhoff; 9—Wallace
 10—Ryan; 11—Childs; 12—King; 13—Heidrick; 14—Breitenstein; 15—Nichols; 16—Kruger; 17—Donovan
 18—Wefers.

Photo by Stark

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL LEAGUE BASE BALL CLUB.



1—Tenney ; 2—Crolus ; 3—Gammons ; 4—Dineen ; 5—Willis ; 6—Moran ; 7—Pittinger ; 8—Faulkner ; 9—Hamilton ; 10—Kittredge ; 11—Long ; 12—Selee ; 13—Brown ; 14—Lowe ; 15—Barry ; 16—DeMontreville ; 17—Brooks ; 18—Nichols.
Photo by Freeman.

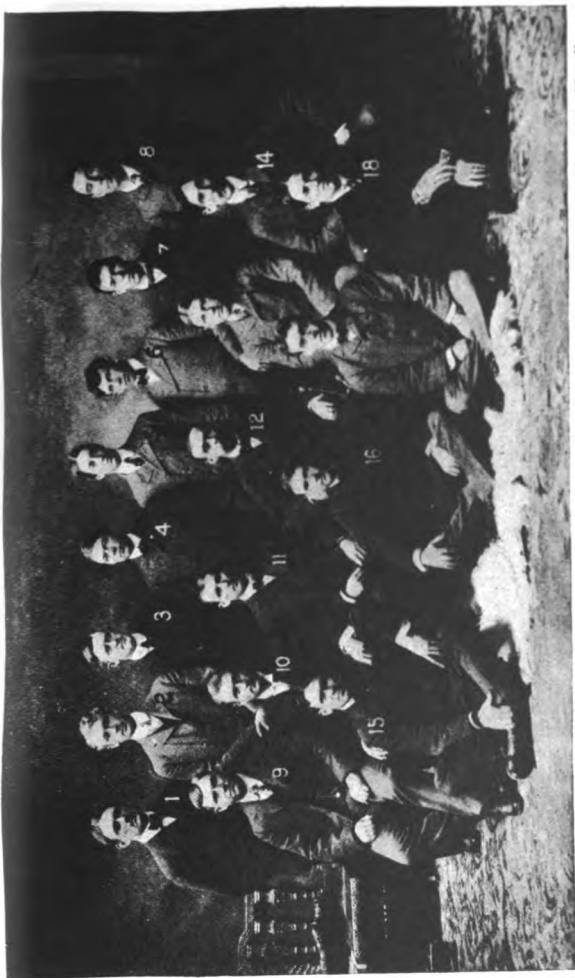
BOSTON NATIONAL LEAGUE BASE BALL CLUB.



1—Harper; 2—Padden; 3—Jones; 4—Burkett; 5—McGann; 6—Schrivver; 7—Murphy; 8—Sudhoff; 9—Wallace
 10—Ryan; 11—Childs; 12—King; 13—Heidrick; 14—Breitenstein; 15—Nichols; 16—Kruger; 17—Donovan
 18—Wefers.

Photo by Starke

ST. LOUIS NATIONAL LEAGUE BASE BALL CLUB.



1—Tenney ; 2—Crollius ; 3—Gammons ; 4—Dineen ; 5—Willis ; 6—Moran ; 7—Pittinger ; 8—Faulkner ; 9—Hamilton ;
 10—Kittredge ; 11—Long ; 12—Selec ; 13—Brown ; 14—Lowe ; 15—Barry ; 16—DeMontreville ; 17—Brooks ; 18—
 Nichols.
Photo by Freeman.

BOSTON NATIONAL LEAGUE BASE BALL CLUB.



Hartsell
Eason
Chance
Menafee

Doyle
Hughes
McCormick
Waddell

Kahoe
Greene
Kling
Dexter

CHICAGO NATIONAL LEAGUE BASE BALL TEAM.

revolutionary movement in which the American League magnates of 1900 were so conspicuously involved during the winter interregnum of 1900 and 1901; and to the injury done the professional business at large by the "base ball war" of 1901.

The history of the "*National League of Base Ball Clubs*" from its organization in the spring of 1876 up to the close of the period of the twenty-fifth year of its existence includes special chapters descriptive of the stirring events which marked the base ball war of the old Union Association in 1884; the 'Players' revolt in 1890; the breaking of the National Agreement by the American Association in 1891, and the violation of that compact by the American League in 1901. The National League was originally established for the purpose of building up the professional base ball business on a permanent and honorable basis, the cornerstone of which should be "the playing of the game in its integrity," sundry evidence of "crooked" work among a minority of the players having developed itself during the five years' existence of the old organization. That the League has successfully accomplished its appointed task goes without saying.

As an offset to much of the claptrap writing which has been indulged in at the hands of the newspaper opponents of the great major league within the past year or two, we give below an extract from an editorial which appeared in the Philadelphia "Sporting Life" of November 27, 1897, in which Mr. Frank C. Richter—one of the ablest and most independent writers on the game we have—commented on the good work done by the major league during the then past six years of its existence. He said:

"The annual meeting of the National League was a record-breaker in three particulars, viz., its remarkable length in time of peace, its absolute harmoniousness and the exceptionally important legislation enacted. Five full days were consumed, but only two days were entirely devoted to business, the rest of the time being given up to various entertainments provided by the Philadelphia club. From start to finish there was not the slightest hitch, nor row of any kind, and no sign whatever of factionalism. In the latter respect this was one of the pleasantest meetings within the memory of the magnates. Seldom has more good legislation, with important effect upon the permanence of the League and the welfare of the game been enacted at any one meeting than in the one just ended. In this particular the Philadelphia meet-

ing will be one to stand forth among League meetings as a white mile-stone in the path of progress. To adopt the double umpire system and an umpire schedule, to lengthen the season to accommodate a four-trip schedule, to initiate drastic measures calculated to relieve the sport of the incubus of rowdyism, and to grant the allied minor leagues a greater degree of protection than they have hitherto enjoyed, is surely glory enough for one meeting. The League is to be congratulated upon its good work. It has once more demonstrated conclusively that it is capable of rising to any emergency, and that in its hands the welfare and future of the national game are secure. Furthermore, it has taken a fresh hold upon public confidence in its integrity of purpose and method, and its consummate ability to honestly and successfully manage the greatest of all sports."

As we have before remarked, the opening of the door to the base ball war of 1901 was undoubtedly the withdrawal of League teams from the four League cities which were deprived of League teams in 1900, especially in the case of Baltimore and Washington. No matter how desirable a majority of the League magnates—if majority it can be called—might have deemed the reduction of the League circuit to the old rule of eight clubs, there was no wise policy which called for such a change until the close of the League's twelve-club compact in 1901. But the change was made, and with the costly result of the base ball war of 1901.

The League constitution of 1900 in Section 3 stated that "This League shall consist of twelve clubs (*the membership of which shall not be increased or diminished for a period of ten years*)."

Section 6a of the constitution stated also that Section 3 "shall not be altered or amended except by a *unanimous* vote of this League."

One forcible lesson taught the various club magnates of the professional base ball business by the season's experience of 1900 which we have before pointed out was the costly nature of a league or an association entering upon a championship campaign with a circuit of club teams so unevenly matched as almost to insure, from the outset of the pennant race, a one-sided season's contest. Another essential of success in making up a club team for a closely contested pennant race is the absolute necessity of getting together a team whose players will devote their earnest efforts to "playing for the side"—in other words, playing together in thorough harmony of purpose.

Of the pennant race of 1901 in the National League arena it may be justly said to have been, in one respect, the most exciting one of the decade of the '90s, as will be seen by the detailed description of the race given in the special chapter devoted to the championship campaign of the past season in the *Guide*. Singularly enough this result was brought about undoubtedly by the base ball war of the period, which forced the League clubs to strengthen their teams as best they could from the ranks of the minor leagues, and one result was that their teams were made up more evenly than had been the case for the previous nine years. The season's statistics show that in the pennant race of 1901 two-thirds of the clubs either occupied at one time or another the leading position in the race, or were among the three leaders in the race; while another third were alternating in their occupancy of the last ditch. It was this exceptional condition of things in the pennant race of 1901 which alone saved half the clubs from financial losses consequent upon the demoralization in the ranks which drove thousands from the grand stands during a year of exceptional prosperity throughout the whole country, which, under a proper management of the professional business, would have enriched every club in the arena. In regard to the character of the pennant race of 1901 from a field point of view we refer to the regular chapter on "The Pennant Race of 1901" in another part of the *Guide*. The full record of the League pennant race of 1901 is as follows:

RECORD OF 1901.

CLUBS.	First Division.					Second Div.					G'd T'l Won.	G'd T'l Lost.	Per Cent.
	Pittsburg.	Philadelphia.	Brooklyn.	St. Louis.	Won.	Boston.	Chicago.	New York.	Cincinnati.	Won.			
Pittsburg	7	18	8	11	32	15	14	16	13	58	90	49	.647
Philadelphia	7		9	9	25	13	17	12	16	58	83	57	.593
Brooklyn	11	11		9	31	10	13	11	14	48	79	57	.581
St. Louis	9	11	11		31	11	10	13	11	45	76	64	.543
Lost	27	35	28	29	119	49	54	52	54	209	328	227	
Boston	5	7	10	9	31		13	14	11	38	69	69	.500
Chicago	6	3	7	10	26	6		11	10	27	53	86	.381
New York	4	8	6	7	25	6	9		12	27	52	85	.380
Cincinnati	7	4	6	9	26	8	10	8		26	52	87	.374
Lost	22	22	29	35	106	20	32	33	33	115	226	327	
Grand total lost.....	49	57	57	64	227	69	86	85	87	327	554	554	

The great feature of the championship campaign of 1901, which was of the most advantage to National League interests, was the success of the Pittsburg club in winning the pennant, as it was the addition of another club to the list of League pennant winners from 1876 to 1901, inclusive, the list now including Boston, Chicago, Providence, Detroit, New York, Brooklyn, Baltimore and Pittsburg. The existing League clubs yet having to win League pennants being the Philadelphia, St. Louis and Cincinnati clubs.

The success of the Pittsburg club in 1901 was mainly due to the pluck, energy and unwonted liberality of financial expenditure in securing a winning team for his club which marked the work of its enterprising and persevering president, Mr. Dreyfuss. The Pittsburg club was the first to win a League pennant race for the west since the Detroit club did it in 1887. Previous to that year Chicago had won the honors for the west six seasons, beginning with 1876 under Spalding's management, Anson being the successful manager of the Chicago team five seasons, from 1880 to 1886. Clarke was the winning manager in 1901. During the twenty-six years of League history, from 1876 to 1901, inclusive, but twelve managers have won pennants in the League, viz.: Spalding, Harry Wright, George Wright, Anson, Morrill, Bancroft, Watkins, Mutrie, McGunnigle, Selee, Hanlon and Clarke, and most of them were player-managers.



Total Records of the Ten Years' Campaign From 1892 to 1901 Inclusive

record, which includes a series of special analytical tables in which the work of each individual club is contrasted with that of every other of the twelve clubs which participated in the ten years' campaign.

We now conclude this historical chapter with the statistics giving a summary of the whole ten years'

During the ten years of the twelve-club circuit agreement but four of the twelve clubs were enabled to finish as pennant winners, viz., Boston, four times; Baltimore, three times; Brooklyn, twice, and Pittsburg, once; and we give, as a special record, the number of games won and lost by each club each year from 1892 to 1901, inclusive. The clubs' names are given in the order in which they stood in the pennant race record at the close of each

season; that is, their relative position to each other of the pennant-winning quartette of the decade of the '90s. For instance, Boston won the pennant in 1892, Cleveland being second, Brooklyn third, Pittsburg eighth and Baltimore twelfth; but as regards the four pennant winners of the decade the four clubs stood relatively in the order given in the record for 1892 as it appears in the ten years' table below:

TEN-YEAR RECORD.

1892.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	102	48	.680
Brooklyn	95	59	.617
Pittsburg	80	73	.523
Baltimore	46	101	.313

1893.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	86	44	.662
Pittsburg	81	48	.628
Brooklyn	65	63	.508
Baltimore	60	70	.462

1894.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Baltimore	89	39	.695
Boston	83	49	.629
Brooklyn	70	61	.534
Pittsburg	65	65	.500

1895.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Baltimore	87	43	.669
Brooklyn	71	60	.542
Boston	71	60	.542
Pittsburg	71	61	.538

1896.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Baltimore	90	39	.688
Boston	74	51	.585
Pittsburg	66	63	.512
Brooklyn	58	73	.443

1897.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	93	39	.705
Baltimore	90	40	.682
Brooklyn	61	71	.462
Pittsburg	60	71	.454

1898.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	102	47	.686
Baltimore	96	53	.644
Pittsburg	72	76	.486
Brooklyn	54	81	.372

1899.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	101	47	.682
Boston	95	57	.625
Baltimore	86	62	.581
Pittsburg	76	73	.510

1900.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	82	54	.603
Pittsburg	79	60	.573
Boston	66	72	.478

1901.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Pittsburg	90	49	.647
Brooklyn	79	57	.581
Boston	69	69	.500

THE TOTAL RECORD.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston	841	542	.608
Baltimore	644	647	.506

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Brooklyn	736	626	.540
Pittsburg	740	639	.537

The Baltimore club's team was left out of the circuit in 1900 and 1901, that city not being represented in the National League arena those two years, though the League held its franchise rights in the League, as also its lease of the club grounds.

The appended table gives the record of the games won and lost by each club each year in the form of a table which shows the ten years' total percentage tables of each of the four clubs. It will be seen that the Bostons led in total percentage figures, Baltimore—with its eight years' record—being second, Brooklyn third and Pittsburg fourth. Here is the table in full:

THE SUMMARY RECORD.

Year.	Boston.		Baltimore.		Brooklyn.		Pittsburg.	
	Won.	Lost.	Won.	Lost.	Won.	Lost.	Won.	Lost.
1892	102	48	46	101	95	59	80	73
1893	86	44	60	70	68	68	81	48
1894	83	49	89	39	70	61	65	65
1895	71	60	87	43	71	60	71	61
1896	74	57	90	39	58	73	66	63
1897	93	39	90	40	61	71	60	71
1898	102	47	96	53	54	91	72	76
1899	95	57	86	62	101	47	76	73
1900	66	72	..	..	82	54	79	60
1901	69	69	..	..	79	57	90	49
Per cent.	.600		.590		.537		.537	

We give below a ten years' record showing which of the twelve clubs occupied positions in the two divisions of each year's pennant race from 1892 to 1901, inclusive, the season's percentage figures of each club being added:

THE FIRST AND SECOND DIVISION RECORDS.

1892.			
First Division.	Per cent.	Second Division.	Per cent.
Boston	.680	Chicago	.479
Cleveland	.624	New York	.470
Brooklyn	.617	Louisville	.414
Philadelphia	.569	Washington	.384
Cincinnati	.547	St. Louis	.373
Pittsburg	.523	Baltimore	.313
1893.			
Boston	.662	Cincinnati	.508
Pittsburg	.628	Baltimore	.462
Cleveland	.570	Chicago	.445
Philadelphia	.558	St. Louis	.432
New York	.515	Louisville	.400
Brooklyn	.508	Washington	.310
1894.			
Baltimore	.695	Pittsburg	.500
New York	.667	Chicago	.432
Boston	.629	St. Louis	.424
Philadelphia	.559	Cincinnati	.419
Brooklyn	.534	Washington	.341
Cleveland	.527	Louisville	.277
1895.			
Baltimore	.669	Pittsburg	.538
Cleveland	.646	Cincinnati	.508
Philadelphia	.595	New York	.504
Chicago	.554	Washington	.386
Brooklyn	.542	St. Louis	.298
Boston	.542	Louisville	.267
1896.			
Baltimore	.698	New York	.489
Cleveland	.625	Philadelphia	.473
Cincinnati	.606	Washington	.443
Boston	.565	Brooklyn	.443
Chicago	.555	St. Louis	.308
Pittsburg	.512	Louisville	.290

1897.

First Division.	Per cent.	Second Division.	Per cent.
Boston	.765	Washington	.463
Baltimore	.692	Pittsburg	.454
New York	.684	Chicago	.447
Cincinnati	.576	Philadelphia	.417
Cleveland	.527	Louisville	.400
Brooklyn	.462	St. Louis	.220

1898.

Boston	.685	New York	.513
Baltimore	.644	Pittsburg	.486
Cincinnati	.601	Louisville	.464
Chicago	.567	Brooklyn	.372
Cleveland	.544	Washington	.336
Philadelphia	.523	St. Louis	.260

1899.

Brooklyn	.682	Pittsburg	.510
Boston	.625	Chicago	.507
Philadelphia	.618	Louisville	.493
Baltimore	.581	New York	.400
St. Louis	.556	Washington	.355
Cincinnati	.553	Cleveland	.129

1900.

Brooklyn	.603	Chicago	.474
Pittsburg	.578	St. Louis	.474
Philadelphia	.543	Cincinnati	.445
Boston	.478	New York	.435

1901.

Pittsburg	.647	Boston	.500
Philadelphia	.593	Chicago	.331
Brooklyn	.581	New York	.380
St. Louis	.543	Cincinnati	.374

The difference in percentage points between the leader and tail-ender at the close of each pennant race from 1892 to 1901, inclusive, was as follows:

DIFFERENCE IN PERCENTAGE POINTS.

Year.	Leader.	P. C.	Tail-ender.	P. C.	Dif. in Pts.
1892....	Boston	.680	Baltimore	.367	.323
1893....	Boston	.662	Washington	.352	.310
1894....	Baltimore	.695	Louisville	.418	.277
1895....	Baltimore	.669	Louisville	.402	.267
1896....	Baltimore	.698	Louisville	.406	.290
1897....	Boston	.705	St. Louis	.476	.229
1898....	Boston	.685	St. Louis	.260	.425
1899....	Brooklyn	.682	Cleveland	.129	.553
1900....	Brooklyn	.603	New York	.435	.168
1901....	Pittsburg	.647	Cincinnati	.374	.273

It will be seen that during the eight years of the twelve-club circuit the difference in percentage points between the leader and tail-ender at the close of each race ranged from .229 in 1897 to .553 in 1899. When the circuit was

reduced to eight clubs the percentage difference was lowered to .168 in 1900, but went up to .273 in 1901. An evenly contested race should not exceed 100 difference in percentage points in an eight-club circuit, and not over 150 in that of twelve clubs.



The Leaders' and Tail-enders' Record

No record more plainly shows how uneven the pennant races of the past ten years were than that giving the record of the three leaders in each of the ten races, as also the three tail-enders, and that record we give below:

THE THREE LEADING CLUBS.

Year.	First Place.	Second Place.	Third Place.
1892.....	Boston	Cleveland	Brooklyn.
1893.....	Boston	Pittsburg	Cleveland.
1894.....	Baltimore	New York	Boston.
1895.....	Baltimore	Cleveland	Philadelphi.
1896.....	Baltimore	Cleveland	Cincinnati.
1897.....	Boston	Baltimore	New York.
1898.....	Boston	Baltimore	Cincinnati.
1899.....	Brooklyn	Boston	Philadelphi.
1900.....	Brooklyn	Pittsburg	Philadelphi.
1901.....	Pittsburg	Philadelphia	Brooklyn.

THE THREE TAIL-ENDERS.

Year.	Tenth Place.	Eleventh Place.	Twelfth Place.
1892.....	Washington	St. Louis.	Baltimore.
1893.....	St. Louis	Louisville	Washington.
1894.....	Cincinnati	Washington	Louisville.
1895.....	Washington	St. Louis.	Louisville.
1896.....	Brooklyn	St. Louis.	Louisville.
1897.....	Philadelphia	Louisville	St. Louis.
1898.....	Brooklyn	Washington	St. Louis.
1899.....	New York	Washington	Cleveland.

Year.	Sixth Place.	Seventh Place.	Eighth Place.
1900.....	Chicago	Cincinnati	New York.
1901.....	Chicago	New York	Cincinnati.

Here it will be seen that in the ten years' races but four clubs had pennant-winning teams; while three other clubs did not get higher than second place, and two others higher than third position. Boston, Baltimore, Brooklyn and Pittsburg alone shared in pennant-winning honors; while Cleveland and New York joined Baltimore, Boston and Pittsburg in securing second position during the decade, and Philadelphia and Cincinnati as occupants of third place, leaving St. Louis, Louisville and Washington prominent among the three tail-enders.

The Ten Years' Sectional Campaigns' Record

The record showing the total games won and lost each year in the inter-sectional campaigns from 1892

to 1901, inclusive, is given below:

Year.	Section.	No. Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Difference in Totals.
1892.....	East vs. West.....	12	262	209	43
1893.....	East vs. West.....	12	219	209	10
1894.....	East vs. West.....	12	208	158	110
1895.....	East vs. West.....	12	228	188	50
1896.....	East vs. West.....	12	238	197	36
1897.....	East vs. West.....	12	204	169	35
1898.....	East vs. West.....	12	259	237	22
1899.....	East vs. West.....	12	285	206	79
1900.....	East vs. West.....	8	167	151	84
1901.....	East vs. West.....	8	160	158	2
Totals.....			2,845	1,882	423

The above record shows a preponderance in victories for the eastern clubs fatal to any evenly-contested pennant race, such as would otherwise command a handsomely-paying patronage. No one-sided contest in a race, no matter how fine the individual exhibitions may be, will draw the patronage of such thousands as would undoubtedly be attracted by a pennant race which would be marked by changes in the leadership and tail-end positions each week of the season; and until clubs arrange to place more evenly matched teams in their annual pennant races all hope of a season of financial profit may be abandoned.



The Ten Years' Record of Games Won and Lost

During the ten League pennant races from 1892 to 1901, inclusive, the twelve clubs played a total of

7,716 games, exclusive of drawn games. In the double season of 1892 903 games were won and lost, as also in 1899. In 1898 they played 897 games, and from 1893 to 1897 they ranged from 774 to 778 each season. In 1900 and 1901, with but eight clubs in the circuit, they played only 554 won and lost. Here is the record in full:

TEN YEARS' RECORD OF GAMES PLAYED.

Year.	Total Played.	Years.	Total Played.	Years.	Total Played.
1892.....	903	1896.....	778	1900.....	554
1893.....	774	1897.....	788	1901.....	554
1894.....	782	1898.....	897		
1895.....	783	1899.....	903		

The Pennant Race Campaign of 1901

The peculiar circumstances which governed the League season of 1901 were such as to force the League clubs to involuntarily make up their respective club teams as best they could under the objectionable condition of things which existed throughout the championship campaign. The "base ball war" of the period, which began in the spring of 1901, caused such a loss to the League clubs of the class of players technically known as "stars" of the fraternity that each club manager was driven to his wits' end almost to provide anything like first-class material for his team. Two results followed this state of affairs, one of which was that the eight clubs of the League circuit of 1901 were evened up in playing strength in this race more than they had been in any preceding campaign of the decade of the '90s. This, in a measure, was an offsetting advantage which did not enter into the calculations of the club magnates, but its results were greatly to the pecuniary advantage of the competitors in the race, and led to a more even championship contest and naturally proved more than ordinarily attractive on that account. Another beneficial result which acted as an offset to existing disadvantages was the fact that the League clubs had to go into the minor league market for material for making up their teams to a greater extent than ever before; besides which they had to utilize the services of "colt" players more than previously, and one outcome of this latter course was the development of a larger number of promising young players than had marked any previous League season.

Another unexpected result of the base ball war of 1901 was that the League magnates were given a valuable opportunity to find out how many of the class of professionals known to the fraternity as "*out-for-the-stuff* players" existed in their ranks and who they were, an advantage which the far-seeing men of the club magnates were not slow to avail themselves for future action in 1902. This class of "*out-for-the-stuff*" fellows have been proved to be, season after season, utterly unreliable for earnest and faithful service in a club. Self-aggrandizement is the

basis of their every action as professional ball players. Gratitude for liberal and considerate treatment at the hands of club magnates is a virtue unknown to them, as was plainly shown in dozens of individual instances so well known as to make it needless to mention. If the experience of the warring season of 1901 had no other lesson than that of showing up these "out-for-the-stuff" players in their true colors that alone would be a profitable gain.

The chapter of the monthly campaign records of 1901 which succeeds this tells very plainly the story of the progress of the race from April to October, and describes its ups and downs, and therefore we devote this chapter of pennant history for 1901 to the individual club records of the championship contest, in which will be found the full figures showing what each club did in victories and defeats in their games with their seven opposing club teams, and what the percentage of victories were recorded against each club opponent. We give the clubs in the order of their percentage record at the close of the season in October.



The Pittsburg Club's Record

The championship record of the Pittsburg club's team for the season of 1901 in victories and defeats was as follows:

Pittsburg.	Philadelphia.	Brooklyn.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Chicago.	New York.	Cincinnati.	Total.	Per Cent.
Won	13	8	11	15	14	16	13	90	.647
Lost	7	11	9	5	6	4	7	49	
Played	20	19	20	20	20	20	20	139	
Per cent	.650	.421	.550	.756	.700	.800	.650	.647	

The record shows that the champion team of 1901 won all of their series of twenty games with their seven opposing teams except that with the Brooklyn champions of 1900. They had a comparatively easy task in defeating the teams of New York, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati and Philadelphia; but had a close fight with that of St. Louis, and found the Brooklyns too much for them. Apparently there is always one club in a pennant race that the winning team in a race cannot get the best of, and this

was the case of the Pittsburg team's games with Brooklyn. The Pittsburg team defeated the four eastern teams in 52 games and lost but 27, a percentage of victories of .658; while against the three western teams they won 38 games and lost 22, giving a percentage of .633; their total percentage being .647, the smallest percentage of the ten years of pennant racing, except that of Brooklyn in 1900, which was only .603. The Pittsburg team completed their series with all the clubs except Brooklyn, one game being left unplayed. The Pittsburg team of 1901 was the best governed club—by its president, manager and captain—of any the club had placed in the field in its history, and unquestionably excelled all others in its battery teams. Moreover, it was more harmonious as a team than its adversaries and did less kicking, the latter being a weakness that characterized every team in the League in 1901 to a more or less extent, the rule of the season in this respect being "the more the kicking the nearer the last ditch," and the less of that the nearer the goal.



The Philadelphia Club's Record

The record of the Philadelphia club's team in the championship campaign of 1901 was as follows:

Philadelphia.	Pittsburg.	Brooklyn.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Chicago.	New York.	Cincinnati.	Total.	Per Cent.
Won	7	9	9	13	17	12	16	83	.593
Lost	13	11	11	7	3	8	4	57	
Played	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	140	
Per cent.	.350	.450	.450	.650	.850	.600	.800	.593	

The Philadelphia club's record in League pennant races since it entered the list in 1883 included the attainment of second position in the race but twice, viz., in 1887, under the late Harry Wright as manager—when Detroit won the pennant—and in 1901 under the captaincy of Hugh Jennings, with Shettsline as manager, with the Pittsburgs as the winners. When the team played its last game prior to Jennings taking charge of it as player-manager and captain its pennant race record on June 20. showed 23 victories to 24 defeats, giving a percentage of .489 only.

From that time the team began to get nearer to the

goal. The team closed June with the percentage of .500 for the month's play. In July the team won 10 games and lost but 9; in August it won 17 and lost 12; in September the record was 16 to 9, and in October 4 to 1; a showing that proved conclusively the great advantage derived from the improved captaincy of the team since Jennings' advent.

The Phillies found the Chicago and Cincinnati teams the easiest to defeat, and had little difficulty with the Bostons; but the Pittsburgs got the best of them, while they gave Brooklyn and St. Louis close battles. Against the four western teams they won 49 games and lost but 31, giving a percentage of .613; while against the three eastern teams they won 34 and lost 26, the percentage being .557. The Philadelphia team was a strong one individually and collectively, but the lack of harmony and team work during April, May and the best part of June was a handicap which prevented it from getting nearer the goal than it did through the better work done the balance of the campaign. There is no questioning one plain fact connected with the Phillies' campaign of 1901, and that was that it was by long odds the best captained team in the whole professional class.



The Brooklyn Club's Record

The Brooklyn club's championship campaign of 1901 was an exceptional one in several respects. In

the first place, its loss of the services of such valuable players as Jennings, Cross, Jones and DeMontreville—the former and latter by release, and the others by secession—proved a costly handicap which the club was unable to offset; and it taxed the managerial ability of Hanlon to a greater extent than anticipated, and the result was third place in the race instead of winning another pennant. Here is the club's record for 1901:

Brooklyn.	Pittsburg.	Philadelphia.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Chicago.	New York.	Cincinnati.	Total.	Per Cent.
Won	11	11	9	10	13	11	14	79	.581
Lost	8	9	11	10	7	6	6	57	
Played	19	20	20	20	20	17	20	136	
Per cent.	.579	.550	.450	.500	.650	.647	.700	.581	

It will be seen that, despite of the club's heavy handicap in loss of star players at the outset of the campaign, the team managed to close the season with the loss of but a single series of games, they winning five of their seven series and tying the sixth. They had very little difficulty in defeating Cincinnati and Chicago; and, after June, had an easy task with New York; but Boston gave them a heap of trouble to escape the loss of their series with them, and St. Louis knocked them out in 11 rounds. They had a close fight with the Phillies, and captured the Pirates handsomely. They failed to complete their series with New York and Pittsburg, but played the others to a legal finish. In their games with the four western teams they won 47 games and lost 32, giving them a percentage of .595; while with the three eastern teams they won 32 and lost 25, the percentage being .561. A peculiarity of their season's campaign was their ups and downs in the pennant race record, a result very different from their success in the one-sided race of 1900, when they held the lead in the race from May to the finish in October, and that, too, without difficulty. Whereas in the race of 1901 they were in the lead but four days in April; but one day in May, and not a day in June, July, August, September or October, though in the latter months they were in second and third positions most of the time.

As to the playing strength of the ex-champions of 1900, in 1901 while a majority of the team may be said to have been up to the pennant-winning mark, the minority proved to be a rather heavy handicap, especially in the case of the club's corps of pitchers, but four of the nine employed pitching in over ten games each and exceeding the average percentage of .500. In fact, the corps had but two pitchers whose work in the box may be said to have been up to a pennant-winning mark. This weakness and the loss of their third baseman and center fielder, not to mention the finest first base player the club has ever had, accounts for the team's not getting higher than third place in the race, despite their having the best of League managers at the head. McGinnity's absence from the team, of course, weakened their pitching department.



The St. Louis Club's Record

The championship campaign of the St. Louis team in 1901, despite of their failure in the early part of the season, especially in May, ended with the team's suc-

cess in losing but one of their seven series of championship contests, the champion team of Pittsburg in 1901 alone being able to win a series from them, they winning five series and tying one. Here is the club's record:

St. Louis.	Pittsburg.	Philadelphla.	Brooklyn.	Boston.	Chicago.	New York.	Cincinnati.	Total.	Per Cent.
Won	9	11	11	11	10	13	11	76	.543
Lost	11	9	9	9	10	7	9	64	
Played	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	140	
Per cent.	.450	.550	.550	.550	.500	.650	.550	.543	

The St. Louis team won six of their seven series and lost one, and they won 46 games with their four eastern rivals and lost 34, the percentage being .576; while with their western opponents they won 30 games and lost 30; percentage, .500. The team had no easy task in winning against the opposing teams, except in the case of the New York Giants, they having a very close contest with Chicago, and nothing to brag of with the rest of the teams; and to Pittsburg they had to succumb.



The Boston Club's Record

The Boston club, like all the League clubs except that of Pittsburg, suffered in loss of individual playing strength by secession to the ranks of the rival army of the American League, its noted third baseman being the most important "star" player to leave the team. Here is the Boston club's championship record of 1901:

Boston.	Pittsburg.	Philadelphla.	Brooklyn.	St. Louis.	Chicago.	New York.	Cincinnati.	Total.	Per Cent.
Won	5	7	10	9	13	14	11	69	.500
Lost	15	13	10	11	6	6	8	69	
Played	20	20	20	20	19	20	19	138	
Per cent.	.250	.350	.500	.450	.684	.700	.579	.500	

It will be seen that the Boston team managed to win three of its championship series, and to tie a fourth, despite

the result of the existing "base ball war" of the period. The team took the New York Giants into camp without difficulty and won their series with Chicago and Cincinnati. Their best effort, however, was in tying their series with the ex-champions of Brooklyn. They also made a close fight with St. Louis; but the Pittsburg Pirates and the Phillies easily got the best of them. In their games with the four western teams they won 38 and lost 40; while with the three eastern teams they won 31 and lost but 29. The team lost ground in the two opening months of the campaign but afterward won a majority of their games except in August and October. The Boston team went through the season with the fewest pitchers of all the League clubs, viz., five, and they did good work in the box; but the field support given the pitchers was too uneven and at times lacked in old Boston team work.



The Chicago Club's Record

The Chicago club team of 1901, with a corps of players strong enough in individual ability to have secured a first division position, won only a single series of games. Here is the record of the Chicago club for 1901:

Chicago.	Pittsburg.	Philadelphia.	Brooklyn.	St. Louis.	Boston.	New York.	Cincinnati.	Total.	Per Cent.
Won	6	3	7	10	6	11	10	53	.381
Lost	14	17	13	10	13	9	10	86	
Played	20	20	20	20	19	20	20	139	
Per cent.	.300	.150	.350	.500	.316	.550	.500	.381	

The club's team managed to win their series with New York, but only after a close fight; while the best they could do with Cincinnati and St. Louis was to tie the series, the Phillies having a soft snap with them, and Pittsburg a very easy task, as did Boston. The team won but 26 games from their three western adversaries, against 34 defeats; while against their four eastern opponents they won but 27 games against a loss of no less than 52 games, the respective percentage figures being .433 and .342. They had a fair corps of pitchers but the

field support given them was away below the mark at times, especially in the three early months' campaigns, when they were driven into the last ditch, where they remained until October, when poor work by New York and Cincinnati enabled them to get out of the hole and to finish in sixth place.



The New York Club's Record

The New York club's team in 1901 attained the distinction of holding its own among the three lead-

ers in the season's pennant race, with a few variations, from the first week in May up to the second week in July, after closing the April campaign in seventh place; but then the team went "tobogganing"—a costly sport to engage in—and the close of the October campaign saw it on the ragged edge of the last ditch but a point ahead of Cincinnati. Here is the club's record for 1901:

New York.	Pittsburg.	Philadelphia.	Brooklyn.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Chicago.	Cincinnati.	Total.	Per Cent.
Won	4	8	6	7	6	9	12	52	.380
Lost	16	12	11	13	14	11	8	85	
Played	20	20	17	20	20	20	20	137	
Per cent.	.200	.400	.353	.350	.300	.450	.600	.380	

It will be seen that the Giants, despite of their success in the middle of the championship campaign, did not win but one series of games, and that was against the Cincinnati, all the others defeating them with comparative ease except Chicago, the Giants being "nuts to crack" for the Pittsburg team. Against the four western teams the Giants won 32 games and lost 48, while against the three eastern teams they won but 20 and lost 37, the respective percentage figures being .400 and .351. While the club's team was up to a higher mark in its individual playing strength than its season's record would show it to be it was altogether "too short" in the important element of team work strength to maintain the lead secured in the middle of the campaign. One weakness developed was the indulgence in too much experimental work, and this was made conspicuously manifest in regard to the excessive number of pitchers the club placed in the box

during the campaign. The fact that out of the seventeen pitchers of the club corps of 1901 there were no less than eleven who failed to pitch in a single victory told the story of the weakness of the team very plainly. It was Mathewson who sent the team up to the leading position in the race, and kept it there in May and June until his arm failed him. In fact, the club never made a more profitable investment in a player than when it signed Mathewson, as he proved to be the stellar attraction of the season in the team and the source of the club's financial success in 1901.



The Cincinnati Club's Record

We now come to the tail-end club of the League's season of 1901, the career of which was of the skyrocket order, inasmuch as the team went up in brilliant style in the pennant race in the opening of the season's campaign and then fell like the old familiar stick at the last quarter of the race.

Cincinnati.	Pittsburg.	Philadelphia.	Brooklyn.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Chicago.	New York.	Total.	Per Cent.
Won	7	4	6	9	8	10	8	52	.374
Lost	13	16	14	11	11	10	12	87	
Played	20	20	20	20	19	20	20	139	
Per cent.	.350	.200	.300	.450	.421	.500	.400	.374	

It will be seen that the club's team did not win a single series of games during its championship campaign of 1901, the best the team did being to secure a tie score for its series with Chicago.

THE PENNANT RACE RECORD.

First Division.	Won.	Lost	Per cent.	Second Division.	Won.	Lost	Per cent.
Pittsburg	90	49	.647	Boston	69	69	.500
Philadelphia ...	83	57	.593	Chicago	58	86	.381
Brooklyn	79	57	.581	New York.....	52	85	.380
St. Louis.....	76	64	.543	Cincinnati	52	87	.374

The full record for the entire season, showing the record of games won and lost by each club with every other of the opposing clubs, is appended. On following page is the record of the total games won and lost each individual month from April 18 to October 6, 1901, inclusive.

The Monthly Campaign of 1901

The April Campaign

The National League's championship campaign of 1901 began at Brooklyn on April 18 on the grounds of

the Brooklyn club, at Washington Park, before an assemblage of spectators numbering 4,593 people, the chilly weather materially affecting the attendance. The champions of 1900 had the Philadelphia club's team as their opponents on the occasion, and as Dunn's pitching resulted in the scoring of 6 runs by the Brooklynns in the first innings Dugglesby was placed in the box, Donovan pitching for Brooklyn. After that the home team only added 6 runs to their score to 7 by the Phillies, the champions winning by 12 to 7 in the nine-inning game. As no other League clubs played that day Brooklyn became the leader in the race for that day with a percentage of 1000, while the Phillies were necessarily the tail-enders with nothing to their credit, this game ending the first day's play in the pennant race of 1901. On the 19th of April, too, the Boston club opened their season at Boston with the New York team as their opponents, and the St. Louis club opened the same day with the Chicagos at St. Louis, Boston "Chicagoing" the Giants by 7 to 0, and the Chicagos defeating the St. Louis team by 8 to 7, Nichols pitching against Taylor in the former game, and Powell against the other Taylor at St. Louis. Pittsburg opened at Cincinnati on April 20, they defeating the home team by 4 to 2, Leever pitching against Hahn. At the close of the games of April 20 the pennant race record showed Brooklyn, Pittsburg and Boston to be the three leaders, with no defeats charged to them, and Cincinnati, New York and Philadelphia as the three tail-enders, without the credit of a single victory, Philadelphia being in the last ditch with a record of two defeats; Chicago and St. Louis standing even with the percentage of .500 each; Brooklyn leading with three victories and no defeats. On April 22 Boston and Pittsburg were tied for the lead, each with 1000 percentage, Brooklyn being third in the race with .667 percentage, New York and Cincinnati standing tied

for last place, with both having to win their first game. On April 23 St. Louis held the lead with the percentage of .750 to Brooklyn's .667. By the 27th of April Cincinnati had pulled up and taken the lead with .750 percentage to their credit, St. Louis being second with .667, and Brooklyn third with .600; Chicago being the tail-ender with .167. On April 29 another change in the leadership took place, Cincinnati going to the front once more, with the percentage figures of .667 to Boston and Pittsburgh's .600 each; Brooklyn occupying sixth place with .500. St. Louis and Philadelphia leading the champions with .571 each; New York and Chicago being the tailenders at .250 each. When the April campaign ended on the 30th the pennant race record left the eight clubs occupying the following relative positions in the race:

THE APRIL RECORD.

First Division.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Second Division.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
St. Louis.....	5	3	.625	Pittsburg	3	3	.500
Brooklyn	4	3	.571	Philadelphia ..	4	4	.500
Cincinnati	4	3	.571	New York.....	2	3	.400
Boston	3	3	.500	Chicago	3	6	.333



The May Campaign

The Cincinnati team opened the May campaign by taking the lead in the race from St. Louis, and the Reds kept in the van until May 10, first with Brooklyn, Philadelphia and St. Louis as their first division companions, and then with Pittsburg, New York, and Boston, the tail-ender through the month being the Chicago team under Captain Jack Doyle. On May 11 Pittsburg went to the front, but only for a couple of days, when Cincinnati resumed the position for one day more; New York by this time had reached second position, that team on May 4 having been pushed into the last ditch for a day by Chicago. It is a noteworthy fact that during three days in May, viz., on the 12th, 13th and 14th, three separate clubs alternated in the lead, thereby making the race doubly attractive by its "glorious uncertainty." Pittsburg led on May 12 with .625 percentage, Cincinnati on the 13th by .647 and New York on the 14th by .645. From the 16th of May to the 22d Cincinnati once more stood in the van, after which New York took a turn at leading, that club's team percentage figures on May 23, when they went to the front again, being .650, to Cincinnati .625, Philadelphia .525, and Pittsburg .500, these four comprising the first division clubs at

that time, with Boston, Brooklyn, St. Louis and Chicago following in order in the second division, the race at this period of the campaign having assumed a very interesting position, inasmuch as the condition of things which existed made the race "anybody's game" as it were, the attendance naturally increasing in numbers as this uncertainty of results characterized it.

New York kept in the front from May 23 to the close of the May campaign, at which time, on May 31, the record for the month in games won and lost stood as follows:

THE MONTH'S RECORD FOR MAY.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
New York.....	13	6	.684	Brooklyn	10	12	.455
Philadelphia ..	13	9	.591	Boston	8	11	.421
Cincinnati	12	9	.571	Chicago	9	14	.391
Pittsburg	13	11	.542	St. Louis.....	8	14	.364

The month of May in the League championship arena is the great experimental month of the championship season, and it was especially so in 1901. New York and Brooklyn presented experimental teams to a notable extent, the former greatly benefiting by the box work of its new college pitcher Mathewson—who won eight out of the nine games he pitched in April and May—while Brooklyn suffered from the loss of McGinnity, its leading pitcher of 1900.

THE PENNANT RACE RECORD FOR MAY.

First Division.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Second Division.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
New York.....	15	9	.625	Brooklyn	14	15	.483
Cincinnati	16	12	.571	Boston	11	14	.440
Philadelphia ...	17	13	.567	St. Louis.....	13	17	.433
Pittsburg	16	14	.533	Chicago	12	20	.375



The June Campaign

Four clubs had alternated in the leading position in the race in May, but in June the number was re-

duced to three. New York was in the van from June 1 to the 11th, then Pittsburg went to the front for two days on the 12th, New York resuming the lead on the 14th; then it was that Pittsburg began to show its pennant winning strength, and going to the front on June 15, remained there to the end of the month. June was not a favorable month for Brooklyn, which team was as low down as sixth place during June; by the end of the month, however, the ex-champions got into the first division again, with New York and Philadelphia as companions, and with St. Louis, Boston and Cincinnati in the second division,

the latter team falling off badly in June, they tumbling from second position to seventh place between the 7th and 19th of June, Chicago lying in the last ditch all the month.

THE JUNE RECORD.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Pittsburg	17	9	.654	Philadelphia ...	13	13	.500
St. Louis.....	18	10	.643	New York.....	12	12	.500
Brooklyn	16	11	.593	Cincinnati	7	18	.280
Boston	14	11	.560	Chicago	7	20	.259

It will be seen that five of the eight clubs won more games than they lost during June, St. Louis pulling up finely, while Pittsburg, Brooklyn and Boston led their May record, and Philadelphia, New York and Cincinnati lost ground.

THE PENNANT RACE RECORD FOR JUNE.

First Division.				Second Division.			
Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Pittsburg	33	23	.589	St. Louis.....	31	27	.534
New York.....	27	21	.563	Boston	25	25	.500
Brooklyn	30	26	.536	Cincinnati	23	30	.434
Philadelphia ...	30	26	.536	Chicago	19	40	.322



The July Campaign

The July campaign saw Pittsburg established in first place throughout the entire month, the interest in the race in July centering upon the battle for second position. In this respect, New York stood second for 6 days up to the 11th, and then began to slide down hill, they reaching the second division ranks by July 13th. Then St. Louis held the place for a total of 16 days, after which Philadelphia occupied the position 4 days during the month. As regards third place Philadelphia and St. Louis divided honors in holding the lead, Brooklyn getting no higher than fourth position during July, Boston, New York, Cincinnati and Chicago being second division clubs nearly the whole of July, except that New York was twice in second position early in the month.

THE JULY RECORD.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Pittsburg	16	9	.640	Chicago	15	15	.500
Philadelphia ...	16	9	.640	Boston	14	15	.483
St. Louis.....	17	10	.630	Cincinnati	10	18	.357
Brooklyn	14	13	.519	New York.....	7	20	.259

By the end of July the race estimate had settled upon Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Brooklyn and St. Louis as the probable first division quartette at the finish, though St.

Louis had the best of Brooklyn in the fight for third place in July, as the former won 17 games out of 27 to the latter's 14 out of 27 in July.

THE PENNANT RACE RECORD.

First Division.				Second Division.			
Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Pittsburg	49	32	.606	Boston	39	40	.494
Philadelphia ...	46	35	.568	New York.....	34	41	.453
St. Louis.....	48	37	.565	Cincinnati	33	48	.407
Brooklyn	44	39	.530	Chicago	34	35	.382



The August Record

The month of August is acknowledged to be the worst month of the season as regards gate receipts in the large cities, but this month in 1901 proved to be an exception to a certain extent, owing to the close character of the pennant race as regards the three leading positions in the race. The contest, too, was made specially interesting by the rally made by the ex-champions to recover the ground lost in July. Though Pittsburg kept in the van all through the race in July, Brooklyn won more games that month than Pittsburg did, by 18 won out of 27 played, against 13 won and 9 lost by Pittsburg. Philadelphia did not do so well in the race in August, however, as that team did in July. The surprise party of the month was the work of the Chicago club, which team won as many games as they lost, they beating Boston, St. Louis and Cincinnati in percentage of victories figures in August. But try as they might they could not jump out of the last ditch, owing to the ground lost in the early months of the season. They nearly pulled up to New York the last day of the month, but that was their best effort until the September campaign.

THE AUGUST RECORD.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Brooklyn	18	9	.687	Boston	14	16	.467
Pittsburg	13	9	.591	St. Louis.....	12	14	.462
Philadelphia ...	17	12	.586	Cincinnati	10	12	.455
Chicago	12	12	.500	New York.....	8	20	.286

It was Brooklyn's rally in August that helped materially to attract public interest in the month's campaign. That club occupied fourth place at the beginning of the August campaign with the percentage a little over .500, with Pittsburg, Philadelphia and St. Louis ahead. By the middle of the month the champions began to push St. Louis hard for third position, and by the 20th of August they had

supplanted their western adversary, their respective percentages on that date being .560 to .549 in favor of Brooklyn. Then it was that the Brooklyn team went in for higher game and began to get close to the Phillies and push them for second position. Of course all this added greatly to the attraction of the pennant race as far as the first division clubs were concerned, Brooklyn and Philadelphia especially profiting by the increased attendance. By the 23d of August the champions had got as close to Philadelphia as six points distant, the Phillies leading on that date by .569 to Brooklyn's .563, Pittsburg then being in the van by .611 and St. Louis fourth by .548. Up to the 23d the four second division clubs had lost more games than they had won, all of the club's percentage figures being below .500, while Chicago was less than .400, Boston leading the quartette, while Chicago had a good hold of New York, trying to pull the Giants into their ditch. By the end of the month though the relative positions of the eight clubs remained unchanged, the difference in percentage points between Pittsburg and Chicago—leader and tailender—had been reduced to 195 points, showing the race at this time to be more evenly contested than at any previous month of the season.

THE PENNANT RACE RECORD.

First Division.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Second Division.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Pittsburg	62	41	.602	Boston	53	58	.486
Philadelphia ...	63	47	.573	Cincinnati	43	60	.417
Brooklyn	62	48	.564	New York	42	61	.408
St. Louis	60	51	.541	Chicago	46	67	.407



The September Record

September, in the pennant race each season, may be justly said to be the month of the "trial races" of the season, inasmuch as it is seldom that the brief October campaign is left to settle the question of supremacy in the season's championship contest. By the close of August the Pittsburg team had obtained such an important lead in the race, and were playing so strong a game, that the question as to the "coming champions" had almost been settled. But there was still the old question of the game's "glorious uncertainty" to be taken into question, so the September campaign had considerable attraction left in this respect in regard to the work of the four leaders.

It was close fighting between Philadelphia and Brooklyn for second place, and between St. Louis and Boston for

fourth position from the opening of the September campaign to the middle of the month. By the 15th of September the two were as close together as .582 for the Phillies and .577 for Brooklyn. But on the 20th of the month the two were tied for second place with the percentage figures of .571 each, and the struggle between them began to be intensely interesting. They were tied again on the 21st, at .575 each, but then the Phillies made a spurt, and when the month's campaign ended on Sept. 30, the Phillies led by .585 to .575. On the same date, too, St. Louis still led Boston for fourth position, and that, too, by the comparatively safe margin of .543 to .504. In the interim the fight in the second division between the three tail-enders had materially changed in its condition. Though the Chicagos were in the ditch on September 2, with Cincinnati and New York on the "ragged edge" at .410 each to Chicago's .409, the latter on September 4 had pushed the Giants into the ditch, and were after the Reds for sixth place, the latter standing at .415 to Chicago's .410 and New York's .398, and in this relative position in the race the three stood until Sept. 11, when Chicago got into seventh place for the first time since April 23. Then came the struggle on the part of New York to escape from the last ditch and at least finish a trifle better than in 1900. When the end of the September campaign was reached, it was seen that Chicago had been relegated to the tail end again, and New York had got back to sixth position, with the Reds in seventh place, their percentage figures being relatively, .385, .383 and .380, very close fighting. At this time the Pittsburg, Philadelphia and Brooklyn clubs, the three leaders, had become fixtures. This left the October campaign to decide the fate of the St. Louis and Boston clubs in regard to fourth place claimants, and that of the three tail-enders as to which should be buried in the last ditch.

THE SEPTEMBER RECORD.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Pittsburg	25	7	.781	St. Louis.....	15	12	.556
Philadelphia ...	16	9	.640	New York.....	10	22	.313
Brooklyn	15	9	.625	Cincinnati	8	22	.313
Boston	15	11	.577	Chicago	6	18	.250

THE PENNANT RACE RECORD.

First Division.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Second Division.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Pittsburg	87	48	.644	Boston	68	67	.504
Philadelphia ...	79	56	.585	New York.....	52	83	.385
Brooklyn	77	57	.575	Cincinnati	51	82	.383
St. Louis.....	76	63	.543	Chicago	52	85	.380

The October Campaign

It was plainly in evidence last October that the patrons of the game regarded October 1 as the fitting date for the close of the League championship, for the attendance fell off directly after the close of the September campaign had virtually ended the interest in the contest.

THE OCTOBER RECORD.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
Brooklyn	2	0	1.000	Chicago	1	1	.500
Philadelphia ...	4	1	.800	Boston	1	2	.333
Pittsburg	3	1	.750	Cincinnati	1	5	.167
St. Louis.....	1	1	.500	New York.....	0	2	.000

THE TOTAL RECORD OF EACH MONTH OF 1901.

CLUBS.	April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
	W. L.	W. L.	W. L.	W. L.	W. L.	W. L.	W. L.	W. L.	W. L.	W. L.	W. L.	W. L.	W. L.	W. L.			
Pittsburg ..	3	3	13	11	17	9	16	9	12	9	25	7	3	1	90	49	.647
Phila.	4	4	13	9	13	13	16	9	17	12	16	9	4	1	83	57	.593
Brooklyn ..	4	3	10	12	16	11	14	13	18	9	15	9	2	0	79	57	.581
St. Louis...	5	3	8	14	18	10	17	10	12	14	15	12	1	1	78	54	.543
Boston	3	3	8	11	14	11	14	15	14	16	15	11	1	2	69	69	.500
Chicago ...	3	6	9	14	7	20	15	15	12	12	6	18	1	1	53	86	.381
New York..	2	3	13	6	12	12	7	20	8	20	10	22	0	2	52	85	.300
Cincinnati	4	3	12	9	7	18	10	18	10	12	8	22	1	5	52	87	.374
Totals...	28	28	86	86	104	104	109	109	104	104	110	110	13	13	554	554	

THE FULL CHAMPIONSHIP RECORD OF 1901.

CLUBS.	First Div.				Second Div.				Won.	Lost.	Per cent.
	Pittsburg.	Philadelphia.	Brooklyn.	St. Louis.	Boston.	Chicago.	New York.	Cincinnati.			
Pittsburg ..		13	8	11	15	14	16	13	90	49	.647
Philadelphia	7		9	9	13	17	12	16	83	57	.593
Brooklyn ..	11	11		9	10	13	11	11	79	57	.581
St. Louis...	9	11	11		11	10	13	11	78	64	.543
Boston	5	7	10	9		13	14	11	69	69	.500
Chicago ...	6	3	7	10	6		11	10	53	86	.381
New York..	4	8	6	7	6	9		12	52	85	.380
Cincinnati	7	4	6	9	8	10	8		52	87	.374
Total defeats.....	49	57	57	64	69	86	85	87	554	554	

A New Club on the List In 1901

While championship pennants have been won in the National League series, year after year for the past quarter of a century, it has been only now and then that new clubs have been added to the list of pennant winners in the annual championship campaigns. From 1876—the year of the organization of the National League—up to the close of its twenty-five years of existence in 1901, twenty-four clubs had entered the lists for League championship honors, and yet in all that time only eight different clubs had succeeded in winning pennants. Here is the record showing the year in which each of the twenty-four League clubs entered the league and the number of clubs in each year's contest:

Year.	Clubs.	Number of Clubs.	Year.	Clubs.	Number of Clubs.
1876	Boston	8	1879	Syracuse	8
1876	Chicago	8	1879	Buffalo	8
1876	Athletic	8	1879	Cleveland	8
1876	Mutual	8	1880	Worcester	8
1876	Cincinnati	8	1881	Detroit	8
1876	St. Louis	8	1883	New York	8
1876	Hartford	8	1883	Philadelphia	8
1876	Louisville	8	1886	Washington	8
1878	Providence	8	1887	Pittsburg	8
1878	Indianapolis	8	1887	Kansas City	8
1878	Milwaukee	8	1890	Brooklyn	8
1879	Troy	8	1892	Baltimore	12

Of the above twenty-four clubs, the Athletic and Mutual clubs were expelled for not playing out their last year's schedule; the Milwaukee, Syracuse and Kansas City clubs only played one season each in the League, viz., in 1878, 1879 and 1887; the Hartford club, two seasons; the Troy and Indianapolis clubs, four seasons, and the Providence, Detroit and Buffalo clubs eight seasons each. All of the other clubs have played in over ten seasons each, Boston and Chicago being the only clubs which have played every season from 1876 to 1901 inclusive.

The following record gives the names of the eight clubs which are all there are out of the twenty-four clubs which have won pennant races to date. The date given is that of the first year the club won a pennant. The table also gives the record of the games won and lost the first year they won a pennant, as also the total number of races won, and the number of clubs competing:

Year.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	P. C.	Managers.	No. of Races	
						Clubs.	Won.
1876	Chicago	52	14	.788	A. G. Spalding ..	8	6
1877	Boston	31	17	.646	H. Wright	6	8
1879	Providence	55	23	.706	Geo. Wright	8	2
1887	Detroit	79	45	.637	H. Watkins	8	1
1888	New York	84	47	.641	J. Mutrie	8	2
1890	Brooklyn	86	43	.667	J. McGunnigle ...	8	3
1894	Baltimore	89	39	.696	E. Hanlon	12	3
1901	Pittsburg	90	49	.647	F. Clarke	8	1

The Fifteen Years History of the Pittsburg Club

The Pittsburg club began its professional history in the American Association in 1882 when it was entered as a competitor for the championship of the then newly-organized American Association, the club then being known as the Allegheny Club, and as such it played in the Association arena from 1882 to 1886 inclusive. The record showing how the old Allegheny club stood each season in the American Association pennant race during that period is given below.

Year.	Club.	Position in Race.	No. of Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1882	Allegheny	4	6	39	39	.500
1883	Allegheny	7	8	30	68	.306
1884	Allegheny	10	12	30	78	.277
1885	Allegheny	3	8	56	55	.504
1886	Allegheny	2	8	80	57	.584

It will be seen that after ending its season of 1884 badly, in 1885 the club pulled up to third place, and did still better in 1886, when they stood second to the St. Louis Browns that year. In 1887 the club entered the National League, the club then being under the Presidency of Mr. Nimick and the team management of Horace Phillips; and it remained so until Phillips was superseded temporarily by Ed. Hanlon in 1889, and during these three years the club ranged between fifth and sixth position in the race. In 1890, the year of the Players' revolt, the demoralization in the club ranks was such that the team ended the season in the League's last ditch, its record of defeats being 114 out of 137 games, with the percentage of .168 only, this record winning the League leather medal in club defeats. The manager that year was the veteran Guy Hecker, and that worthy player was terribly "guyed" on the result of his campaign. In 1891 Ed. Hanlon began the season under Palmer O'Neil's presidency, but the president and manager could not agree on their policy of running the team, and Hanlon went to the Baltimore club in 1891; McGunigle, of the Brooklyns, being his successor in help-

ing the president to run the team, the result being that the club ended the season in the League's last ditch.

In 1892 Mr. Temple became the club's president, with Buckenberger as manager, and the club ended the season in sixth place, the League circuit that year being increased to 12 clubs, the Pittsburg team ending in the first division. In 1893, under the same president and management, the club ended second in the race, with the Bostons again in the lead, the team winning 81 games out of 129, their best record in the League up to 1901.

In 1894 Mr. Temple retired, and with him went Manager Buckenberger, W. W. Kerr taking the former's place as president; and under Connie Mack's management, supervised by Kerr, the club ended seventh in the pennant race that year and in the second division. Under the same management in 1895 and 1896 they got no higher than sixth place, and in 1897 President Kerr placed Donovan in the manager's position, and the club ended in eighth place. In 1898 manager Watkins, of the old Detroit champions was placed in command by Mr. Kerr, but again was the club left eighth in the race. Once more Mr. Kerr tried Donovan as manager. Then began a new era in the history of the Pittsburg club, and in two years, under the presidency of Mr. Barney Dreyfuss and management of Fred Clarke, the club was raised from seventh place in the race of 1899 to second position in 1900 and the championship in 1901. Here is the official record of the Pittsburgs' career in the National League up to date, kindly furnished by Mr. Dreyfuss:

Year.	Posi- tion.	No. Clubs.	President.	Manager.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
1887....	6	8	W. A. Nimick.....	Horace Phillips.....	55	69	.444
1888....	6	8	W. A. Nimick.....	Horace Phillips.....	66	68	.492
1889....	5	8	W. A. Nimick....	{ Edw. Hanlon..... } Horace Phillips... }	61	71	.462
1890....	8	8	W. A. Nimick.....	Guy Hecker.....	23	114	.168
1891....	8	8	J. P. O'Neill.....	{ Edw. Hanlon..... } W. McGunnigle.... }	55	80	.407
1892....	6	12	W. C. Temple.....	A. C. Buckenberger.	80	73	.523
1893....	2	12	A. C. Buckenberger.	A. C. Buckenberger.	81	48	.628
1894....	7	12	W. W. Kerr	{ A. C. Buckenberger } Connie Mack..... }	65	65	.500
1895....	7	12	W. W. Kerr	Connie Mack.....	71	61	.538
1896....	6	12	W. W. Kerr	Connie Mack.....	66	63	.512
1897....	8	12	W. W. Kerr	P. J. Donovan.....	60	71	.454
1898....	8	12	W. H. Watkins....	W. H. Watkins.....	72	76	.486
1899....	7	12	W. W. Kerr	{ W. H. Watkins.... } P. J. Donovan..... }	75	72	.510
1900....	2	8	Barney Dreyfuss....	Fred. Clarke.....	79	60	.568
1901....	1	8	Barney Dreyfuss....	Fred. Clarke.....	90	49	.647

The Pittsburgs' Campaign of 1901

The Pittsburg club opened its campaign of 1901 on April 20, at Cincinnati, a bitter cold day

keeping down the attendance to about 3,000. The team presented included Leever and O'Connor as the "battery;" Bransfield, Ritchey and Leach as the base players; Ely as shortstop, and Clarke, Beaumont and Wagner as outfielders. Though the batsmen failed to score a run off Hahn's pitching, except in one inning, the visitors won the game by 4 to 2, and this opened their championship campaign auspiciously. From the 20th to the 30th of April they played six games, winning one with Cincinnati and two with St. Louis, and losing three with St. Louis.

They opened their May campaign with Chicago at Pittsburg, and lost the game through the poor box work of Waddell, but won the second and third games with Tannehill and Leever in the box. They lost the fourth with Philippi pitching, but won the fifth with Wiltse. At Chicago Chesbro shut out the home team in the sixth game, and with Leever won the eighth. In the ninth they almost "Chicagoed" the home team, the Chicago batsmen scoring but a single run against Philippi's fine pitching. By this time the Pittsburgs' western rivals had realized the fact that the Pirates were a dangerous team to tackle, their "battery" force being very effective. When the Pittsburg team ended their first home and home campaign they had won 10 games, viz., 6 from Chicago and 2 each from St. Louis and Cincinnati, losing 3 with St. Louis, 2 with Chicago and 1 with Cincinnati, while the pennant race record on May 12th showed them to be in the van in the race with the percentage figure of .625 to their credit, Cincinnati being tied with the Pirates while Chicago stood low down as seventh in the race and St. Louis was in the last ditch.

Then came the first visit of the Pittsburg team to tackle their eastern adversaries of New York, Boston, Brooklyn and Philadelphia, and the meetings were eagerly looked forward to. The visiting Pirates lost their first game in each of the four cities and failed to win a game in New York, they closing the tour on May 31 with a record of 6 victories to 7 defeats.

In June, after winning a game in Chicago by 6 to 1, with Waddell, their old pitcher, in the Chicago box, they began their return series with the eastern teams, who came west

the first week in June. In this campaign the Pirates began by knocking out the Phillies in three straight games, but they lost their series with Brooklyn. This they offset with three straight wins with New York, and they got two out of three with Boston, and when the eastern teams ended their tour on June 16 the pennant race record left Pittsburg in the van, followed by New York, Philadelphia and St. Louis in the first division, and Cincinnati, Brooklyn, Boston and Chicago in the second division, the Chicagos by this time having secured a mortgage on the last ditch. The result of the east vs. west campaign in June was that Pittsburg won 9 games and lost but 3. Then followed the second visit of the western teams to the east, and the Pittsburg team was declared to be the chief target of their eastern rivals during the tour. This trip series began in New York on June 19, a tie score marking the opening game between the Pittsburgs and Giants. On this short tour Pittsburg had the worst of it, as they lost more games than they won; yet they ended the tour in the lead in the race by .586 to New York's .580, with St. Louis third and the Phillies fourth, Brooklyn heading the second division, followed by Boston, Cincinnati and Chicago. The second tour of the eastern teams in June gave the Pittsburgs a boost in their percentage figures, they winning 11 games in the series and losing but 6, their percentage figures being .595 when the trip ended.

In July the Pittsburg team was changed, Ely leaving the club and "Lefty" Davis being added to the team, Leach going to short field, Wagner to third base and Davis to right field. Wagner played at third base for 26 games for a fielding percentage of .800, but finally Leach was sent back to third base and Wagner went to short field, where his fielding percentage in 61 games was .820. Wagner's fielding figures at right field had been no less than .977. The team had come out all right after two trials with the eastern teams, and they now settled down to pennant winning work and kept at it in fine style right through the remainder of the campaign. They ended July in the lead with .605 to their credit, and closed the August campaign with .602, and by the end of September had got up to .650. The short campaign of October saw them win the pennant, with the percentage figures of .647, the next four clubs being below .600 in percentage figures while the last three were below .400.

The Team and Averages for 1901

Below we give the averages—from Mr. Young's tables of the twenty-odd players who were more or less employed by the club from April 29, to October 5, 1901:

Players.	Base-hit Percent- age.	Fielding Percent- age.	Total Games.	Total Stolen Bases.	Total Runs.	Total Sac'fice Hits.
Leever, pitcher.....	.169	.906	19	1	10	2
Phillips, pitcher.....	.211	.922	33	2	11	2
Tannehill, pitcher.....	.226	.898	40	1	18	3
Chesbro, pitcher.....	.210	.885	33	0	9	4
Zimmer, catcher.....	.222	.969	67	7	16	7
O'Connor, catcher.....	.200	.949	56	8	16	6
Bransfield, first base...	.274	.961	139	28	92	28
Ritchey second base....	.298	.944	140	16	66	19
Leach, third base.....	.298	.908	93	16	62	10
Ely, shortstop.....	.219	.924	62	4	19	5
Wagner, shortstop.....	.352	.920	141	48	100	10
Clarke, left field.....	.316	.967	128	23	118	13
Beaumont, center field..	.328	.939	132	32	118	12
Wagner, right field.....	.352	.977	141	..	100	10
Davis, right field.....	.289	.952	118	27	100	9

The averages of the substitute class are appended.

Players.	Base-hit Percent- age.	Fielding Percent- age.	Total Games.	Total Stolen Bases.	Total Runs.	Total Sac'fice Hits.
Merritt, pitcher.....	.273	...	3	..	..	..
Doheny, pitcher.....	.263	.710	22	1	12	1
Poole, pitcher.....	.237	.960	25	1	6	1
Wiltse, pitcher.....	...	...	5	..	..	..
Waddell, pitcher.....	.255	.876	32	2	16	0
Yeager, catcher.....	.267	.909	24	1	8	2
Smith, catcher.....	.169	.846	16	2	5	2
Burke, third base.....	.216	.805	14	..	..	..

The record showing the games won and lost each month of the campaign from April to October was as follows:

PITTSBURG CLUB'S MONTHLY RECORD, 1901.

	April.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Totals.
Victories	3	18	17	16	18	25	8	90
Defeats	3	11	9	9	9	7	1	49
Total games...	6	24	26	25	22	32	4	139
Percentages ..	.500	.542	.654	.640	.591	.781	.750	.647

The poorest month's record was in April, when they only reached the average in percentage figures, while their best month was in September, when their percentage was .781.

The record of their total games won and lost with each club is appended.

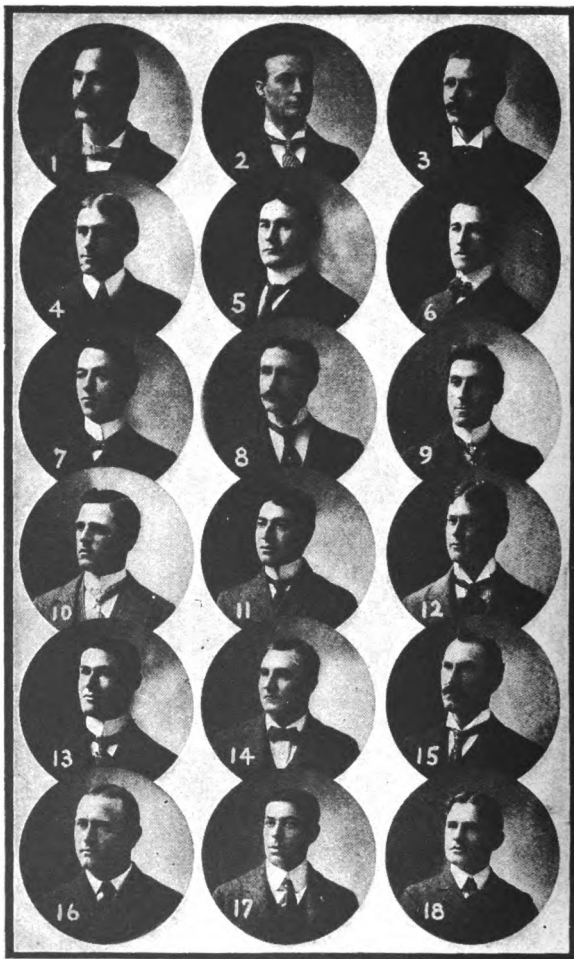


Jones
Bowerman
Davis
Warner

Strang
Ganzel
Mathewson

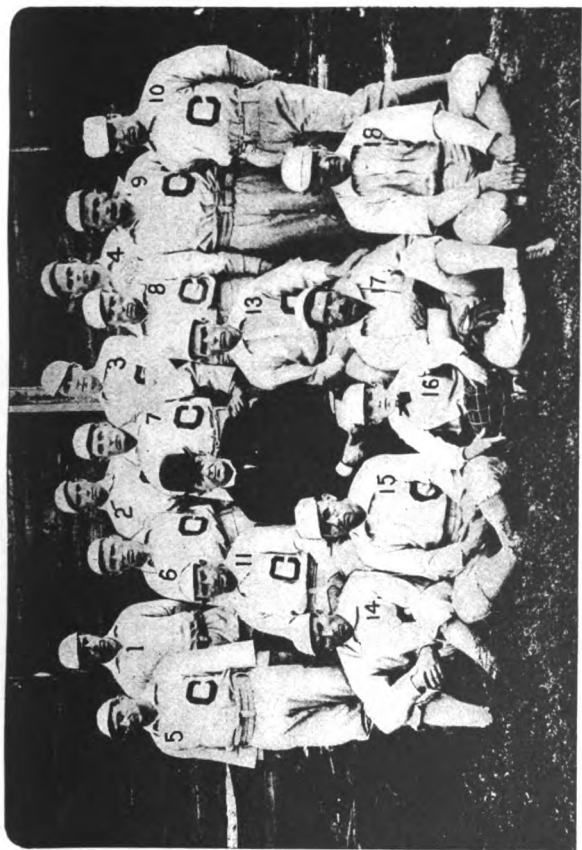
Selbach
Smith
Taylor
Van Haltren

NEW YORK NATIONAL LEAGUE BASE BALL CLUB.



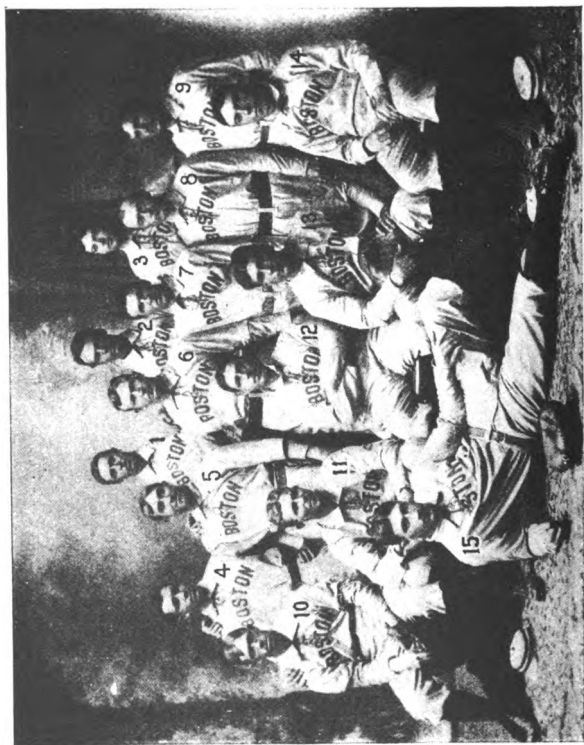
1—McPhee, Mgr.; 2—Irwin; 3—Phillips; 4—Dobbs; 5—Kahoe; 6—Harley; 7—Bergen; 8—Corcoran; 9—McBride; 10—Steinfeld; 11—Magoon; 12—Hahn; 13—Crawford; 14—Rusie; 15—Beckley; 16—Pietz; 17—Newton; 18—McFadden.

CINCINNATI NATIONAL LEAGUE BASE BALL CLUB.



1—Patterson ; 2—Burke ; 3—Jones ; 4—Sugden ; 5—Foster ; 6—Piatt ; 7—Katoll ; 8—Isabell ; 9—Mertes ; 10—Hartman ; 11—Griffith ; 12—Comiskey ; 13—Callahan ; 14—Sullivan ; 15—Hay ; 16—Mascot ; 17—Shugart ; 18—McFarland.

CHICAGO AMERICAN LEAGUE BASE BALL CLUB.



1—McKenna; 2—Freeman; 3—Hemphill; 4—Parent; 5—Cuppy; 6—Young; 7—Kane; 8—Dowd; 9—Stahl; 10—Ferris; 11—Criger; 12—Collins, Capt.; 13—Schreckenghost; 14—Mitchell; 15—McLean. *Photo by Bachrach & Bro.*

BOSTON AMERICAN LEAGUE BASE BALL CLUB.



Buelow Siever Cronin Miller Mullin Yeager Barrett
 Casey Holmes Stallings (Mgr.) Dillon McAllister Elberfeld
Photo by Backbrack. Nance Gleason

DETROIT AMERICAN LEAGUE BASE BALL CLUB.



P. T. POWERS

President National Association of Professional Base Ball Leagues.



J. H. FARRELL

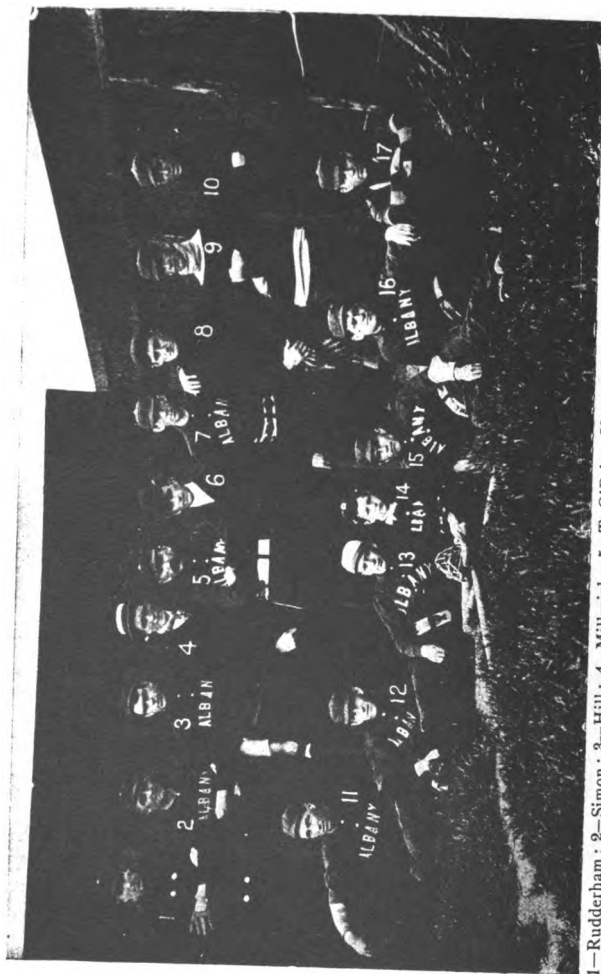
Secretary National Association of Professional Base Ball Leagues.



1—Bowen ; 2—Malarkey ; 3—Phelps ; 4—McPartlin ; 5—O'Hagen ; 6—Cremminger ; 7—McFarlin ; 8—Smith, Capt. ; 9—Bean ; 10—Dixon ; 11—Buckenberger, Mgr. ; 12—Lush ; 13—Gray ; 14—Barclay ; 15—Curley, Mascot.

Photo by Price.

ROCHESTER EASTERN LEAGUE BASE BALL CLUB.



1—Rudderham; 2—Simon; 3—Hill; 4—Millerick; 5—T. O'Brien, Mgr.; 6—Duffy; 8—J. J. O'Brien; 8—Wiltse; 9—Wilson; 10—Kennedy; 11—Tamsett; 12—Cristall; 13—Cargo; 14—Ostrander, Mascot; 15—Jones, 16—Hess; 17—Weygand

Photo by Albany Medallion Studio.

CHAMPION ALBANY BASE BALL TEAM, NEW YORK STATE LEAGUE.

THE CLUB RECORD OF 1901.

Pittsburg vs.....	Brooklyn.	St. Louis.	Philadelphia.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.	Boston.	New York.	Totals.
Victories	8	11	13	13	14	15	16	80
Defeats	11	9	7	7	6	5	4	60
Drawn games.	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total played...	19	20	20	20	20	20	21	140
Per cent	.421	.550	.650	.650	.700	.756	.800	.647

The names of the clubs are given in the order of Pittsburg's percentage figures against them.

We append an analytical record of the club's work in the field during the championship season of 1901, which tells its own story.

Pittsburg vs.	1st Division.				2d Division.					Grand Totals.
	Philadelphia.	Brooklyn.	St. Louis.	Totals.	Boston.	Chicago.	New York.	Cincinnati.	Totals.	
Victories	13	8	11	32	15	14	16	13	58	90
Defeats	7	11	9	27	5	6	4	7	22	49
Drawn Games	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Games Played	20	19	20	59	20	20	21	20	81	140
Per Cent. of Victories...	.650	.421	.550	.542	.756	.700	.800	.650	.725	.647
Series Won	1	0	1	2	1	1	1	1	4	6
Series Lost	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Series Tied	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Series Unfinished	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Chicago Victories	0	0	1	1	6	1	3	4	14	15
Chicago Defeats	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Games Won by One Run.	3	5	2	10	2	4	1	0	7	17
Games Lost by One Run.	2	4	1	7	0	1	3	5	9	16
Games Won in Last in'gs.	4	2	1	7	3	3	2	1	9	16
Games Lost in Last in'gs.	3	0	2	5	0	0	1	1	2	7
Single Figure Victories...	10	7	9	26	14	12	7	12	45	71
Single Figure Defeats...	6	10	6	23	5	6	4	7	22	45
Double Figure Victories...	3	1	2	6	1	2	9	1	13	19
Double Figure Defeats...	1	1	3	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Extra In'gs Games Won.	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	2	3
Extra In'gs Games Lost.	3	0	1	4	0	0	0	1	1	5
Home Victories	7	4	5	16	8	5	9	7	29	45
Home Defeats	3	5	5	13	2	5	1	3	11	24
Victories Abroad	6	4	6	16	7	9	7	6	29	45
Defeats Abroad	4	6	4	14	3	1	3	4	11	25

Club Team Averages

One of the most interesting records of the average work done at the bat, in fielding, in run getting and in base stealing, during a championship campaign by individual players will be found in the appended series of tables, the first series of which give the figures of the work of each club team, the names of the clubs being given in the order of the race record at the close of the season of 1901. We give the list of players of each club-team who comprised those who played in a majority of the club's games, the list including only four pitchers, two catchers, the four infielders and the three outfielders. The names of the two substitute players of the infield and outfield are not included, as they were not occupants of the two positions regularly enough to give them a status. For instance, there was Dexter, of the Chicago club, who played in a total of 112 games, and who played in 19 games as an outfielder, 52 games as a first-baseman and 28 games as a third-baseman, and in 13 games in other positions, a very able substitute indeed, but too "mixed up" to be given a designated position.

The pitchers' names are given in the order of their pitching percentages against the first division clubs, the best criterion of their pitching there is. The catchers are named in the order of their fielding percentages, and the individual players are given their places as leaders in their home positions according to their lead in base hit percentages, and the number of games they played in. For instance, McGann, of St. Louis, played at first base in 113 games with a fielding percentage of .986 and a base hit percentage of .288; whereas Schriver played at first base in but 19 games, his percentage being .990 and his base hit figures .286. We therefore selected the first-baseman who had played in a majority of the club's games during the season; the same rule being observed throughout the records.

These series of tables afford excellent facilities for judging of the excellence of the several teams of the eight clubs, and in showing up the relative strength of the individual players of each team in their respective positions.

The first table is that of the champion team of the Pittsburgh club of 1901.

THE PITTSBURG TEAM'S AVERAGES AND RECORDS.

Players.	Games Played	Base-hit Percent-	Fielding Percent-	Total Runs.	Total Sac'f'ces Hits.	Stolen Total Bases.
	in.	age.	age.			
Leever, pitcher	19	.169	.966	10	2	2
Phillipi, pitcher	33	.211	.962	11	2	12
Tannehill, pitcher	40	.228	.807	18	3	0
Chesbro, pitcher	33	.210	.885	9	4	0
Zimmer, catcher	67	.222	.969	16	7	7
O'Connor, catcher	58	.200	.949	16	6	3
Bransfield, first base...	139	.274	.981	92	9	28
Ritchey, second base ..	140	.298	.944	66	19	16
Wagner, shortstop	141	.352	.920	100	10	48
Leach, third base	93	.298	.908	62	10	16
Clarke, left field.....	128	.316	.967	118	13	22
Beaumont, center field..	132	.328	.939	118	12	32
Davis, right field	118	.291	.952	100	9	37

It will be seen that six of the thirteen players of the team who took part in a majority of the club's games during 1901, played in 100 games and over; while one other player took part in over 90 games, and two others in over 50, the four pitchers pitching on an aggregate of 125 games. In base hitting twelve of the thirteen exceeded the percentage of .260, and three of them exceeded .290, three others exceeding .300. In fielding percentages eleven of the thirteen exceeded .900, an unprecedented team record in fielding. In run getting four of the team exceeded 100 in total runs scored and three others exceeded 60. In stolen bases, too, seven had double figures, of which one was over 40, one over 30 and three over 20.

THE PHILADELPHIA TEAM'S AVERAGES AND RECORDS.

Players.	Games Played	Base-hit Percent-	Fielding Percent-	Total Runs.	Total Sac'f'ces Hits.	Total Stolen Bases.
	in.	age.	age.			
Donahue, pitcher	34	.097	.919	11	3	0
White, pitcher	27	.273	.890	15	7	11
Orth, pitcher	35	.281	.919	14	0	3
Townsend, pitcher	20	.109	.787	4	0	1
Douglass, catcher	47	.333	.960	16	3	10
McFarland, catcher ...	72	.278	.943	33	3	10
Jennings, first base....	81	.274	.980	38	6	13
Hallman, second base..	122	.194	.962	46	29	13
Wolverton, third base..	92	.308	.980	40	6	13
Cross, shortstop	139	.197	.929	50	7	22
Delahanty, left field...	82	.357	.961	106	10	26
Thomas, center field...	128	.306	.973	99	15	26
Flick, right field.....	138	.336	.961	111	13	26

THE BROOKLYN TEAM'S AVERAGES AND RECORDS.

Players.	Games Played in.	Base-hit Percent- age.	Fielding Percent- age.	Total Runs.	Total Sac'fice Hits.	Total Stolen Bases.
Kitson, pitcher	32	.281	.875	23	1	0
Donavan, pitcher	41	.200	.845	17	8	2
Hughes, pitcher	30	.178	.873	17	5	0
Newton, pitcher	33	.164	.786	10	1	0
McGuire, catcher	84	.293	.945	28	4	4
Farrell, catcher	26	.293	.942	36	2	7
Kelley, first base.....	120	.309	.983	77	4	20
Daly, second base.....	132	.310	.950	87	10	34
Irwin, third base.....	131	.224	.917	50	8	17
Dahlen, shortstop	128	.261	.936	47	7	23
Sheckard, left field....	133	.353	.956	116	3	42
McCreery, center field..	84	.302	.947	46	1	19
Keeler, right field.....	136	.353	.985	116	22	42

THE ST. LOUIS TEAM'S AVERAGES AND RECORDS.

Harper, pitcher	36	.172	.821	13	3	3
Murphy, pitcher	20	.250	.968	11	1	0
Powell, pitcher	37	.161	.856	14	9	0
Sudhoff, pitcher	33	.171	.888	11	2	0
Ryan, catcher	80	.196	.963	23	13	5
Nichols, catcher	46	.247	.919	49	10	11
McGann, first base.....	113	.288	.986	72	7	16
Padden, second base ..	115	.253	.955	72	10	24
Kreuger, third base....	142	.274	.896	78	18	19
Wallace, shortstop	135	.322	.934	69	10	17
Burkett, left field.....	142	.382	.939	139	3	27
Heldrick, center field..	115	.339	.950	94	15	35
Donavan, right field...	129	.294	.979	91	14	24

THE BOSTON TEAM'S AVERAGES AND RECORDS.

Dineen pitcher	40	.209	.830	13	4	0
Pittinger, pitcher	32	.110	.911	3	2	1
Willis, pitcher	34	.192	.920	8	3	1
Nichols, pitcher	46	.299	.863	16	4	0
Kittredge, catcher	113	.247	.965	24	13	2
Moran, catcher	53	.216	.931	12	7	4
Tenney, first base.....	113	.278	.976	63	17	11
DeMontreville, 2d base.	140	.305	.961	83	24	23
Lowe, third base.....	129	.253	.917	47	8	19
Long, shortstop	138	.238	.941	55	15	19
Cooley, left field.....	60	.270	.946	30	8	11
Hamilton, center field..	99	.292	.923	70	9	19
Crollus, right field....	50	.238	.895	20	3	4

THE CHICAGO TEAM'S AVERAGES AND RECORDS.

J. Taylor, pitcher.....	32	.217	.944	12	2	0
Menefee, pitcher	46	.251	.887	19	7	3
Waddell, pitcher	32	.255	.876	16	0	2
T. Hughes, pitcher....	33	.100	.770	7	4	1
Kahoe, catcher	69	.218	.956	21	6	6
Kling, catcher	70	.266	.919	25	3	7
Doyle, first base	73	.241	.973	19	2	11
O. L. Childs, 2d base	63	.257	.945	23	3	3
Raymer, third base....	118	.235	.929	41	9	17
McCormick, shortstop .	115	.234	.914	44	4	18
Hartsell, left field.....	149	.339	.961	110	3	46
Green, center field....	132	.317	.989	82	6	35
Chance, right field....	48	.289	.933	37	4	30

THE NEW YORK TEAM'S AVERAGES AND RECORDS.

Players.	Games Played	Base-hit Percent- age.	Fielding Percent- age.	Total Runs.	Total Sac'fice Hits.	Total Stolen Bases.
Mathewson, pitcher ...	37	.216	.836	10	4	0
Phyle, pitcher	20	.176	.821	8	0	0
L. Taylor, pitcher.....	42	.125	.903	12	1	0
Hickman, pitcher	101	.287	.903	43	0	6
Warner, catcher	77	.239	.939	19	3	5
Bowerman, catcher ...	43	.217	.908	20	3	8
Ganzel, first base.....	139	.220	.984	41	7	6
Nelson, second base....	36	.205	.889	10	5	4
Strang, third base....	91	.291	.859	55	20	39
Davis, shortstop	113	.309	.973	69	5	26
Selbach, left field.....	125	.292	.947	89	6	10
VanHaltren, center field	133	.342	.940	83	7	25
McBride, right field... 92		.269	.947	46	6	3

THE CINCINNATI TEAM'S AVERAGES AND RECORDS.

Players.	Games Played	Base-hit Percent- age.	Fielding Percent- age.	Total Runs.	Total Sac'fice Hits.	Total Stolen Bases.
Hahn, pitcher	40	.173	.900	9	4	0
Phillips, pitcher	33	.238	.908	11	1	0
Newton, pitcher	33	.164	.786	10	1	0
Stimmell, pitcher	20	.080	.853	1	2	0
Bergen, catcher	82	.172	.959	15	10	2
Pelitz, catcher	50	.311	.953	24	2	3
Beckley, first base....	140	.300	.978	80	20	6
Fox, second base.....	44	.133	.952	9	7	8
Steinfeldt, third base..	55	.250	.907	39	10	7
Magoon, shortstop	114	.251	.919	48	8	14
Harley, left field.....	133	.268	.902	69	21	37
Dobbs, center field....	101	.276	.957	70	11	18
Crawford, right field..	124	.334	.919	89	4	12

We give below a series of tables which show which player took the lead in the records of base hit and fielding percentages, and in total runs, stolen bases and in sacrifice hits. Here are the records in question:

LEADERS IN BASE-HITTING PERCENTAGES.

Player.	Club.	Percentage.
Nichols, pitcher	Boston	.299
Douglas, catcher.....	Philadelphia	.333
Kelley, first base.....	Brooklyn	.309
Daly, second base	Brooklyn	.310
Wolverton, third base	Philadelphia	.306
Wagner, shortstop.....	Pittsburg	.352
Burkett, left field	St. Louis	.382
Heidrick, center field	St. Louis	.339
Keeler, right field	Brooklyn	.353

LEADERS IN FIELDING PERCENTAGES.

Player.	Club.	Percentage.
Murphy, pitcher	St. Louis	.968
Zimmer, catcher	Pittsburg	.969
McGann, first base	St. Louis	.986
Hallman, second base	Philadelphia	.962
Wolverton, third base	Philadelphia	.930
Davis, shortstop	New York	.973
Clarke, left field	Pittsburg	.967
Thomas, center field	Philadelphia	.973
Keeler, right field	Brooklyn	.985

LEADERS IN RUN-GETTING.

Player.	Club.	Runs.
Hickman, pitcher	New York	43
Nichols, catcher	St. Louis	49
Bransfield, first base	Pittsburg	92
Daly, second base	Brooklyn	87
Kreuger, third base	St. Louis	78
Wagner, shortstop	Pittsburg	78
Burkett, left field	St. Louis	139
Beaumont, center field	Pittsburg	118
Keeler, right field	Brooklyn	116

LEADERS IN BASE-STEALING.

Player.	Club.	Bases.
White, pitcher	Philadelphia	11
Nichols, catcher	St. Louis	11
Bransfield, first base	Pittsburg	28
Daly, second base	Brooklyn	34
Kreuger, third base	St. Louis	19
Wagner, shortstop	Pittsburg	48
Hartsell, left field	Chicago	46
Green, center field	Chicago	35
Keeler, right field	Brooklyn	42

LEADERS IN SACRIFICE HITS.

Player.	Club.	Total
Powell, pitcher	St. Louis	9
Kittredge, catcher	Boston	13
Beckley, first base	Cincinnati	20
DeMontreville, second base	Boston	24
Strang, third base	New York	20
Long, shortstop	Boston	15
Harley, left field	Cincinnati	21
Thomas, center field	Philadelphia	15
Keeler, right field	Brooklyn	22



The largest attendance seen on the Polo Grounds for the past four years was that gathered to see Mathewson pitch against the St. Louis team on Decoration Day, 1901, the crowd in the afternoon numbering 27,000.

In the game at Cincinnati on Sunday, May 12, 1901, of the 24 put outs made by the Pittsburg team Bransfield, the first baseman, had but 2 outs credited to him, with one assist, all the chances offered him, a rare occurrence.

Rain and soggy fields prevented six league teams from playing in New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia on May 25, 1901. New York was extremely unlucky in this respect last spring. In fact, no less than 37 games were postponed by rain up to May 27, inclusive.

A batsman's effectiveness is shown by the number of base hits he makes which forward runners, not by the figures of his base hit percentage. A batsman may average over .400 in base hit percentages and not do half the service to his club by his batting, that a batsman does who, like that model batsman, Keeler, excels in forwarding runners.

The first triple play made in the League arena in 1901, occurred in Brooklyn on May 22 in a game with the St. Louis team. With the bases full and no one out Ryan hit to Dahlen, who put out Kruger forced to second, and throwing to Kelly at first put the batsman out, and as Kelly passed the ball to Gatins at third, the runner home was thrown out then by Gatins to Farrell, Childs getting home before on the double play.

The Club Management of 1901

The business of managing a professional base ball club has become so extensive of late years as to make it of far more importance than ever before. More capital is invested in professional base ball clubs this year in one professional Association—that of the National Association of Professional Base Ball Leagues—than there was in all the leagues put together ten years ago. Then, too, the existing professional leagues of 1902 embrace a wider extent of base ball territory than in the past decade of professional base ball history. In the management of these leagues a degree of business tact and judgment, in catering for the base ball public's patronage is required, which the experience of the past two years in the working of a minority of the leagues has shown to be sadly wanting. One would naturally suppose that, in the organization of a business copartnership like that of a professional base ball association or league, the first consideration, from a practical business point of view, would be that the league would be run on the basis of "one acting for all and all acting for one," the only possible plan that a legitimate copartnership can be successfully managed. But experience in the professional clubs of late years has shown that this vital principle in the management of the base ball leagues of the period has been the exception and not the rule.

One great business blunder connected with the management of professional club leagues and associations has been that known as "syndicatism," that is, having one or more of the capitalists of a league or association financially interested as stockholders in clubs. This evil—for evil it is—aims a blow at the integrity of the professional business at large. For no matter how honest an investor may be in his holding of stock in two different clubs of a league or association, the base ball public are apt to question the integrity of the business run under syndicate control, and base ball leagues—like Cæsar's wife—must be above suspicion, or good bye to the successful running of their business.

Another business blunder in the professional business is the abuse known as "Farming," that is, the loaning out of players of a club's reserve corps for a longer or shorter period to minor league clubs. It not only dissatisfies every individual player subjected to it, but it has a demoralizing effect on every club team whose managers use the farmed-out players, inasmuch as the working of the plan has the effect of breaking up a team in which the farmed-out player has proved himself to be valuable; or if he fails to play up to the expected point, he is returned to the club which has its hold upon him with diminished value as a player. In fact in no single point is the farming system of advantage to either of the clubs engaged in it or to the individual player who is the victim.

Another business mistake, one familiar to the circle of the minor league clubs, is that of a club's being run on the plan of having a higher salary list than the patronage of its circuit of clubs will admit of. The temptation of having a champion team to win the league's pennant race too frequently blinds the club's manager to the costly expense of the luxury. Many a pennant race has been won at the cost of a serious loss of the club's capital owing to the expense of its champion team. There is a point beyond which no club can go in its outlay for salaries without a sacrifice of the best business interests of the club, as was shown in several instances in professional base ball history in 1901.

One more blunder is to be added to the list of avoidable mistakes made in the business management of professional base ball, one peculiarly characteristic of the minor league clubs, and that is in the club manager going in for "picked nines," that is, securing the services at high salaries, of players who rank high in the individual records or averages in their home positions, without regard to their ability to work well in harmony together, or for their character in regard to their habits, as to their being sulky or hot tempered players, or those addicted to drinking, or who are what is technically known as "out for the stuff" players, fellows who utterly disregard all obligations not immediately affecting their pockets. No "picked nine" ever won a pennant. The pennant winners, as a rule, are team workers and not mere star players in home positions.

Individual Team Management

Experience in the management of club teams season after season seems to have little effect in teaching

club magnates lessons calculated to prevent the blunders committed each year by club officials in the business of running their respective teams of players; if it were otherwise there would not have been so many mistakes made in team management as there were in 1901. Club teams were placed under the management of so-called team managers who were only in nominal control of the team, as they could not either sign or release a player, without the consent of the "Boss" of the club, who was other than the club manager. One result of this blunder in club management was that the team was not managed at all, that is as it should be by one man only, having entire control of the team as Hanlon alone had of the Brooklyn club.

Two managers are requisite in the running of a first class professional club team, one the manager of the team proper, and the other the business manager. As the rule hitherto has been, the teams have been mostly run by club officials.

There is another important consideration in regard to the successful management of a team, and that is the absolute necessity which exists for its being run in perfect harmony as a whole; also for the absence of every form of cliqueism in the ranks. The team to be thoroughly successful, and one worthy of pennant winning aspirations, must work together in harmony, and on the plan of one and all "playing for the side," or failure will naturally follow. As a matter of course, proper discipline must be employed; if only for the purpose of keeping the players in that healthful condition—mentally, as well as physically—which experience, for years past, has shown to be essential to a team's success.



The Umpire and his Duties

There is no individual connected with the National Game whose duties on the field are more important

or arduous than those of the umpire; and there is no one engaged in the game who is so subject to constant abuse and annoyance, and, we regret to state, to insult and injury, as this self-same umpire. When one considers that the game can no more be played without the services

of an umpire than it can without a pitcher or catcher it seems strange that the magnates of the professional clubs should allow each season's campaign to be disgraced by such scenes as were witnessed in every professional League campaign in 1901. One would imagine that the instinct of self-preservation in considering the financial welfare of a club by removing every abuse in the game that has the effect of driving away the best class of the patrons of a club would suffice to put a stop to that nuisance of professional ball playing known as "kicking" against the decisions of the umpire; but season after season sees its continuance, aided and countenanced not only by every team manager and captain in the professional ranks, but also by the club presidents and directors of every professional club; indeed, it is to the club officials in question that the evil owes its continued existence, for a word from the club president to the team manager to the effect that all kicking must stop would end it at once.

Let us look at the work an umpire has to do when he enters upon his duties on the field. When he goes behind the bat at the commencement of a game he is called upon to face a hot fire of swiftly thrown balls from the attacking "battery" force, which come to the bat with almost rifle-like speed and with eccentric curves, the balls in consequence being exceeding difficult to judge as to their being sent in over the home base, or within the legal range of the batsman's reach; aside from the fact that the umpire requires to be exceedingly alert in movement to avoid being dangerously hurt from a blow of the ball. Then, too, he has to decide, in less than a second of time, whether the speedy ball passes over the home base or below the knee of the batsman or above the shoulder. Beside which the umpire has to quickly decide whether the ball is hit to fair or foul ground, and in the case of the former hit, he has to doff his mask and run to the base to judge the point of play in base running, a double duty which materially retards his success in rendering correct decisions in his position behind the bat. To discharge these onerous duties with thorough impartiality and with promptitude and sound judgment are primary requirements of the rules of the game.

Then, too, in the difficult and really dangerous work of judging strikes and called balls he has a duty to perform calling for great courage, coolness of nerve, unclouded judgment and keen sight. Moreover, his standpoint from which to judge the character of the swiftly thrown balls

to the bat is one behind not only the batsman, but the catcher, and this involves extra watchfulness in order to judge the nature of the balls sent in to the bat.

Now, in order to discharge these several duties properly, it is absolutely necessary that the umpire's mind should be free from outside embarrassments, otherwise the difficulties of his work of rendering decisions behind the bat are increased two-fold.

It is worthy of note, in this connection, that the single duty of judging called balls and strikes is sufficiently arduous without adding to it that of judging points of play in base running, and just here comes in the necessity for the employment of an assistant umpire in the game for the latter duty in order to insure effective umpiring.

Now let us see what other difficulties the umpire has to contend with under the existing order of things in the professional arena. To begin with, the moment the umpire steps on the field to decide disputed points of play in the game he at once faces bitter partisan foes in the two contesting nines on the field. From first to last nearly all of the players are bent upon making every effort on the part of the umpire to discharge his duties properly next to impossible by their constant disputing of his decisions.

In addition to his foes on the field, and also on the managers' bench, he often finds in the stands a crowd of opponents devoid of every consideration of fair play toward the umpire, and in most cases toward the visiting players also. But more than all these foes in the crowd of spectators in the mischievous influence they exert, are the self-constituted class of umpires located in the press box of the grand stand, who, from their distant and one-sided standpoint of observation undertake to decide every play in the game and to harshly and unjustly criticise the decisions of the umpire, who renders them from his point of view, right on the spot in the field. This injustice is specially noteworthy as being done by the junior class of base ball scribes, who seem to go for the umpire on the principle of being "agin the government." The veteran writers are inclined to be more sparing of criticism, but the "kids" think it the right thing to do whenever the home team loses a game.

And this senseless opposition is resorted to in the face of the fact that in no single instance can the umpire change any decision he makes, which is marked by an error of judgment, actual or alleged.

The absurdity, not to mention the gross injustice, of

judging the decisions of the umpire from a standpoint different from that he himself occupies is made glaringly apparent when the spectators in the stands undertake to judge the umpire's decision, made behind the bat, while seated back of first or third bases, where it is impossible that they can judge the balls from the pitcher correctly. Yet this very thing is the basis of the partisan judgment of the umpire's work by the majority of the spectators. The injustice of this is never thought of by the crowd of grand stand occupants, and "never or hardly ever," by the scribes in the press box.



Character In Professional Base Ball

A thoughtless remark made by a well-known professional club magnate last spring, to the effect that he cared not what a player said or did on or off the field, so long as he "played ball," is our text for a brief chapter on the value and importance of the character of a player in professional base ball. From the very inception of the professional base ball business in the decade of the seventies the fundamental principle of playing the game in its integrity was made the keystone of the structure by the gentlemen who organized the first professional club in Boston in 1871, and that principle was practically carried out by the old Boston "Red Stockings" team under the management of the late Harry Wright; for his team was not only a model one as regards its playing ability, as shown in their winning the Professional Association pennant from 1872 to 1875, inclusive, but they were a model team in regard to the high personal character of each member of the team, alike in their integrity and in their conduct on and off the field. It was from this nursery of honesty and good conduct on the professional ball field that the noted Wright brothers, A. G. Spalding, James White, Ross Barnes, Andrew Leonard, Harry Schaffer, Thomas Beales, Cal. McVey and others during the five-year period of the old Red Stockings won a high position in the annals of manly sports which ultimately led to the building up of the National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs in 1876 on the basis of making professional base ball the most honestly conducted game known in the arena of sports.



The Pitching of 1901

The art of pitching in base ball never before reached the point of excellence it did during the season of 1901, and one reason for the improvement manifested was that the professional pitching corps in 1901 was recruited more from the college class of players than usual, and thus there was brought into the arena players of more mental ability than of old; the fact having been of late years practically realized that the true art of pitching requires what is technically known as "head work" as its chief element of success. Year after year has it been plainly shown that brains as well as muscle are necessary adjuncts in the composition of first-class ball teams, and in no position in a base ball nine is this element more essential to success in pennant winning than in the pitcher's box. We have, year after year, endeavored to impress upon young pitchers the necessity for studying up the science of pitching, but it is only the minority of the pitchers who can apparently be taught to realize the importance of learning the true art of pitching. There is no questioning the fact that pitching in base ball is an art, as much so as in learning to excel in cricket, golf, lacrosse or tennis on the field, or in chess, billiards and other similar scientific indoor sports.



The Art of Pitching

We do not intend devoting this chapter to special instructions on the science of pitching, but only to call the attention of pitchers—and of the "colt" class especially—to the importance of giving intelligent attention to what are prominent requirements to excel in the art of pitching. The primary element is, of course, to learn to obtain *thorough control of the ball* in its delivery to the bat, for without this essential, strategic skill in pitching is next to impossible. Another thing the skilful pitcher is called upon to do is to have complete *control of his temper*, for without that he cannot pitch with judgment. Command of temper is as necessary in a base ball pitcher as it is in the

case of an expert billiard player in a match game, and every billiardist knows the hopelessness of his task if he once loses his temper.

The use of the power of rotating the ball in pitching, which develops the *horizontal curve*, depends largely for its success upon the ability to send the curved ball over the home base. Without this command of the curve it is worse than useless to resort to its use, but with it the pitcher becomes the skilled artist in pitching. Among the points in strategy which a pitcher can bring into play in his box work is that of *private signals* between the pitcher and catcher; another, and a very important point, is that of a *well disguised change of pace* in delivery. Nothing sooner gets the batsman off his line of defense than this; but the change of pace must be a surprise party to the batsman, or it will not work to advantage. Then, too, there is that other point technically known as "*pitching for catches*;" but this latter requires a knowledge of the batsman's strong and weak points in his method of batting to make it effective. One more point in strategic pitching is that of a *quick return of the ball* to the catcher after pitching, as it keeps the batsman on the constant watch to avoid being caught out of form to hit at good balls sent in over the base. One more word of suggestion and we have done, and that is for the pitcher to regard mere speed in pitching as secondary to that of strategic skill in the box. Speed is effective when you have command of the ball, but without the latter it is more costly in called balls, wild pitches and passed balls than it is profitable in strike outs or in yielding chances for catches.



The Club Pitching Corps of 1901

This chapter is devoted to the pitching record of every pitcher who comprised one of the corps of each of the eight League clubs in the championship campaign of 1901. The club names are given in the order of their position at the close of the season's pennant race. The names of the pitchers in each record are given in the order of their percentage of victories figures. This criterion of a pitcher's skill, though not the best by any means, is nevertheless the only one left us for our records. The true criterion of pitching skill is that of runs earned off the pitching by base hits, and by base hits only. Next to this is that of the percentage of victories pitched in. The scoring rules of

the game do not admit of estimating the pitching by base hits only, so we have to use the percentage of victories plan. The record of runs earned off the pitching by a combination of base hits and stolen bases, aided by errors in base running, is of no use as a criterion of pitching excellence. The record, too, of runs earned off the pitching by base hits only has a limit connected with it, as runs earned by base hits which are made after three chances for outs off the pitching have been offered and not taken advantage of by the fielders, should not be counted against the pitching.



The Pittsburg Club's Pitching Record

The Pittsburg club in 1901 employed nine different pitchers during its championship campaign of that season, but four of which pitched in not less than ten games and over. Of the others, two pitched in nine games, one in five, one in three, and one in two. Only two of the nine pitchers employed failed to exceed the average percentage of .500, something no other pitching corps in the League in 1901 equaled. Here is the season's pitching record of the Pittsburg team:

Pittsburg Pitchers vs.	1st Division.						2d Division.								Totals.		Per Cent.
	Phladelpha.		Brooklyn.		St. Louis.		Boston.		Chicago.		New York.		Cincinnati.				
	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L			
Merritt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	0	1.000
Leever	4	1	0	1	1	0	2	1	3	0	3	0	1	2	14	5	.737
Chesbro	1	3	3	2	2	1	4	1	3	0	4	1	4	1	21	9	.700
Doheny	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	1	0	6	3	.667
Philippi	4	2	4	2	4	4	5	0	2	2	2	1	1	1	22	12	.643
Tannehill	3	0	1	3	3	2	2	1	3	1	2	0	4	3	18	10	.643
Poole	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	0	5	4	.556
Wiltse	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	4	.200
Waddell	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	.000
Totals	13	7	8	11	11	9	15	5	14	6	16	4	13	7	90	49	.647

It will be seen that Merritt heads the list in percentage figures, but he only pitched in three games, and these were against second division clubs. Leever bears off the palm as leading pitcher in the Pittsburg club corps of 1901, as he had a percentage of .714 against the first division clubs. Of those who pitched in ten games and over, Leever had the best record in percentage figures, Chesbro being sec-

ond and Phillipi third; the latter, however, stood next to Leever in percentage figures against the first division clubs. Tannehill stood fourth in total percentage, though third against first division clubs.



The Philadelphia Club's Pitching Record

The Philadelphia club went through the season of 1901 with but six pitchers, of whom but one failed to pitch in ten games, five of the six reaching double figures in games pitched in, and four of the six pitched in twenty games and over. Orth led in percentage of victories figures, but the college pitcher, White, excelled in percentage figures against the first division clubs, Orth being second in that respect. Dugglesby was second in percentage figures, Donahue being third, Townsend fourth and White fifth. Dunn failed to pitch in a single victory. Here is the record of the corps in full:

Philadelphia Pitchers vs.	1st Division.						2d Division.								Totals.	Per Cent.		
	Pittsburg		Brooklyn.		St. Loula.		Boston.		Chicago.		New York.		Cincinnati.					
	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L		
Orth	2	4	2	2	2	2	5	2	3	0	1	1	2	6	0	21	12	.636
Dugglesby	0	3	2	2	1	2	3	4	1	5	2	3	3	4	0	19	12	.613
Donahue	2	1	2	2	2	3	3	2	6	0	3	3	2	2	2	20	13	.606
Townsend	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	0	3	3	0	1	0	9	9	.600
White	2	4	2	1	3	3	0	1	2	1	2	1	3	2	14	13	.519	
Dunn	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	.000
Totals	7	13	9	11	9	11	13	7	17	3	12	8	16	4	83	57	.593	



The Brooklyn Club's Pitching Record

The Brooklyn club employed nine pitchers during the championship campaign of 1901, of which but five pitched in ten games and over, and only four of those who pitched in over one game reached the percentage figure of .500 and over.

Brooklyn Pitchers vs.	1st Division.						2d Division.								Totals.	Per Cent.	
	Pittsburg		Philadelphia.		St. Louis.		Boston.		Chicago.		New York.		Cincinnati.				
	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L			
Wright	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1.000
Carsey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1.000
Kitson	4	1	3	3	2	1	2	2	2	3	3	0	3	1	19	11	.653
Donavan	4	2	3	3	5	2	4	2	3	1	2	3	4	2	25	15	.625
J. Hughes	2	2	2	0	1	3	2	3	4	1	2	2	4	1	17	12	.588
Newton	1	2	1	1	0	2	2	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	7	5	.583
McCann	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	.400
Kennedy	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	3	5	.375
McJames	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	1	4	8	.333
Totals	11	8	11	9	9	11	10	10	13	7	11	6	14	6	79	49	.581



The St. Louis Club's Pitching Record

Nine pitchers took part in the St. Louis club's games of 1901, of which but four pitched in ten games and with Sudhoff second, Murphy third and Powell fourth. Harper had the highest percentage against the first division clubs, viz, .611, Murphy's figures against the leaders being .571, while Powell did not reach .500, nor Sudhoff either.

St. Louis Pitchers vs.	1st Division.						2d Division.								Totals.	Per Cent.		
	Pittsburg		Phlladelphis.		Brooklyn.		Boston.		Chicago.		New York.		Cincinnati.					
	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L				
Yerkes	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	1	.750
Harper	3	4	4	2	4	1	3	4	3	1	3	1	3	0	23	13	.639	
Sudhoff	1	1	2	3	1	1	4	0	4	4	1	2	4	0	17	11	.667	
Murphy	0	2	1	0	3	1	0	1	1	2	1	3	2	10	9	.528		
Powell	5	2	2	3	2	5	4	1	1	2	5	2	0	3	19	18	.514	
Joyce	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	2	.500	
Jones	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	2	6	.250	
Mapes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	.000	
Breitenstein	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	.000	
Totals	9	11	11	9	11	9	10	10	13	7	11	9	7	6	64		.543	

The Boston Club's Pitching Record

The Boston club in 1901 went through the season with the smallest corps of pitchers in the League, only five taking part in the campaign, while four of the five pitched in over thirty games each, the quartette doing more box work than any pitching quartette of the season. Only three of five pitchers reached the percentage figures of .500 and over, the veteran Nichols leading in percentage figures, with Willis second.

Boston Pitchers vs.	1st Division.								2d Division.								Totals.	Per Cent.
	Pittsburg.		Philadelphia.		Brooklyn.		St. Louis.		Chicago.		New York.		Cincinnati.					
Nichols	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	.545	
Willis	3	2	1	4	3	3	4	4	5	1	3	1	2	2	18	17	.514	
Lawson	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	.500	
Pittinger	1	3	3	3	4	2	1	4	3	0	2	1	1	3	15	16	.484	
Dineen	0	5	1	2	3	2	3	0	1	5	4	2	4	3	16	19	.457	
Totals	5	15	7	13	10	10	9	11	13	6	14	6	11	8	69	69	.500	

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The Chicago Club's Pitching Record

The Chicago club got along with only six pitchers in 1901, and it can be truthfully said that it was not the fault of the pitching corps of the club that the team was located in the last ditch from April to September in the championship campaign.

Chicago. vs.	1st Division.								2d Division.						Totals.	Per Cent.
	Pittsburg.	Philadelphia.	Brooklyn.	St. Louis.	Boston.	New York.	Cincinnati.									
	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L
Waddell	0	3	0	4	1	3	5	2	1	1	4	1	3	0	14	14
J. Taylor	2	3	1	2	3	2	2	2	1	3	1	4	3	3	13	19
Menafee	1	1	1	3	2	1	0	1	0	3	2	2	2	1	8	12
Eason	1	4	1	4	0	3	1	2	1	3	4	0	0	1	8	17
T. Hughes	2	3	0	4	1	4	2	3	3	3	0	2	2	4	10	23
Cunningham	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Totals	6	14	3	17	7	13	10	10	6	13	11	9	10	10	53	86
																.381

The New York Club's Pitching Record

We now come to two of the pitching records of the campaign of 1901 which "point a moral" if they do not "adorn a tale," and we refer to the records of the two tail-end clubs of the season, the New York and Cincinnati teams. The New York club employed no less than seventeen pitchers in 1901, and of this large corps but one exceeded the percentage figures of .500, all of the others being below .450. The exception in question was the college pitcher Mathewson, whose effective work in the box during the first three months of the campaign not only placed the Giants to the leadership in July, but led to such an increase in the gate receipts as to enable the club to close the season without the financial loss encountered by a majority of the League clubs in 1901.

New York Pitchers vs.	1st Division.								2d Division.								Totals.	Per Cent.
	Pittsburg.		Philadelphia.		Brooklyn.		St. Louis.		Boston.		Chicago.		Cincinnati.					
	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L		
Mathewson	2	2	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	4	1	20	16	.556	
Phyle	1	4	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1	2	2	2	7	10	.412	
L. Taylor	1	5	3	5	2	5	2	3	2	5	4	4	4	0	18	27	.400	
Hickman	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	5	.375	
Doheny	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	2	4	.333	
Denzer	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	1	0	0	0	2	5	.286	
Jones	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	
Van Haltren	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	
Fisher	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	
Hesterfell	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	
Smith	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	
Leitner	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	.000	
Deagan	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	.000	
Livingston	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	.000	
Maul	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	.000	
Mills	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	.000	
Magee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	.000	
Totals	4	16	8	12	6	11	7	13	6	14	9	11	12	8	52	85	.380	



The Cincinnati Club's Pitching Record

The Cincinnati club rivaled the New York club in the number of pitchers used in the campaign of 1901, they employing only three less than New York, viz., fourteen. Of these fourteen but one of the four pitchers who took part in ten games and over reached the percentage figures of .500.

Cincinnati Pitchers vs.	1st Division.								2d Division.								Totals.	Per Cent.
	Pittsburg.		Philadelphia.		Brooklyn.		St. Louis.		Boston.		Chicago.		New York.					
	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L	W	L		
Swornstedt	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	.667	
Hahn	2	6	1	3	3	1	4	3	5	3	4	1	3	2	22	19	.537	
Phillips	2	2	2	5	3	3	1	1	3	1	2	1	1	5	14	18	.438	
McFadden	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3	4	.429	
Case	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	.333	
Newton	1	1	1	3	0	2	0	1	0	3	1	1	1	2	4	13	.235	
Stimmell	0	2	0	2	0	2	2	1	0	2	1	4	1	1	4	14	.222	
Guese	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	4	.200	
Sutthoff	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	6	.143	
Parker	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	
Weyhing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	.000	
Rusie	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	
Helsman	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	.000	
Scott	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	.000	
Totals	7	13	4	16	6	14	9	11	8	11	10	10	8	12	52	87	.374	

Here is an important summary record which shows what the pitchers of each club, who pitched in ten games and over, did against the clubs of each of the two divisions, the pitchers' names being given in the order of their percentage figures against the first division clubs.

First Division.	Per cent against 1st Division.	Per cent against 2d Division.	Total pitchers employed.	Second Division.	Per cent against 1st Division.	Per cent against 2d Division.	Total pitchers employed.	
Pittsburg—				Boston—				
Leever	.714	.750	9	Dineen	.438	.529	5	
Phillipi	.600	.714		Pittinger	.429	.600		
Tannehill	.583	.688		Willis	.381	.714		
Chesbro	.500	.833		Nichols	.350	.846		
Philadelphia—				Chicago—				
Donahue	.500	.667	6	J. Taylor	.471	.333	6	
White	.467	.533		Menafee	.400	.400		
Orth	.429	.789		Waddell	.333	.800		
Townsend	.375	.857		T. Hughes	.263	.357		
Dugglesby	.300	.762		Eason	.188	.556		
Brooklyn—				New York—				
Kitson	.643	.625	9	Mathewson ...	.524	.600	17	
Donavan	.632	.619		Phyle	.500	.333		
Hughes	.500	.632		L. Taylor	.308	.526		
Newton	.400	1.000		Cincinnati—				
McJames	.250	.500		Hahn	.435	.667		
St. Louis—					Phillips	.421	.462	
Harper	.611	.667	9	Newton	.222	.250	14	
Murphy	.571	.500		Stimmell	.222	.222		
Powell	.474	.556						
Sudhoff	.444	.684						

Glancing over the above record, it will be seen in the case of the Pittsburg quartette of pitchers that Leever's work was the most effective and even of any in the League arena in 1901, he having percentages of over .700 against the clubs of both divisions, while the other three had higher figures against the second division clubs than against the first, Chesbro's figures being very one-sided in this respect, viz., .500 to .833. Of the Phillies' quartette of pitchers, Donahue bore off the palm against the first division clubs, Townsend leading against those of the second, the latter only scoring .375 percentage against the leaders. Kitson led the ex-champion Brooklyn pitchers against the first division clubs, Donavan being close to him, both doing clever work. Dr. Newton only scored .4040 against the leaders, but won all of his six games against the second-class clubs. Hughes failed to pitch up to his high mark of the 1899 campaign, while McJames was a failure. Harper and Murphy were the two most effective pitchers of the St. Louis quartette. Of the Boston corps all four of the pitchers failed to reach the average of .500 in percentage figures against the leaders, Nichols being the lowest, viz., .350 against Dineen's .438. But against the second division clubs Nichols beat them all with .846. Of the Chicago four J. Taylor bore off the palm. Waddell was "nowhere" against the leaders, but very effective against the second-class teams. Of the seventeen pitchers employed by the New York club, but three pitched in ten games and over, and of this trio Mathewson monopolized the pitching honors of the club's season, he being the only one to exceed .500 in his percentage figures. He it was who sent the team to the front in July. Hahn led the Cincinnati quartette, and he did not reach .500 against the leaders.



The Fatigue of Pitching

An important matter for consideration at the hands of team managers is that relative to the amount of box work a pitcher is capable of enduring each week of a season, and attention was called to the subject by the occurrence of a practical investigation of the condition of a pitcher's arm, which had been overworked in curve-pitch-

ing. The case in question was that of a pitcher to who, at his death, willed his diseased arm to a surgeon. The surgeon, on examining the arm, found that certain of the muscles had become so twisted as to form a bunch like a ball just above his forearm, thereby rendering the arm quite useless for ordinary purposes. The question naturally arises, How far can a pitcher go in the exercise of the particular muscles brought into active use in developing the curves in pitching without positive injury to his arm? Old pitchers, of the early period of professional ball playing, have been apt to smile rather derisively at the complaints of modern pitchers of being overworked by going in the box every other day or so, remembering, as the veterans did, how, of old, they were accustomed to pitch day in and day out for an entire season without complaint of overwork. But the veterans forget that in their time, curved pitching was almost unknown; only the muscles required in ordinary straight pitching then being used. In accomplishing the variety of curves used in modern pitching, however, a class of previously unused muscles are brought into play, such as those required to give the rotary motion to the pitched ball so necessary in developing the "in" and "out" curves, the "down shoot" the "rising ball," and the "drop ball" in vogue in modern curve pitching.

On the other hand, the argument used by the pitchers in 1901, that the most of them were "overworked," was little else than a "bluff" on their part to avoid their due share of box work during the season. A pitcher occupies the box in a nine-innings games less than an hour on the average, and it is absurd to claim that an hour's work in the box during each day is either trying to his physique or to his powers of endurance. The fact that such an amount of pitching each day in a game is not "overwork," is shown by the fact that in 1901 pitcher after pitcher indulged in every game in the entirely unnecessary fatigue of throwing to bases when no runner was on a base and while waiting for the batsman to go to the bat; and, moreover, batsmen, when ready to bat, would stand waiting for the pitcher to pitch balls to him while the latter was wasting time and work in throwing to first base. This extra pitching work was indulged in, too, during very hot weather. The fact is, star pitchers of the present day shirk their box work to a large extent under this absurd plea of "over-

Too Many Pitchers Used

An analysis of the work done in the "box" in 1901 by the pitching corps of the League clubs that year

presents a statistical table of more than ordinary interest, and I give it below as a new addition to the season's pitching statistics. In the first place, the fact must be borne in mind that the National League clubs in 1901 employed no less than seventy-five pitchers in the "box" who were either credited with victories or charged with defeats, an average of over eight to a club, and that in the face of the fact that the brunt of the pitching work of every club is, year in and year out, done by a corps of four pitchers only, as our records have plainly shown in this chapter. It is a noteworthy fact that while the four first division clubs in the League in 1901 employed a total of thirty-three pitchers, the four of the second division clubs used forty-two; and what is still more significant is, as showing the weakness of having so many pitchers in a club corps, is the fact that while the two leading clubs in the pennant race used but fifteen pitchers—and that twice too many—the two tail-enders had no less than thirty-one, the inference being that the more pitchers a club employs, the nearer the last ditch they will end in the race for the pennant. Here is the new table showing how the pitching corps of each club stood in the ratio of pitching percentage in 1901:

PITCHING ANALYSIS OF 1901 NATIONAL LEAGUE CLUBS.

CLUBS.												
	Total Pitchers.	1,000 Per Cent.	700 Per Cent.	600 Per Cent.	500 Per Cent.	400 Per Cent.	300 Per Cent.	200 Per Cent.	100 Per Cent.	No Per Cent.	Above .500 Per Cent.	Av. of .500 Per Cent.
Pittsburg	9	1	2	3	1	0	0	1	0	1	7	0
Philadelphia	6	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
Brooklyn	9	2	0	2	2	1	2	0	0	0	6	0
St. Louis	9	0	1	2	3	0	0	1	0	2	5	1
Boston	5	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	2	2
Chicago	6	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	1	0	1
New York	17	0	0	0	5	2	1	1	0	10	1	0
Cincinnati	14	0	0	1	1	2	1	3	1	4	2	0
Totals	75	3	3	12	17	9	7	6	1	19	28	3

It will be seen that the Pittsburgs' pitching corps had no

less than six of its nine pitchers whose percentage figures exceeded the average of .500, while Philadelphia had but four, and Brooklyn and St. Louis but two each. But the four first division clubs had a total of 15 pitchers whose percentage of victories exceeded .600, while the four second division clubs *had but one!* This fact speaks volumes against the argument favoring a multiplicity of pitchers in a team. Out of Cincinnati's corps of fourteen pitchers and New York's corps of seventeen, but one reached the percentage of .600. The folly of employing so many pitchers by each club was a costly experience in 1901. Four pitchers amply suffice for each club, as the experience of 1901 has plainly shown.

OFFICIAL FIELDING RECORD OF PITCHERS, 1901.

Name and Club.	Games Played	Number Put Out	Assists	Errors	Fielding Per Cent.
Chesbro, Pittsburg.....	33	11	60	6	.922
Dineen, Boston.....	35	14	77	6	.935
Doheny, New York and Pittsburg.....	20	2	40	8	.840
Donahue, Philadelphia.....	34	8	73	6	.931
Donovan, Brooklyn.....	41	18	71	7	.927
DDuggleby, Philadelphia.....	33	18	92	8	.932
Eason, Chicago.....	25	14	51	6	.915
Harper, St. Louis.....	36	13	71	6	.933
Hahn, Cincinnati.....	40	14	83	5	.951
Hughes, Brooklyn.....	30	18	71	8	.918
Hughes, Chicago.....	33	12	56	9	.883
Kitson, Brooklyn.....	30	13	59	7	.913
Leever, Pittsburg.....	19	3	54	2	.966
Matthewson, New York.....	37	21	110	2	.985
Menafee, Chicago.....	21	13	37	4	.926
Murphy, St. Louis.....	19	7	49	3	.949
Newton, Cincinnati and Brooklyn.....	33	16	80	17	.849
Nichols, Boston.....	37	28	78	5	.955
Orth, Philadelphia.....	31	21	76	4	.960
Phillipi, Pittsburg.....	33	15	88	4	.962
Phillips, Cincinnati.....	32	11	104	4	.966
Phyle, New York.....	20	19	44	4	.940
Pittinger, Boston.....	32	6	78	7	.923
Powell, St. Louis.....	37	14	17	6	.931
Stimmel, Cincinnati.....	18	3	27	2	.937
Sudhoff, St. Louis.....	28	13	86	6	.943
Tannehill, Pittsburg.....	40	23	54	6	.807
Taylor, Chicago.....	32	24	79	5	.952
Taylor, New York.....	42	17	88	3	.972
Townsend, Philadelphia.....	18	5	29	5	.872
Waddell, Pittsburg and Cincinnati.....	31	28	62	3	.967
White, Philadelphia.....	27	7	77	4	.954
Willis, Boston.....	34	22	68	3	.967

Only those who took part in 15 games and over are included.

The Batting of 1901

The Art of Batting

In the evolution of our national game toward the point of perfect play the progress made in each of the departments of *pitching, batting, fielding* and *base running*, that of batting has made the least advance, and the reason for this lies in the fact that in the time devoted to training in each department, batting has derived the least advantage, fielding monopolizing most of the time given to systematic training. Singularly enough the very reverse is the case in the English national game of cricket, as in that game batting has become an art, and fielding has been sadly neglected.

Up to within a recent period a great deal of the batting done in the professional arena was but little, if any, in advance of that which characterized the players of twenty years ago. One cause of this failure to improve in batting is the reluctance shown by the majority of players to engage in studying up the theory of batting, and to their failure to apply lessons taught by standard books on the game to their method of batting in match games. The fact is, the great majority of players go to the bat possessed either of bad habits in their method of holding and swinging their bats to meet the ball, or, if they do stand in position properly, or hold their bats correctly, are lamentably wanting in the mental ability to do what is technically known as "team-work at the bat." Such batsmen take their stand in the batsman's box with no fixed rule of action in batting; they simply go in for general results, as it were, trusting to "luck," as it is called, for their success. One man's idea, when he goes to the bat, is simply to hit as hard as he can at the first ball within reach. Another man's plan is to wait for a particular kind of ball—a pet of his—and then hit at it as if his sole object was to send it out of sight. This latter kind of batting is specially characteristic of the majority class of batsmen known as "hard hitters" and "sluggers," who habitually hit at the ball from the shoulder, whether sent in swiftly or otherwise, without any idea as to where the ball is likely to go, these men being batsmen who think that the acme of batting is

reached when they hit for a "homer." Such batsmen average about a single home run to twenty chances for catches. Of course muscular strength and keen sight are essentials in batting; but sound judgment and mental ability, and their practical exemplification in strategic skill in batting, are even more necessary, and the batsman who excels in these latter characteristics is worth a dozen of your common class of home-run hitters.

It should be borne in mind by every intelligent batsman that the end and aim of a skillful handler of the ash is to *forward runners around the bases*, and thereby send runs in. A player who goes to the bat with the sole object in view of running up a high average of base-hits, and thereby strive only for a record in that respect, is a comparatively worthless member of a nine as far as batting goes, in contrast to the player who goes in at the bat to "play for his side," and for that only.



Special Points of Play In Batting

The points of play which are characteristic of what is called "scientific play at the bat" are comprised in the following list: First, *place-hitting*, that is, intentional hitting of the ball to a certain position in the field. Secondly, *measuring the natural swing of the bat* so as to meet the ball either back or forward of the line of the home base. Thirdly, *facing for position*, that is, standing in such a manner as to ensure the bat's meeting the ball so as to have it go to the right, the centre or the left, just as you stand to ensure such a hit. Fourthly, *safe-tapping of the ball*, that is, hitting at a swiftly pitched ball with just sufficient force as to tap it safely over the heads of the infielders, and yet not far enough out in the field as to afford an outfielder a chance for a catch. Fifthly, *bunting the ball*, viz., allowing the pitched ball to rebound from the bat to the ground without its being struck at, a method of batting, when used by a quick runner, that ensures an earned base half the time at least. Sixthly, *sacrifice hitting*, which requires skillful handling of the bat all the time, inasmuch as it is a hit only made when the batsman, after an earnest endeavor to make a base-hit, hits the ball in such a way as to at least ensure its being fielded to put the striker out at first base, thereby allowing such runner on a base to steal a run on the hit. The points of play at the bat comprise the true art of batting or what is called "scientific batting."

The Batting of the Past Season

Unfortunately for the encouragement of skillful batting, the scoring rules present no data for recording team work at the bat, the basis of which is *forwarding runners by base-hits*. On the contrary a premium is offered for record batting in the rules, in the prominence given by the code to the record of hits for extra bases, while the team worker at the bat who uses his best endeavors to forward runners by his hits, even at personal sacrifice, gets no credit by record in the rules whatever. Thus the mere record batsman or "slugger" carries off the scoring honors, while the team worker is left unnoticed.

The only criterion of batting which the existing scoring rules admit of, is that of the column of base-hit averages, and the batsmen who rate high in this column of League statistics are set down as among "the best batsmen in the League," though they may have dozens of superiors who lead them in the skillful point of forwarding runners around the bases by their base-hits; there being no data at command in the scoring code which presents a reliable criterion of skillful scientific batting, such as the record of "runs forwarded by base-hits" presents, and until the means for arriving at this special data is given in the rules, teamwork at the bat will still be retarded as it hitherto has been.



The Effect of the "Foul Strike Rule"

The batsmen of 1901 had to contend against the new rule of having strikes called on the first two foul balls hit by each batsman as he came to the bat. The object of the rule makers of the period in introducing this new penalty for hitting foul balls was to put a stop to the habit of intentional batting of foul balls for one thing, and to lessen the unnecessary delaying of the game for another; but the new rule failed to do either one or the other, as the batsman could hit as many foul balls as he chose after the first two, while the delaying of the game was but slightly checked by it, and a new habit of pitchers in throwing to first base when no runner was on a base more than offset the working of the new rule in that respect. Where the calling of foul strikes bore badly on the batting, was in its effect allowing the batsman but one fairly delivered ball to strike at after he had hit two foul balls.

The great trouble with the batting of foul balls—the only really weak feature of our national game—is how to get rid of it to the general advantage of the game. The intentional batting of foul balls is something that needs to be stopped, but the wording of the rule to get rid of it is not easy. The first thing to be considered is, when does a batsman find it a point to play to hit balls foul intentionally? Certainly not when his companions are on the bases trying to steal to the next base. No strike should therefore be called on a hit foul ball in such case. In a majority of cases foul ball hitting is accidental, and as such should not be penalized at the cost of a called strike. That the rule worked disadvantageously to the batting side in 1901 goes without saying.



Batting Notes

A weak feature of many batters in 1901 was the oft-repeated failure to "run out their hits" to first base.

Time and again base runners would cease to make any special effort to secure first base on their hit, simply because the work in the field was such as almost to insure an out at the base. There is nothing sure in base ball, and no batsman after a fair hit should hesitate a moment in making the best possible time to first base, no matter how sure the expected out looks to be.

Another advantage the pitcher had over the batsman in 1901 was the privilege of sending in four unfair balls, while the batsman had but three fair balls allowed him to strike at, and the new rule of called strikes on foul balls only added to the unfair advantage given the attacking force in the game.

In a recent article on team work at the bat special reference was made to the necessity for the adoption of a rule in scoring the games which would provide a place in the summary of the score for the record of base hits which forwarded runners on the bases, that rule, in fact, presenting the only correct data for affording a fair criterion of a batsman's skill. The writer stated in his article that "a highly interesting record would be one that showed just how many runs each player has driven in with safe hits. It would seem that such a record should be kept officially, as there is no great difficulty in keeping it." For years past we have advocated not only what the writer approves of, but also that the rule in question

should extend to a record of every runner forwarded by a base hit. It is these base hits which tell most in the batting, and the average of such hits should be the best record at the close of the season of each batsman's work, in forwarding runners by his hits, and not the mere base hit record.

An incident in which Willie Keeler, of the Brooklyn team, was concerned gives us a text for a short article on what may be called scientific batting. Last summer the *Brooklyn Eagle* had an interesting story in the base ball column, describing an interview Mr. Yager had with Keeler, in which the champion batsman of the club told of a letter he had received, among a lot of others, asking him if he had written a treatise on batting.

In reading the letter in question to the reporter Willie said: "I have already written a treatise and it reads like this: 'Keep your eye clear and hit 'em where they ain't; that's all.'"

Now, here is a small volume on batting given in a few fitting words. "Brief and to the point" is Willie's treatise beyond question. Just see what these few telling words mean when fully interpreted in detail.

Willie says, first, "Keep your eye clear." To do this the batsman must be temperate in his habits, so as to keep all his physical powers in perfect condition, thereby insuring clear sight and clear judgment. This he exemplifies in his own person, for he is a temperate player; hence his eye is always clear for the correct judgment of the speedy curved ball and shoots sent up by the opposing pitcher.

Then Willie says, "Hit 'em where they ain't." Here is a chapter of suggestion in one line. This advice, too, Keeler practically illustrates in every match game in which he plays, for his constant endeavor is to hit the ball just where neither the infielders nor the outfielders can get hold of them in time to throw him out at the base, or get under them to dispose of him on the fly.

This advice of Keeler, to "Hit 'em where they ain't," is "never, or hardly ever," taken by the class of chance batsmen known as "sluggers"; fellows who go in for homers, as the neplus ultra of batting skill, and are practically ignorant of the true science of batting, the main feature of which is to bat so as to forward base runners, and that, too, regardless of sacrificing their individual records in the effort.

In "hitting 'em where they ain't," Keeler either bunts the ball and by his sprinting beats it to first base; or he taps the speedily pitched ball just over the heads of the infielders and yet not far enough to the outfield as to afford any of the trio of fielders there a chance for a catch, and that is a peculiar way he has of "hitting 'em where they ain't." See?

Willie should have added just one line more to his brief treatise, and that is, "and be sure to keep your temper," for therein lies an important factor alike in fielding as well as in batting in base ball.

"Keep your temper cool" is as important as to "keep your eye clear," and Willie is master of what little temper this good-natured, intelligent player possesses. You never see Willie guilty of the stupid school-boy habit of throwing the bat to the ground when masterly pitching once in a while gets the best of him, and, like Casey of old, he "strikes out." He has too much intelligence to commit such a boyish act.

The Fielding of 1901

Team Work In Fielding

Excellence in handling the ball in fielding is, by long odds, the most attractive feature of our national game, because it is something all can readily appreciate and understand. While scientific play at the bat is chiefly attractive to those who fully understand the difficulties attendant upon its attainment; skillful fielding is enjoyed by every spectator of a contest, its beauties being as plainly apparent to all as is the blundering work of the most "muffin" player in the field. In batting, while the great majority in the crowd of spectators enjoy the splurgy long hit ball which yields a home run, it is only the intelligent minority who have a sufficient knowledge of the scientific points of play in the game who fully appreciate the skillful work in batting shown in "*facing for position*," "*timing the swing of the bat*," "*standing in ready form*," and other like points of play in what is known as "team work at the bat." But in fielding everyone in the crowd of spectators knows when a fine "pick up" of a hot grounder is made, or when a swiftly batted "line ball" is pluckily held "on the fly," or a short, high-hit ball is held after a long run in for it from the outfield, or when an apparently safe-hit ball is well handled by the right fielder and thrown in to the first baseman in time to put the batsman out, or when a hard-hit ball to short-stop, thrown to first base on the bound, is finely picked up by the first baseman and an out secured on a quick, wide throw. Then, too, the brilliant catching of the swift curved line balls from the pitcher by "the man behind the bat," together with the swift, accurate throwing of the latter to the second base in cutting off base stealers, are all features of sharp and skillful fielding which the veriest novice in a knowledge of the game among the spectators can readily appreciate. Hence it is that fielding is at once the most brilliant and attractive feature of the game of base ball.

Each year in the professional arena sees more attention

paid in the fielding department to what is technically known as "playing for the side," or, in other words, to "team work" in fielding. In the "good old days of ball playing"—as they were called—fielders used to go to their several positions in the field intent upon playing their own positions only and leaving the work of the other places in the field to be attended to by those who occupied them, each man playing only for his own individual record, just as the class of sluggers at the bat do now-a-days. Anything like team work in fielding was practically unknown until the development of professional skill in ball playing brought "team work" into play. But since then skill in fielding has been so increased by constant training that it now excels every other department of the game, and in no previous season to that of 1901 was this fact made more plainly manifest.

Time and again this past season were weak points of play on the part of the attacking force in the "box" offset by wonderful skill in the field support given the pitching; and, moreover, time and again, when weak play at the bat—mostly the absence of "team work"—has left the batting side behind in the score, has brilliant play in the field come to the rescue and changed apparent defeat into unexpected victory. The fact is that while it is essential that the "battery team"—the pitcher and catcher—of a nine should be up to a high standard of excellence, that of the infield and outfield support given the pitching is equally important.



The Base Running of 1901

Each season's experience in the professional base ball arena only shows more and more the fact that good base running is one of the most important essentials of success in winning games. Effective pitching is, of course, a great aid, so is skill in batting and fielding; but it is equally as necessary, after a base has been earned by a safe hit, that other bases should be secured by sharp base running in stealing bases. It is a difficult task to get to first base safely by good batting in the face of the effective fire from a first-class team "battery" backed up by good support in the field; but it is still more difficult, when first base has been safely reached, to secure the other base by headwork play in running the bases. Any soft-brained heavyweight slugger at the bat

can occasionally hit a ball out of reach for a home run; but it requires a shrewd and intelligent player, with his wits about him, to make a successful base runner. Indeed, base running is really one of the most difficult tasks a player is subjected to in the game. Presence of mind, prompt action on the spur of the moment, quickness of perception, and coolness of nerve are requisite in successful base running.

A drawback to successful base stealing in 1901 was the failure on the part of umpires to interpret the balk rule properly. Not a single umpire that we saw act in the position in 1901 at the Washington Park grounds in Brooklyn strictly enforced the balk rule. One and all to a more or less extent ignored that part of the rule which states that a balk shall be called whenever the pitcher makes "any motion to deliver the ball to the bat or to first base without delivering it." Pitchers were allowed by the umpires to infringe this part of the balk rule repeatedly. The umpire when standing back of the pitcher could not see when the rule was violated, and when standing behind the bat they failed to interpret motions made in delivery as those of the class prohibited by the rule. For this reason successful base stealing became almost impossible. Every pitcher has a series of motions in his delivery of the ball to the bat which he habitually makes; and every time he makes any single one of these regular motions and then stops to throw the ball to a base he commits a "balk." He also makes a balk when he first places his left foot behind his pivot foot and then takes a double step forward to deliver the ball. This balk was generally ignored by the umpires in 1901.

We append the League record of 28 players who took part in not less than 100 games in 1901 and who had a record of not less than 20 stolen bases.

BASE RUNNING RECORD OF 1901.

Player and Club.	Games.	S.B.	Player and Club.	Games.	S.B.
Wagner, Pittsburg	141	48	Davis, New York	130	26
Hartsell, Chicago	140	56	Flick, Philadelphia	138	26
Sheppard, Brooklyn	133	42	Delehanty, Philadelphia	138	26
Strang, New York	135	39	Van Haltren, New York	133	25
Harley, Cincinnati	133	37	Padden, St. Louis	123	24
Heldrick, St. Louis	115	35	Donovan, St. Louis	124	24
Green, Chicago	132	35	Dexter, Chicago	112	23
Daly, Brooklyn	132	34	Slagle, Boston	113	23
Beaumont, Pittsburg	132	32	Dahlen, Brooklyn	130	23
Keeler, Brooklyn	136	31	DeMontreville, Boston	140	23
Bransfield, Pittsburg	139	28	Kelley, Brooklyn	120	22
Davis, Pittsburg	113	27	Clark, Pittsburg	128	22
Burkett, St. Louis	140	27	Dolan, Brooklyn	135	20
Thomas, Philadelphia	128	26	Cross, Philadelphia	139	20

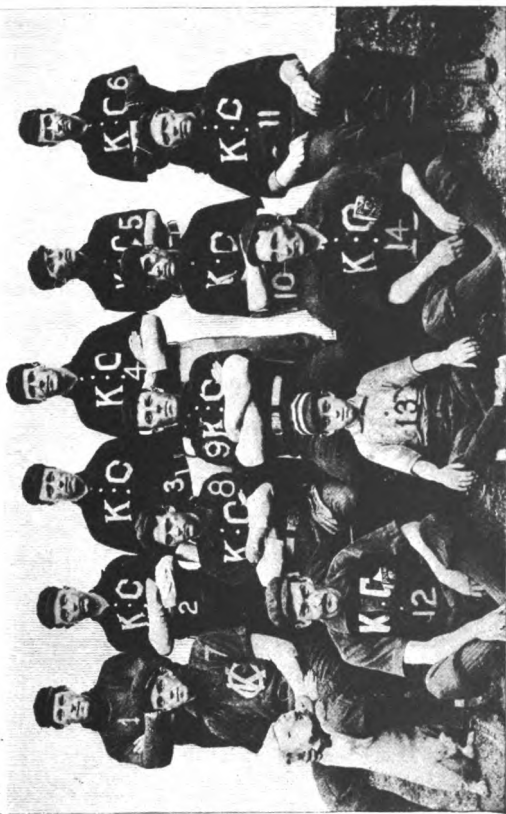
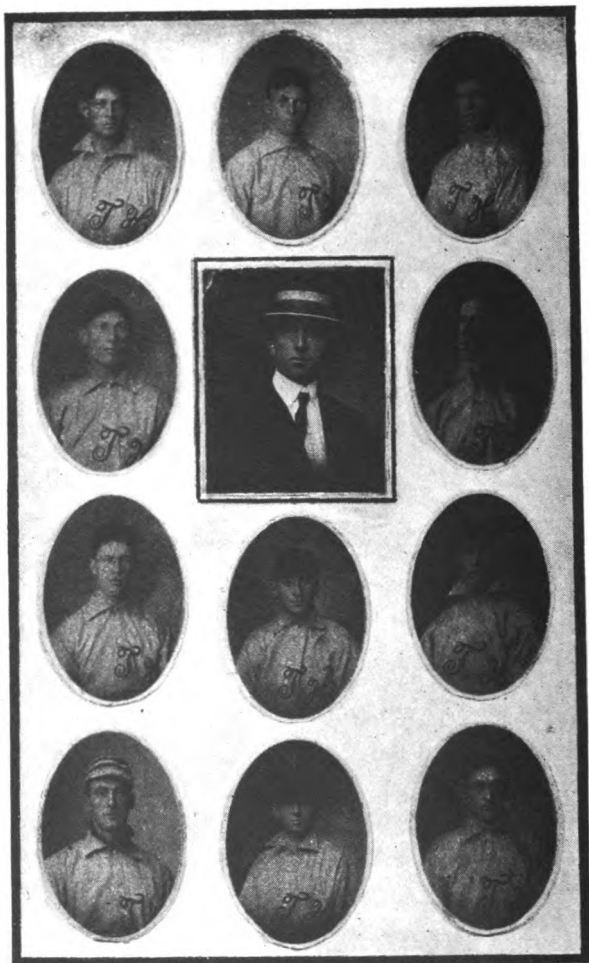


Photo by Meyer.

1—Miller; 2—Leeuwe; 3—Brashear; 4—Beville; 5—Messitt; 6—Ketchem; 7—Ewing; 8—Gibson; 9—O'Brien, Capt.; 10—Weimer; 11—Wolfe; 12—Hartman; 13—Mascot; 14—Robinson.

KANSAS CITY BASE BALL TEAM.



Richardson
Starnagle
Hackett
Walters, Captain

Brown
Kreig, Manager
McGrew
Wilkinson

Baird
Swaim
Brady
Carter

*Photo by
Holloway.*

TERRE HAUTE BASE BALL TEAM.



1—Deisel; 2—Salisbury; 3—Weed; 4—Anderson; 5—Mahaffey;
6—Tinker; 7—Engle; 8—Glendon; 9—Grim, Mgr.; 10—Brown;
11—Muller; 12—Vigneux.

Photo by Irwin-Hodson Co.

PORTLAND (ORE.) BASE BALL CLUB.



1—Parrott; 2—Lauzon; 3—Ballantyne; 4—Sample; 5—Goodenough;
6—Abbatichio; 7—Shields; 8—Fisher, Mgr.; 9—Blackburn; 10—
Hill; 11—Wiseman; 12—Sanders; 13—Kennedy; 14—Peitz.

NASHVILLE SOUTHERN LEAGUE BASE BALL TEAM.



1—Berry ; 2—Anderson ; 3—Reisling, Mgr. ; 4—Frances ; 5—Beaumont ; 6—Owens ; 7—Mock ; 8—Connors ; 9—O'Connor ; 10—McLean ; 11—Kennedy ; 12—Sheffler, Capt. ; 13—Eddy. *Gale, Photo.*
BRISTOL (CONN.) BASE BALL TEAM.



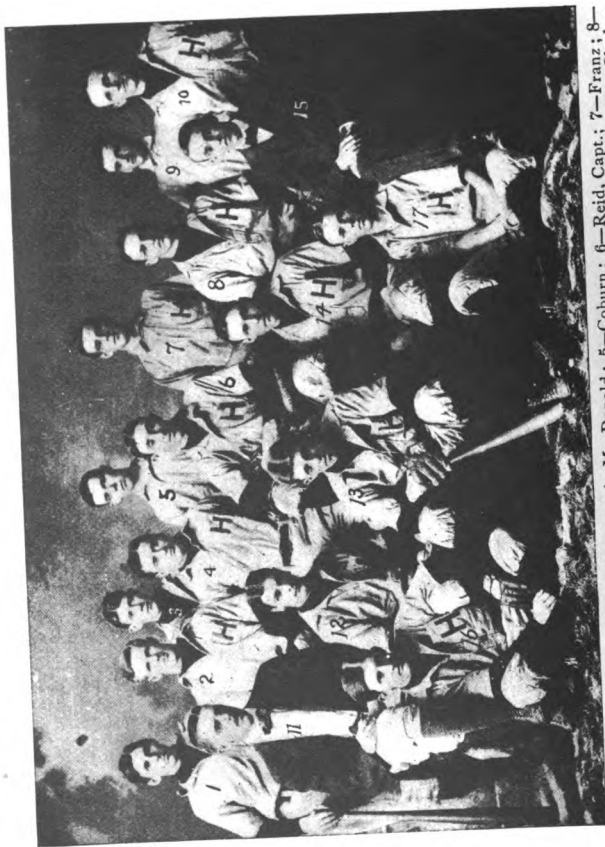
1—Sorber ; 2—Stocksdale ; 3—Hennager ; 4—Smith ; 5—Person ; 6—Venable ; 7—Kelley, Mgr. ; 8—Curran ; 9—Sherman ; 10—Cronin ; 11—LeGrande ; 12—Hughes. *Photo by Wharton.*

RALEIGH BASE BALL CLUB.



1—O'Rourke ; 2—Barnwell ; 3—Winslow ; 4—Ward ; 5—Patton ; 6—Sharpe ; 7—Waddell ;
8—Guernsey ; 9—F. McD. C. Robertson, Capt. ; 10—Hirsh ; 11—Cook ; 12—F. A. Robert-
son ; 13—Eliason, Mgr. ; 14—Garvan. *Photo by Pack Bros.*

YALE UNIVERSITY BASE BALL TEAM.



1—Wendell ; 2—Clarkson ; 3—Kernan ; 4—MacDonald ; 5—Coburn ; 6—Reid, Capt. ; 7—Franz ; 8—
 Stillman ; 9—Stewart ; 10—Devens ; 11—Nichols, Coach ; 12—Fincke ; 13—Coolidge ; 14—Clarke ;
 15—Murdoch ; 16—Murphy ; 17—Putnam.

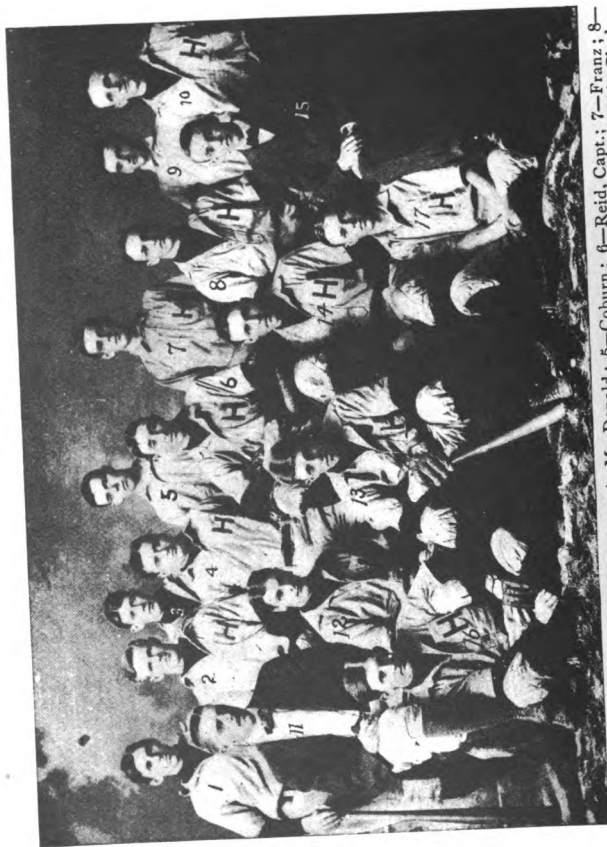
Photo by Pach Bros., Cambridge.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY BASE BALL TEAM.



1—Robinson, Trainer ; 2—Langdon ; 3—Cosgrave ; 4—Stevens ; 5—Hillebrand, Coach ; 6—Meier ; 7—Underhill ; 8—Steinwender ; 9—Brown ; 10—Green, Capt. ; 11—Hutchings ; 12—Pearson ; 13—Hamilton ; 14—Hillebrand ; 15—Davis.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY BASE BALL TEAM.



1—Wendell; 2—Clarkson; 3—Kernan; 4—MacDonal; 5—Coburn; 6—Reid, Capt.; 7—Franz; 8—Stillman; 9—Stewart; 10—Devens; 11—Nichols, Coach; 12—Fincke; 13—Coolidge; 14—Clarke; 15—Murdoch; 16—Murphy; 17—Putnam.

Photo by Pach Bros., Cambridge.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY BASE BALL TEAM.



1—Robinson, Trainer ; 2—Langdon ; 3—Cosgrave ; 4—Stevens ; 5—Hillebrand, Coach ; 6—Meier ; 7—Underhill ; 8—Steinwender ; 9—Brown ; 10—Green, Capt. ; 11—Hutchings ; 12—Pearson ; 13—Hamilton ; 14—Hillebrand ; 15—Davis.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY BASE BALL TEAM.



Photo by Hoves.

1—Lyon ; 2—Jennings ; 3—Brown ; 4—Thomas ; 5—Whinnery ; 6—Chase ; 7—Costello ; 8—Robertson, Capt. ; 9—Harvey ; 10—Drake ; 11—Howland ; 12—Morrison.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY BASE BALL TEAM.

The Sacrifice Hitting of 1901

Fewer sacrifice hits were recorded during the batting seasons of 1900 and 1901 than for several years pre-

vious, and this was due to the faulty rules defining sacrifice hits which were in the code in those years. A sacrifice hit is made as follows:

First—When the batsman; while a runner is on a base, after endeavoring to make a base hit, hits the ball to the field in such a way as to oblige the fielder to throw the ball to first base to put the batsman out, thereby affording the runner at first base, when the hit was made, a chance to secure second base.

Second—A sacrifice hit is made when the batsman advances the runner by a bunt hit on which the batsman himself is run out.

Third—A sacrifice hit is made when the batsman hits a fly ball to the outfield on which he is caught out, but by which hit the runner on the base when the hit is made is enabled to steal the next base.

Now the trouble was that during the past two seasons the only sacrifice hit recognized by the code of rules was the bunt hit sacrifice, and consequently players who made other sacrifice hits were not credited with them by the official scorers. Out of the list of 131 batsmen named in Mr. Young's record of base hit percentages for 1901 of those who batted in 15 games and over, no less than 101 failed to reach a record of 10 sacrifice hits. Burkett was credited with but 3, when the editor saw him make three times that number himself. Sheckard, too, was credited with but 3, and Joe Kelley with but 2, when he had double figures in sacrifice hits; and so on through the list. Keeler, who is noted for his sacrifice batting, and who really led the League in that respect, is credited with but 22, when 50 would have been nearer the mark.



The True Point of Sacrifice Hitting

We had occasion in last year's *Guide* to comment on a notable scribe's definition of sacrifice hitting, and to

take objection to his argument in opposition to the customary sacrificing hitting. His objection to sacrificing hitting was based on the mistaken idea that the making of a hit of the kind was compulsory. There is no such com-

pulsion in the rules. Skillful batting does not admit of a batsman going to the bat purposely to insure his being put out by his hit, as such an act would be veritable stupidity on the part of any batsman. On the contrary, every team worker at the bat, when a runner is on a base, goes in to strive his utmost to make a base hit; but, in making this attempt, he does so in such a way—by proper “facing for the hit”—that should the hit fail to earn a base, it will at least oblige the fielder to throw the batsman out at first base, thereby affording the runner on the base, when the hit was made, to gain a base by the legitimate sacrifice hit. Now, what on earth is there in a legitimate sacrifice hit like this to object to? We claim such a hit to be part and parcel of scientific play at the bat. The argument is sound which opposes the idea of a batsman going to the bat, when a runner is on a base, with no other object than to have himself put out on the hit. Such a hit is senseless work, both on the part of the batsman who does it and on the part of the captain who orders it. But to bat for a base hit, however, and in such a way that in case of failure the hit will forward a runner by the sacrifice play, is headwork in batting all the time, and a strong point to play.



How often one reads the words “they are good fielders, but weak with the stick.” And why are they weak? Simply because they will keep walking in the old rut of slugging for homers, instead of batting solely to send runners round the bases by telling single hits, which do not exhaust the batsmen by 120-yard runs.

Talking about home runs as a factor in winning pennant races it is worthy of note that the old champion team of Chicago White Stockings period made no less than 154 home runs in 1884, of which Williamson alone made 25, and yet the team was sixth that year in the pennant race record and Williamson stood nineteenth in the season's base hit averages.

In an interesting article on first base play, Charles Cominskey says: “I am a great believer in playing deep and depending on the pitcher to cover the bag in many instances. I always played my position ten or fifteen feet deeper than the other first basemen and the pitchers had to get over to cover the bag. They could not be sluggish and try to show me up. If I saw the pitcher was loafing I fielded the ball and then threw to first whether any one was there or not.”

In 1901 Mike Kahoe risked his life to rescue James Beatty from drowning in the Hocking River. The hunting party of which Kahoe, Jack Taylor and Beatty were members, had all crossed the river on the apron of an old dam near Nelsonville, O., with the exception of Beatty, whose feet slipped, and with one wild yell, he slid down and plunged into the ice water 10 feet deep. Kahoe, who preceded him, heard the call for help and turned back just as Beatty rose to the surface, struggling for his life. “You can swim, can't you, Jim?” yelled Kahoe, as he ran out on the dam. “Not a lick,” sputtered Beatty. Then Kahoe jumped into the river and tossed out his man.

The American League

Never in the life of the national game has any league or association made base ball history so rapidly and radical as the American League has in the last two years. This organization was known as the Western League up to the fall of 1899, when the expansion idea began to take hold of President Ban Johnson and the club owners. Then the name was changed to the American League. The first step taken by the league in its expansion policy was in the winter of 1899-90, when Charles Comiskey, who was then the owner of the St. Paul club, announced his intention of placing an American League club in Chicago. The declaration was boldly made that if the Chicago National League club did not give its consent the American League would place a club in that city whether or no. As this would mean the breaking of the national agreement and a declaration of war against the National League, it was an important step. Before the season of 1900 opened an arrangement was made with the Chicago National League club by which Comiskey was allowed to place a team in that city and the coming war between the leagues was put off for a year.

When the National League club owners at their spring meeting of 1900 reduced their circuit to eight clubs by dropping Baltimore, Washington, Louisville and Cleveland, they gave the ambitious American League the opportunity it was looking for. The reduction opened up good unused territory for the expansionists and they at once began laying their plans for an invasion of the East.

In carrying out these plans they were assisted materially by the apathy of the National League club owners. As it was necessary for the invaders to secure strong players for the teams that they intended organizing, no time was lost in selecting the men and making them alluring offers. In the meantime the owners of the National League clubs sat calmly by with a feeling of security that the clause in their contracts giving them an option on a player for two years would be sustained by the courts.

At the end of the playing season of 1900, President Johnson announced that the American League would no longer be a party to the national agreement and would extend its circuit by placing clubs in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and Cleveland. During the winter clubs were organized with

ample backing, grounds secured, and stands erected for each of these cities.

When the season of 1901 opened the American League had the following circuit: Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington in the East, and Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit and Milwaukee in the West, and the National League club owners found that thirty of their best players had jumped the option clause and joined American League clubs.

The Philadelphia club made an attempt to hold its star player, Lajoie, under his 1900 contract, but the court decided against the club on the ground that the contract lacked mutuality, inasmuch as the club could release a player at ten days' notice, while the player did not have the privilege of giving the club similar notice of the abrogation of the contract. The court did not consider the option clause in the proceedings.

The Lajoie case was taken by all the National League clubs as a test of their contract and no further attempts were made to hold the players through legal action. The Philadelphia club appealed Lajoie's case and at the present writing a final decision has not been reached.

When all the handicaps that confronted the expansion movement of the American League are taken into consideration, the first season of the new circuit was a big success. The obstacles that constantly presented themselves while the circuit was being formed were overcome one by one. The immense labor required to equip three new plants and place in the field four new teams of a character to please the base ball enthusiasts, found the expansionists ready with men and money to meet every emergency.

A remarkable fact in connection with the expansion movement was that the American League proved to be strongest where, by reason of opposition and conflict in a state of war it should have been weakest, namely, in the invaded territory of the old league. In Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia the greatest success was achieved, and these cities are now considered the backbone of the American League. In Boston and Chicago the American clubs consistently outdrew their National League rivals. In Philadelphia an even break was made. The base ball public of Philadelphia was with the American club, but the misfortunes of the team early in the season injured the drawing powers of the new club. Later in the season when the team showed its improved form its support was unqualified.

In the other cities in the circuit the clubs received as good support as the conditions warranted. In view of the fact that all the clubs, with the exception of Detroit, were outclassed

from the start and were never in the race after the first month of the campaign, their support by the public was liberal indeed.

During the season the American League clubs played collectively to 1,658,000 people, as against the National League's 1,857,000. The large attendance in New York during the early season nearly makes up this difference, demonstrating that both leagues were during 1901 almost on a par in regard to popularity and team strength. Five of the American League clubs are reported to have made money on the season. One club broke even and two lost money, an excellent financial showing.

The American League managers of the teams that were of inferior calibre, took means throughout the playing season to strengthen their clubs for 1902. All through the season an organized raid was conducted on the National League clubs for players. Men who had refused to jump to the American at the beginning of the 1901 season were satisfied of the stability of the new organization and readily accepted the offers made them. Those players who hesitated were easily gotten in line when the split came in the National League ranks at the December meeting in New York. As the result of their liberal policy the American League managers now have seventy-seven former National League stars in their clubs.

Immediately after the close of the season of 1901 President Johnson announced that the American League would place a club in St. Louis, transferring the Milwaukee franchise to that city. This was not only done, but the invaders in addition signed the best men of the St. Louis National League team for their new club. The signatures of Powell, Harper, Sudhoff, Padden, Wallace Burkett and Heidrick were secured.

During the winter, the question of the American League entering New York City was widely discussed, and at the present writing, is still in doubt. The American League held its spring meeting in Detroit, March 5, 1902, and adjourned without making any change in its circuit. President Johnson, however, was given authority to move his headquarters to New York City and place a club there in case an opportunity should present itself.

The most important business transacted at this meeting was to increase the price of admission to the American League games. Hereafter there will be a three-grade tariff rate: twenty-five cents for general admission, fifty cents for spectators who have seats in the new pavilion that each club will provide, and seventy-five cents for the grand stand. These prices apply to all the cities except Philadelphia, where the old rates of admission will prevail. The tariff was increased

on the ground that the American League now has more star players, and can furnish a better article of base ball than the National League.



Story of the Campaign of 1901.

The Chicago champions of 1900 repeated their performance of the previous year by winning the 1901 pennant.

This they did mainly through better team-work, superiority in pitchers, good work on the bases, and a fortunate escape from serious accidents to players. Boston finished second, giving the champions a close fight all the season, winning the series between the two clubs by twelve games to eight. Detroit finished third. The team was well balanced and well handled and was in the race for a good part of the season. Several valuable players were injured in mid-season, causing the club to fall down. The Philadelphia Athletics were the hoodoo team of the season. The team at the beginning, looked strong enough to make all the clubs hustle. A number of desertions and accidents to players kept the team well down in the race during the first half of the season. During the last two months, strengthened by the addition of some good talent, the Athletics played the most consistent winning ball in the league. This enabled them to finish in fourth place.

Baltimore headed the second division teams. The Orioles started the season strong, but a serious accident to Manager McGraw and other valuable players, and the suspension of pitcher McGinnity demoralized the team so that it dropped back in mid-season. The Orioles got their second wind in the last month of the season and finished in fifth place. Washington made a great showing during the first six weeks, then its pitching staff went to pieces and the Senators slid into sixth place, where they finished. Cleveland suffered from the lack of good pitching material, and lost so much ground in the first month of the campaign that the team was never in the race. Milwaukee finished in the tail-end position. The team was outclassed from the start in all branches of the game.

We give herewith the club records of victories and defeats made by each individual club in the American League in 1901 together with the total games won and lost, and the percentage of victories made against each club. The names of the clubs are given in the order of their pennant race record, both in the individual club tables and the series of records.

The Chicago Club's Record

The Chicago team won four of their seven series of games with their opponents in the championship campaign, had a tie series with another, and the best of the record of a series with the sixth of their adversaries, and lost but one series during the season. They had a comparatively easy task in defeating the Athletic, Baltimore, Cleveland and Milwaukee teams, and had almost a won series with Washington; but the best they could do with Detroit was to win and lose half of their series. With their Boston rivals they were badly whipped by 12 games to 8, that being the only series they lost.

THE CHICAGO CLUB'S RECORD.

CHICAGO VS.	1st Division.			2d Division.				Totals.
	Boston.	Detroit.	Athletic.	Baltimore.	Washington.	Cleveland.	Milwaukee.	
Won	8	10	12	14	10	18	16	88
Lost	12	10	8	4	8	7	4	53
Played	20	20	20	18	18	20	20	136
Per cent	.400	.500	.600	.778	.556	.650	.800	.610



The Boston Club's Record

The Boston team won only four of their seven series of games, viz., those with the Chicago, Washington, Cleveland and Milwaukee teams. They had a tie series with the Athletics, and also a tie in the uncompleted series with Baltimore, while Detroit gave them a pretty good fight.

THE BOSTON CLUB'S RECORD.

BOSTON VS.	1st Division.			2d Division.				Totals.
	Chicago.	Detroit.	Athletic.	Baltimore.	Washington.	Cleveland.	Milwaukee.	
Won	12	9	10	9	12	12	15	79
Lost	8	11	10	9	7	6	5	56
Played	20	20	20	18	19	18	20	136
Per cent	.600	.450	.500	.500	.632	.667	.750	.581

The Detroit Club's Record

The Detroit team won only three of their seven series, viz., with Boston, Cleveland and Milwaukee.

They tied the Chicago champions and had the best of their series with Baltimore. But they lost their series with Washington and had the worst of it in their uncompleted series with the Athletics. Here is their record in full:

THE DETROIT TEAM'S RECORD.

DETROIT VS.	1st Division.			2d Division.				Totals.
	Chicago.	Boston.	Athletic.	Baltimore.	Washington.	Cleveland.	Milwaukee.	
Won	10	11	7	10	9	14	18	74
Lost	10	9	9	9	11	8	7	61
Played	20	20	16	19	20	20	20	135
Per cent	.500	.550	.438	.526	.450	.700	.650	.548



The Athletic Club's Record

The Athletic team won but three of their seven series, beating the last three second division clubs of

Washington, Cleveland and Milwaukee. They had the best of their series with the Detroits, but succumbed to Chicago and Baltimore, but made a close fight with Boston.

THE ATHLETIC TEAM'S RECORD.

ATHLETIC VS.	1st Division.			2d Division.				Totals.
	Chicago.	Boston.	Detroit.	Baltimore.	Washington.	Cleveland.	Milwaukee.	
Won	8	9	9	8	11	14	14	74
Lost	12	10	7	12	9	6	6	62
Played	20	19	16	20	20	20	20	135
Per cent	.400	.474	.563	.466	.550	.700	.700	.544

The Baltimore Club's Record

The Baltimore team won four of their seven series and lost but one, while with the other two they had ties in their uncompleted series. Chicago was the only team to get the best of them, as they tied Boston and Detroit, the other two first division teams, and whipped the Athletics, while they easily defeated Washington, Cleveland and Milwaukee.

THE BALTIMORE TEAM'S RECORD.

BALTIMORE. VS.	1st Division.				2d Division.			Totals.
	Chicago.	Boston.	Detroit.	Athletic.	Washington.	Cleveland.	Milwaukee.	
Won	4	9	9	12	11	11	12	68
Lost	14	9	9	8	8	9	7	68
Played	18	18	18	20	19	20	19	183
Per cent	.222	.500	.500	.600	.579	.550	.632	.511



The Washington Club's Record

The Washington team won only a single one of their seven series of games, though they gave Chicago, Detroit, the Athletic and Cleveland teams close fights. But they lost with Boston, the Athletics and Baltimores, and had the worst of it with Chicago in an uncompleted series. They tied with Cleveland.

THE WASHINGTON TEAM'S RECORD.

WASHINGTON. VS.	1st Division.				2d Division.			Totals.
	Chicago.	Boston.	Detroit.	Athletic.	Baltimore.	Cleveland.	Milwaukee.	
Won	9	7	11	9	8	9	8	61
Lost	10	12	9	11	11	9	10	72
Played	19	19	20	20	19	18	18	183
Per cent	.474	.368	.550	.450	.421	.500	.444	.450

The Cleveland Club's Record

The only series won by the Cleverlands was that with the tail-end Milwaukeees. They had a tie series with Washington uncompleted, and gave the Baltimores a close fight, but the four first division clubs defeated them easily.

THE CLEVELAND TEAM'S RECORD.

CLEVELAND. VS.	1st Division.				2d Division.			Totals.
	Chicago.	Boston.	Detroit.	Athletic.	Baltimore.	Washington.	Milwaukee.	
Won	7	6	6	6	9	9	11	54
Lost	13	12	14	12	11	9	9	80
Played	20	18	20	18	20	18	20	184
Per cent	.350	.333	.300	.333	.450	.500	.550	.408



The Milwaukee Club's Record

The Milwaukee team was the only one of the eight clubs that did not win a series. They had the best of their uncompleted series with the Washingtons, and a close fight with Cleveland, but fell easy victims to all the others.

THE MILWAUKEE TEAM'S RECORD.

MILWAUKEE. VS.	1st Division.				2d Division.			Totals.
	Chicago.	Boston.	Detroit.	Athletic.	Baltimore.	Washington.	Cleveland.	
Won	4	5	7	6	7	10	9	48
Lost	16	15	13	14	12	8	11	89
Played	20	20	20	20	19	18	20	187
Per cent	.205	.250	.350	.300	.368	.556	.450	.350



Monthly Record of the Clubs.

Following is the record of the American League clubs at the end of each month of the playing season and at the finish on September 28, 1901:

CLUB STANDING APRIL 30.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.		Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Washington.....	4	0	1.000	Cleveland.....	2	4	.333
Detroit.....	5	1	.833	Athletics.....	1	3	.250
Chicago.....	4	2	.667	Boston.....	1	3	.250
Baltimore.....	2	2	.500	Milwaukee.....	1	5	.167

CLUB STANDING MAY 31.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.		Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago.....	24	9	.727	Boston.....	11	14	.440
Detroit.....	20	12	.625	Athletic.....	13	17	.438
Washington.....	14	11	.560	Milwaukee.....	13	18	.400
Baltimore.....	13	13	.500	Cleveland.....	8	22	.267

CLUB STANDING JUNE 30.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.		Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago.....	37	20	.649	Washington.....	25	23	.520
Boston.....	31	19	.620	Athletic.....	21	22	.489
Baltimore.....	27	20	.574	Cleveland.....	19	24	.444
Detroit.....	30	26	.538	Milwaukee.....	19	26	.420

CLUB STANDING JULY 31.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.		Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago.....	54	29	.651	Athletic.....	34	42	.447
Boston.....	47	31	.603	Washington.....	28	41	.428
Baltimore.....	43	32	.573	Cleveland.....	30	49	.380
Detroit.....	45	37	.549	Milwaukee.....	30	54	.357

CLUB STANDING AUGUST 31.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.		Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago.....	67	42	.615	Athletic.....	56	52	.519
Boston.....	64	45	.587	Washington.....	47	58	.448
Baltimore.....	56	48	.538	Cleveland.....	44	63	.411
Detroit.....	58	51	.532	Milwaukee.....	38	71	.349

CLUB STANDING SEPTEMBER 28.

	Won.	Lost.	P.C.		Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago.....	83	53	.610	Baltimore.....	68	65	.511
Boston.....	79	57	.581	Washington.....	61	72	.459
Detroit.....	74	61	.548	Cleveland.....	54	82	.397
Athletic.....	74	62	.544	Milwaukee.....	48	80	.375

AMERICAN LEAGUE
RECORD, 1901.

	1st Division.					2d Division.					Grand Total Won.	Grand Total Lost.	Per Cent.
	Chicago.	Boston.	Detroit.	Athletic.	Won.	Baltimore.	Washington.	Cleveland.	Milwaukee.	Won.			
Chicago.....		8	10	12	30	14	10	13	16	53	83	53	.610
Boston.....	12		9	10	31	9	12	12	15	48	79	57	.581
Detroit.....	10	11		7	28	10	9	14	13	46	74	61	.548
Athletic.....	8	10	9		27	8	11	14	14	47	74	62	.544
Lost.....	30	29	28	29	116	41	42	53	58	194	310	233	
Baltimore.....	4	8	9	12	34		11	11	12	34	68	65	.511
Washington.....	8	8	11	9	36	8		9	8	25	61	72	.459
Cleveland.....	7	6	6	6	25	9	9		11	29	54	82	.397
Milwaukee.....	4	5	7	6	22	7	10	9		26	48	80	.350
Lost.....	23	28	33	33	117	24	30	29	31	114	231	308	
Grand total lost.....	53	57	61	62	233	65	72	83	89	308	441	441	

Eastern Teams vs. Western Teams

The first Western trip of the Eastern American League teams in 1901 began May 22 and ended June 6. The trip

was a good one, all things considered, for the Eastern teams Baltimore alone made a poor showing, and only Chicago of the Western clubs did more than hold its own at home. The total number of games played was fifty-one. Of these two were tied and twenty-five victories for the East to twenty-four for the West. The trip record follows :

Western Clubs.				Eastern Clubs.			
	Won.	Lost.	P.C.		Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago.....	9	5	.643	Athletics.....	10	5	.667
Milwaukee.....	6	6	.500	Washington.....	5	5	.500
Cleveland.....	4	6	.400	Boston.....	5	6	.455
Detroit.....	5	8	.385	Baltimore.....	5	8	.385

The Western teams began their first Eastern trip June 7 and it ended June 25. The trip was a bad one for the Western clubs, they winning but twenty-five games out of sixty played. Cleveland did the best, winning nine games out of fifteen. Chicago broke even and Detroit and Milwaukee made a very poor showing. For the East, Boston and Baltimore got the honors, Washington and Philadelphia doing poorly. The trip record follows :

Eastern Clubs.				Western Clubs.			
	Won.	Lost.	P.C.		Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Boston.....	15	2	.863	Cleveland.....	9	6	.600
Baltimore.....	9	6	.600	Chicago.....	8	8	.500
Washington.....	6	8	.429	Detroit.....	5	10	.333
Athletics.....	5	9	.357	Milwaukee.....	3	11	.214

The Eastern teams went West a second time July 16 to July 30. During the trip fifty-one games were played, excluding the Cleveland-Washington forfeit of July 23, not allowed by President Johnson. The Western teams won twenty-six games, making a slightly better showing than on the previous visit of the Eastern teams. For the East, Baltimore made the best showing, with Philadelphia a close second. The trip record follows :

Western Clubs.				Eastern Clubs.			
	Won.	Lost.	P.C.		Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago.....	8	4	.667	Baltimore.....	8	5	.615
Detroit.....	7	5	.583	Athletics.....	6	5	.545
Milwaukee.....	7	8	.467	Boston.....	7	7	.500
Cleveland.....	4	8	.333	Washington.....	4	9	.308

The second Eastern trip of the Western teams which began August 15 and ended August 28 had very disastrous results for the invaders. Forty-six games were played on the trip. Of these the East won twenty-nine and the West seventeen. The

strengthened Philadelphia club won 750 per cent. of its games and Boston was close behind with eight victories out of eleven games. Of the Western teams only Detroit managed to win the majority of its games. The others all made a poor showing. The trip record follows:

Eastern Clubs.				Western Clubs.			
	Won.	Lost.	P.C.		Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Athletics.....	9	3	.750	Detroit.....	6	5	.545
Boston.....	8	3	.727	Chicago.....	5	6	.455
Washington.....	7	5	.583	Cleveland.....	4	8	.333
Baltimore.....	5	6	.455	Milwaukee.....	2	10	.167

On the third and last Western trip of the Eastern teams, which began August 29 and ended September 10, the Western clubs more than turned the tables on the invaders. It was the worst trip of the season for the Eastern clubs. The Westerners won thirty-four games to twenty-one. Washington was the only Eastern club to win the majority of its games. Boston and Baltimore made particularly poor showings. The trip record follows:

Western Clubs.				Eastern Clubs.			
	Won.	Lost.	P.C.		Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Chicago.....	10	4	.714	Washington.....	8	6	.571
Detroit.....	9	5	.643	Athletics.....	7	7	.500
Milwaukee.....	7	5	.583	Boston.....	4	9	.308
Cleveland.....	8	7	.467	Baltimore.....	2	12	.143

The last Eastern trip of the Western teams wound up the season. It began September 17 and ended September 28. The Eastern clubs once more had the best of the fight, winning thirty games to thirteen for the Western clubs. The trip record follows:

Eastern Clubs.				Western Clubs.			
	Won.	Lost.	P.C.		Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Athletic.....	8	2	.800	Detroit.....	5	5	.500
Boston.....	8	3	.727	Chicago.....	4	5	.444
Baltimore.....	8	3	.727	Cleveland.....	2	10	.167
Washington.....	6	5	.545	Milwaukee.....	2	10	.167

ROSTER OF THE CLUBS.

Following is the official roster of the American League clubs as given out at the Detroit meeting, March 5, 1902:

BALTIMORE—Pitchers, Hughes, McGinnity, Howell, Foreman, Shields and probably Dunn; catchers, Robinson, Bresnahan and Erickson; first base, McGann or Kelley; second base, Williams; third base, McGraw (manager); shortstop, Gilbert; left field, Donlin or Kelley; center field, Selbach; right field, Seymour.

PHILADELPHIA—Pitchers, Fraser, Bernhard, Wiltse, Plank and Dugleby; catchers, Steelman and Powers; first base, Davis; second base, Lajoie; third base, Lave Cross; shortstop, Monte Cross; left field, Hartsell; center field, Fultz; right field, Flick; utility infielder, Robinson; utility outfielder, Seybold.

CLEVELAND—Pitchers, Wright, Moore, Wasbinder, Fundboom, Kenna and Streit; catchers, Wood and Bemis; first base, Schreckengost; second base, Bonner (captain); third base, Bradley; shortstop, Gochnaur; left field, McCarthy; center field, Pickering; right field, Harvey; utility infielders, Thoney, Nattress; utility outfielder, Hemphill.

DETROIT—Pitchers, Miller, Siever, Yeager, Cronin, Mullin and Mercer; catchers, Buelow and McAllister; first base, Dillon; second base, Gleason; third base, Casey; shortstop, Elberfeld; left field, Harley; center field, Barrett; right field, Holmes. Captain will be either Casey or Holmes.

ST. LOUIS—Pitchers, Powell, Harper, Sudhoff, Reidy, Husting and Donohue; catchers, Sugden, Maloney and Donohue; first base, Anderson; second base, Padden (captain); third base, McCormick; shortstop, Wallace; left field, Burkett; center field, Heidrick; right field, Jones; utility man, Friel.

WASHINGTON—Pitchers, Orth, Carrick, Lee, Patten and Townsend; catchers, Tim Donahue and Clarke; first base, Carey; second base, Coughlin; third base, Wolverton; shortstop, Ely; left field, Delehanty; center field, Ryan; right field, Kiester; utility, Gettman.

CHICAGO—Pitchers, Griffith, Callahan, Patterson, Garvin, Katoll and Skopec; catchers, Sullivan and McFarland; first base, Isbell; second base, Daly; third base, Strang; shortstop, Davis; left field, Mertes; center field, Green; right field, Jones; utility, Herman and McFarland.

BOSTON—Pitchers, Young, Dineen, Winters, Prentice, Mitchell and Nelson; catchers, Warner and Criger; first base, LaChance; second base, Ferris; third base, Collins (captain); shortstop, Parent; left field, Hickman; center field, Stahl; right field, Freeman; utility outfielder, Dougherty; infielder, Gleason.



Perry Werden probably has enjoyed one of the most eventful careers of any ball player on the diamond. He has played in every league of any importance whatever, has performed in nearly every park in the land and has been a member of a team in nearly every large city.

According to the well known base ball statistician, Mr. Lanigan, the number of recorded plays in the American League during the past season numbered 88,759. This makes about 17,000 decisions per umpire, or more than 120 for each game. Add to these several fights and a few injuries and it is easy enough to realize why all the umpires have had their troubles.

The more there is of silent acquiescence in the decision of the umpire, the less unpleasant and annoying his position is rendered, and the more chance there is of getting good and true men to act in the position. Continue to abuse umpires, or allow them to be abused as they were in 1901 as a class, not only by players and spectators, but by the reporters of many papers, and the lower the standard of the men who will accept of the position will become, and, as a matter of course, an increase in the chances of having corrupt men occupying the position.

According to Mr. Lanigan's statistics of fielding errors committed in the National and American Leagues in 1901, the fielders of the eight clubs of the American League committed an aggregate of 2,903 fielders' errors to 2,432 by those of the National League. So far as fielding errors show the National left and right fielders did better work than those of the American League, but the American center fielders excelled those of the National. The National's pitchers and catchers were far better fielders in their position than those of the American, as were all their infielders.



The National Association of Professional Base Ball Leagues.

No professional base ball organization has been established since the advent of the National League in 1876 which promises to have so important an influence on the government of the professional fraternity at large, as that which was started in Chicago last September, under the title of The National Association of Professional Base Ball Leagues. Hitherto every base ball league or association which has entered the professional arena has been an organization having a club circuit averaging from four to eight clubs; but the National Association in question is not an association of clubs but of leagues and associations, and as such becomes a genuine major organization, and the only one now in existence. Its possibilities for good, as ultimately becoming the chief governmental power of the base ball world, may be regarded as being as great as the leading organization of the fraternity, as it is likely to be beneficial in promoting the best interests of the whole professional base ball business.

In this National Association of Leagues we have a fundamental principle carried out under a powerful system of government which will be immensely advantageous, not only in preserving the integrity of professional base ball—so well maintained by the National League for a quarter of a century past—but also in getting rid of the existing abuses connected with professional base ball of the period through the strong arm of a governmental power which no combination of clubs or players can successfully resist.

The National League, when it became the major league in 1892, occupied this exceptional position as a ruling power for several years; but it finally succumbed to an evil political influence, generated in 1897, which ultimately led to its loss of prestige and power, and entirely destroyed its old influence for good. In its place has come an organization which aims to reach the highest round of the ladder which leads to the plane of legitimate governmental power.

The National League, the American League, the American Association, and, in fact, all such organizations, are simple state governments, as it were, in the professional base ball public; while the National Association of Professional Base

Ball Leagues is the national government which controls all the leagues and associations for the benefit of the game at large.

Those of the magnates of the National League who last September, were responsible for the abrogation of the National Agreement, never committed a graver legislative blunder than when they broke that compact, thereby leaving the unprotected minor league organizations to look out for themselves. Gross selfishness and utter indifference to the welfare of the game was at the bottom of the stupid act, and it found its just punishment in the demoralized condition of things in the base ball world which so quickly followed in the wake of the violation of the agreement. Fortunately it also led to a means of reformation protection, which resulted in the establishment of an organization which, in the near future, will become the permanent major government of the entire professional base ball world.



A New Era in Minor League History.

The professional base ball season of 1901 was made specially noteworthy in several respects, but the one particular event of most importance to

the future welfare of the professional business at large, was the organization of "The National Association of Professional Base Ball Leagues," which first sprang into existence at a meeting of minor league delegates held in Chicago on September 6, 1901. But the organization was firmly established on the occasion of its second meeting, which was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel in New York, on October 24, its three days' session proving to be the most noteworthy convention of minor league presidents and delegates known in minor league club history.

The immediate occasion which brought about the organization of this association, was the illegal abrogation of the National Agreement by a clique of the National League club officials in September, an act which Mr. A. G. Spalding in a brief address made to the delegates at the League meeting in New York last December, pronounced "a dastardly piece of business, in the doing of which the perpetrators had violated their trusts and betrayed the National League." It was this action which opened the door to the establishment of the National Association of Professional Base Ball Leagues, as it obliged the officials of the minor leagues to take prompt measures for the protection of their respective clubs from the defenceless condition they had been left in by the breaking up of the National Agreement.

As it turned out, however, the National League's secret conclave threw out a boomerang which turned and struck them a fatal blow.

It would occupy too many pages of the Guide to give the particulars of the deeply interesting and important proceedings of the three days' session of the members of the National Association in question in New York last October, suffice it to say, therefore, that the editor of the Guide personally attended the convention, and was courteously invited to be present at the meeting, and, moreover, was given the high honor of being elected the first honorary member of the organization. It was quite a treat to witness the proceedings of a convention of professional base ball magnates, at which plain evidence of earnest and intelligent efforts to promote the best interests of the professional business at large, was not only afforded, but also a spirit of independence displayed, and a determination on the part of the Association to rid the game of the existing and costly abuses exhibited, which promised almost a millenium in the future government of the professional fraternity. To us, coming, as we did, out of the impure atmosphere of the warring factions of the then existing period, the whole interesting proceedings of the convention were refreshing in the extreme. It was indeed a convention which, in the serious importance of the business transacted, in the thorough harmony which prevailed, in the intelligent conversation and the executive ability shown by the Association's officials and the League delegates present, was the most exceptional convention of the kind ever held in the history of the game.

The membership of the Association at the meeting included P. T. Powers, of the Eastern League; T. H. Murnane and Jacob Morse, of the New England League; James H. O'Rourke, of the Connecticut League; M. H. Sexton, of the Indiana-Illinois-Iowa League; T. J. Hickey, of the Western League; A. Franks, of the Southern League; E. S. Barnard, of the Western Association; J. H. Farrell, of the New York State League, and W. H. Lucas, of the Pacific Northwest League. The California League was not represented. P. T. Powers presided at the convention, with J. H. Farrell as secretary. The clubs represented in the several leagues included those of Toronto and Montreal in Canada, thus making the Association the only international organization in existence in 1901. Clubs from New England, from the Southern and Western States, the Atlantic States, and the Northwest and Pacific Coast, these making the Association the most extensive and influential Association known to professional base ball history.

The Minor League Arena

Of the eleven minor leagues to start out during the season of 1901 the Virginia-North Carolina League was the only one to fall by the wayside. The Eastern League and Western Association shifted clubs from city to city, and, while having no end of trouble, managed to keep the organizations together to the close.

The New England League found it impossible to carry along Augusta, and was then forced to drop Bangor after July fourth, thus reducing the league to a six-club circuit.

The players received more money for salaries than was taken in at the gate in most of the leagues, and, as usual, it was not the high salaried men that did the best work.

The minor leagues were crowded with players who had seen service in the major organizations, and in most cases this was a good thing for the sport, as all the tricks of the trade were carried to the four quarters of the country.



The Eastern League

It was the tenth annual campaign of the Eastern League, the season beginning April 25 and closing September 21. The strong, well-managed Rochester team won the championship without much trouble, Toronto and Providence coming in second and third, while but four points separated Hartford and Worcester for the fourth place, the Connecticut boys winning out. The Providence team held the lead at the start, but were not able to stand the pace when challenged for the last half, Toronto showing up well with an underrated team. Buffalo, the newcomer from the American League, found the pace warmer even than in the Western organization and could do no better than finish last. The Syracuse players had little heart for their work, playing in a dazed sort of a way after being transferred to Brockton July 25. On September 10, a few days before the close of the season, Hartford quit, practically reducing the league to six clubs, and giving President Powers a chance to show his ability to pick up new cities, which he did in short order, by taking in Newark and Jersey City for the season of 1902. The Eastern League will have a lot of new blood this year, and with the teams more evenly matched should have an all-round good season, especially as Sunday ball will be a big feature in this league.

	Won	Lost	P.C.		Won	Lost	P.C.
Rochester.....	89	49	.645	Montreal.....	64	66	.492
Toronto.....	74	52	.587	Hartford	58	56	.491
Providence.....	73	58	.557	Buffalo.....	40	73	.354
Worcester.....	62	64	.493	Syracuse.....	45	87	.341



The Western League

The Western League began the season May 8 and closed September 21, Kansas City winning the championship with a percentage of .642. St. Paul and St. Joseph came in second and third respectively, Denver making the first division

with a percentage of .504; Omaha falling short of breaking even by one game and leading the second division; Minneapolis, Des Moines and Colorado Springs bringing up the rear in the order named. The Kansas City team made a runaway race; St. Paul alone holding them in the series, the teams breaking even at nine wins each. The league ended the season as they started, and while the attendance was light in the cities discarded by the American League, the new cities in the far west did well and the season was a financial success. While this league was finishing the season President Tom Hickey had in mind a new organization, taking in the larger cities of the Western Association, and the pick of the Western League. This was carried out later, but not wholly on the lines as first mapped out. In fact, when his plans became generally known, the Western League repudiated the work of the President and demanded his resignation—something unprecedented in base ball.

With a somewhat changed circuit and James Whitfield, of Kansas City, as their leader, this league will be an object of interest for the base ball public during the coming season. It will be a test for the game in several cities in the west, especially Kansas City, where a franchise is worth fighting for.

Clubs.	Kan. City	St. Paul	St. Joseph	Denver	Omaha	Minneapolis	Des Moines	C. Springs	Won	Per Cent.
Kansas City.....		9	12	12	9	12	12	12	79	.642
St. Paul.....	9		9	10	10	11	8	12	69	.561
St. Joseph.....	6	9		11	8	12	12	11	69	.543
Denver.....	6	6	7		11	7	11	12	60	.504
Omaha.....	8	8	10	7		8	11	9	61	.496
Minneapolis.....	4	7	6	9	9		12	8	56	.475
Des Moines.....	5	10	7	5	7	5		9	48	.390
Colorado Springs.....	6	5	7	5	8	7	7		45	.361
Lost.....	44	54	58	59	62	62	75	73	487	



New York State League

The New York State League opened the season on May 8 and closed September 7, Albany winning the championship with a percentage of .628. Binghamton, Rome, Schenectady and Utica were in the running at different times. Twenty-six players reached the .300 mark in batting; Ahern leading with an average of .380. Outside the first base position, the infielding was of a high order. At second base Taylor led with an average of .958, McCormick with .928 was first among the third basemen, Carr carrying off the honors at short with an average of .949. This is one of the model base ball organizations of the country and has the reputation of turning out more players for the major leagues than any other minor league. J. H. Farrell, the President, is also the secretary of the National Association of Professional Base Ball Leagues and classed as one of the able base ball generals of the day. No other State could possibly form a league of the strength of this organization, and President Farrell has great hopes of adding several large cities in the near future.

Following is the complete record of the campaign:

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE.

Clubs.	Albany.	Utica.	Binghamton.	Rome.	Schenectady.	Troy.	Waverly.	Ilion.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Albany.....		10	7	9	14	13	10	9	72	43	.626
Utica.....	4		8	11	9	12	9	15	68	44	.607
Binghamton.....	9	9		7	11	10	12	11	69	45	.605
Rome.....	6	5	9		5	10	12	15	62	47	.569
Schenectady.....	8	7	8	10		8	10	14	65	50	.565
Troy.....	7	5	5	3	6		8	12	46	62	.426
*Waverly.....	6	6	5	5	2	6		6	36	68	.346
Ilion.....	3	2	3	2	3	3	7		23	82	.219
Totals.....	48	44	45	47	50	62	68	82	441	441	

*Waverly took Cortland's place July 11.



Western Association

The first season of the Western Association commenced April 25 and ended September 22, Grand Rapids winning the championship by less than a game from Dayton. Toledo got third place, while but one point separated Wheeling and Fort Wayne, the former making the first division by one point; Matthews, Columbus and Marion finishing in the order named. On July 13 the Indianapolis team found the burden too heavy and the team was transferred to Matthews. Early in the season the Grand Rapids team was placed in Wheeling, leaving an opening for Louisville to go to Grand Rapids July 30. After dropping Indianapolis and Louisville the Association went along in good shape.

While the hitting was uniformly light the fielding was of a high order, Hart of Wheeling led the batting with an average of .364. The .300 mark was reached by twenty-two players, among which may be found several players from the big leagues. Very high averages were attained on the infield. Cross of Dayton led the first basemen with .994. Wilhelm of Columbus reached the remarkable average at second base of .971. At third base, Lawrence of Matthews was credited with an average of .956, and if the scoring was up to date it stamps this player as one of the stars of the profession, as it does Wilhelm at second; Smith at third base was fairly good at .927.

Clubs.	Grand Rapids	Dayton	Toledo	Wheeling	Fort Wayne	Matthews	Columbus	Marion	Won	Lost	Per Cent.
Grand Rapids.....		6	8	12	16	12	15	15	84	54	.609
Dayton.....	11		11	10	10	8	16	15	84	55	.604
Toledo.....	12	9		10	8	14	15	10	78	61	.561
Wheeling.....	6	10	10		12	10	8	14	70	64	.522
Fort Wayne.....	4	10	12	8		16	13	11	74	68	.521
*Matthews.....	8	12	5	7	4		9	12	57	79	.419
Columbus.....	5	3	5	12	8	11		11	55	86	.390
Marion.....	5	5	10	5	10	8	10		53	88	.376
Totals.....	54	55	61	64	68	79	86	88	555	555	

*Matthews, Ind., took Indianapolis' place July 12th.

Indiana-Illinois-Iowa League

The 1901 championship season of the "Three-Ryes" League was a grand all-round success, due largely to the executive ability of President Sexton. The season started May 2 and closed September 8, with Terre Haute in first place, with a percentage of .649, Bloomington coming second. While Payne of Evansville led this league with an average of .407, he played in but fourteen games, not enough to give him a proper record; therefore, D. Jones should be given the credit of leading this league with an average of .384. The .300 mark was reached by twenty-two men, and very few old-timers were found in the ranks. The infielding was not anything extra, although several clever second basemen were discovered. Wm. Kreig led the first basemen with an average of .980. At second, Walters of Terre Haute led with an average of .951. Hill of Cedar Rapids led the third basemen with an average of .910, and Berte was first among the shortstops with the fine average of .945. Hale of Cedar Rapids played 85 games without an error.

At one time it looked as if this league would lose the valuable service of their president, M. H. Sexton, who decided to give his time wholly to his other business. He was finally prevailed upon to remain at the head of the league and the minor league cause will be bettered thereby.

The full season record is appended:

Clubs.	Terre Haute.	Bloomington.	Cedar Rapids.	Rockford.	Davenport.	Evansville.	Rock Island.	Decatur.	Won.	Per Cent.
Terre Haute.....	..	9	7	11	11	13	13	8	72	.649
Bloomington.....	7	..	9	9	10	11	9	13	68	.607
Cedar Rapids.....	9	7	..	8	11	10	9	13	67	.598
Rockford.....	5	7	8	..	9	10	8	10	57	.509
Davenport.....	5	6	5	7	..	7	9	12	51	.455
Evansville.....	8	5	6	6	9	..	10	8	47	.420
Rock Island.....	2	7	7	8	7	6	..	8	45	.405
Decatur.....	8	3	3	6	4	8	8	..	40	.357
Games Lost.....	39	44	45	55	61	65	66	72	447	



Southern League

One of the big successes in base ball in 1901 was the Southern League. The season started May 2 and closed September 25, with Nashville and Little Rock claiming the championship. The matter was finally settled by the board of directors, who awarded the pennant to Nashville, with a percentage of .634. Little Rock took second with a percentage of .628, while Memphis reached .610. The race was one of the best among the minors. The figures show some first-class performers in the south last season. Winters, of Selma, led the hitters with an average of .422 in 17 games. The record of Hulseman, of Shreveport, was the more creditable work, as he played in 121 games and reached an average of .392. He was also one of the great run getters of this league. Forty players hit for .300 or over, outpointing all other base ball organizations in this important department of the game. The leading infielders were up to the highest standard, Larocque, of Birmingham, reaching the remarkable average at first base of .986, O'Rourke, of Shreveport, having a record at second of .948. At third, Deisel, of New Orleans, stood first with an average of .942. Moss, of Birmingham, covering short for a record of .948.

Following is the complete record of the season of 1901:

Club.	Birmingham.	Chattanooga.	Little Rock.	Memphis.	Nashville.	New Orleans.	Selma.	Shreveport.	Won.	Per Cent.
Nashville	16	12	7	8	..	11	12	12	78	.634
Little Rock	9	12	..	8	9	12	13	13	78	.628
Memphis	10	15	10	..	10	10	11	9	75	.610
New Orleans	10	14	5	7	8	..	11	10	68	.548
Shreveport	8	7	5	9	8	8	12	..	55	.455
Chattanooga	10	..	5	8	5	4	10	10	47	.392
Birmingham	..	6	9	8	2	7	6	7	45	.391
Selma	7	7	4	5	5	4	..	5	37	.322
Lost	70	73	45	48	45	56	78	66	482	



Pacific-Northwest League

The Pacific Northwest League was a four-club circuit, cleverly handled by President Lucas. Portland won the championship with a percentage of .675, making a runaway race of it. But four men reached the .300 mark in this league, McIntyre leading with a percentage of .341. The fielding was not of a fancy quality, Rockenfield of Seattle turning in quite a clever performance at second base with an average of .927, and McCarthy of Tacoma, playing shortstop, for an average of .914. The league started the season May 1 and closed October 15, and displayed the proper spirit in sending President Lucas to Chicago to help organize the minor leagues, and later sent the President on to New York to attend the convention of the National Association of Professional Base Ball Leagues.

The complete record for the season of 1901 is as follows:

Clubs.	Portland.	Tacoma.	Seattle.	Spokane.	Won.	Per Cent.
Portland	..	22	26	25	73	.675
Tacoma	14	..	20	23	57	.530
Seattle	10	16	..	19	45	.417
Spokane	11	18	17	..	41	.379
Lost	35	51	63	67	216	



Connecticut League

The Connecticut League opened the season May 6 and closed September 7, after a fairly good all-round season. Bristol won the championship with a percentage of .606, Bridgeport taking second place, 19 points behind the leader. Norwich, the 1901 champions, took third place, less than two games behind Bridgeport. Twenty-five men passed the .300 mark in batting, Dougherty of Bridgeport leading with an average of .375. This league has taken in Hartford and Springfield, losing its claim to being purely a State league and taking on the responsibility of much larger salaries to players.

The completed record of the campaign follows:

Clubs.	Bridgeport.	Bristol.	Derby.	Meriden.	New Haven.	New London.	Norwich.	Waterbury.	Won.	Per Cent.
Bristol	8	..	13	6	10	10	6	10	63	.606
Bridgeport	..	5	12	8	9	10	9	8	61	.587
Norwich	7	9	11	5	9	11	..	10	62	.574
Meriden	5	8	10	..	6	11	9	7	56	.538
New Haven	7	5	7	10	..	9	7	11	56	.509
Waterbury	6	6	8	8	5	9	5	..	47	.489
New London	6	5	11	5	6	8	5	7	45	.417
Derby	4	8	..	6	9	8	5	7	37	.330
Lost	43	41	72	48	54	63	46	60	427	



New England League

After a rest of one year the New England League was reorganized with an eight-club circuit, Lowell coming into the league after several years' absence. The season started May 15 and closed September 2 with six clubs, Bangor and Augusta dropping out after July 4, due to the poor attendance at the games in Augusta. Portland won the championship with a percentage of .598, Manchester taking second with .552. Lowell came strong at the finish, Haverhill, Nashua and Lewiston doing remarkably well, considering the work they had to keep in the game at the fore part of the season. The game was a great success in Lowell and Manchester, Nashua, too, surprising all for such a small city. Portland failed to properly support their clever team until very late in the season, but did well on the road, as a fine attraction.

In this league twenty-five players reached the .300 mark, J. Kelley of Bangor leading at the bat with an average of .390. The fielding was below the standard, owing a great deal to the roughness of the diamonds in several places. Fall River has taken Portland's place in this league for 1902, and all indications point to a good season.

The full season record follows:

Clubs.	Lynn.	Brockton.	Haverhill.	Lowell.	Lewiston.	Manchester.	Nashua.	Portland.	Won.	Per Cent.
*Lynn	..	1	4	8	2	0	0	1	11	
*Brockton	5	..	6	2	2	3	4	2	24	
Haverhill	2	2	..	2	8	10	9	7	45	.484
Lowell	3	5	8	7	7	7	9	7	47	.500
Lewiston	3	2	6	9	..	6	7	9	42	.457
Manchester	5	2	6	11	9	..	8	7	48	.562
Nashua	4	1	11	7	7	5	..	4	39	.443
Portland	3	3	7	8	15	8	11	..	55	.598
Lost	25	16	48	47	50	39	49	37	311	

*Lynn and Brockton disbanded July 5th.



North Carolina League

The North Carolina League of 1901 had four clubs in its circuit representing Raleigh, Wilmington, Charlotte and Tarboro of that State. When the League disbanded on August 17th the relative position of the four clubs was as follows in the pennant race record:

Club.	Wilmington.	Norfolk.	Newport News-Hampton.	Raleigh.	Portsmouth.	Richmond.	Won.	Per Cent.
Wilmington	..	6	6	8	8	8	36	.600
Norfolk	6	..	3	9	6	9	33	.569
*Newport News-Hampton.....	7	7	..	3	9	6	33	.552
Raleigh	4	3	9	..	4	9	29	.500
†Portsmouth	4	7	9	4	..	6	24	.429
Richmond	3	2	5	4	5	..	19	.333
Lost	24	25	26	28	32	33		

*Newport News-Hampton transferred to Tarboro.

†Portsmouth transferred to Charlotte.

Up to last season the Virginia cities supported base ball in fine style and the class of players was above the average to be found in minor leagues. The big teams found no little trouble in winning games from these teams in the early spring. After August the weather is too depressing for base ball and the players usually fall off in play. From the middle of April to the first of August is long enough for a league in this warm country.



California League

The California League was composed of four clubs, and started the season March 31, closing December 1, playing the longest engagement of any base ball organization ever formed for a championship race. San Francisco won the championship with a percentage of .573, Los Angeles coming in second with an average in won games of .547. The batting in this league was very light, but five players reaching the .300 mark, Dougherty leading with an average of .331. This light hitting was not wholly due to weak batting, but to the fact that the pitching was effective, and the fielding of the hustling order; besides, the teams were evenly matched and the chance for swelling up averages somewhat handicapped. Dougherty and McPartlin went to the coast after finishing regular seasons in the Connecticut and Eastern Leagues, and did remarkably fine work, the latter leading the pitchers with ten victories out of eleven games. Every club made money in this league, and everything looks bright for the coming season.

	San Francisco.	Los Angeles.	Sacramento.	Oakland.	Won.	Per Cent.
San Francisco	..	29	35	31	95	.573
Los Angeles	25	..	25	31	81	.547
Sacramento	19	15	..	22	68	.453
Oakland	22	23	18	..	63	.401
Lost	66	67	78	94	305	

Inter-Mountain League

This was a new league and did fairly well in three cities. Ogden won the championship with a percentage of .756, Salt Lake taking second with a percentage of .684; and Lagoon taking third place with .548 for a figure. Park City was a frost, forfeiting 19 games to the other three clubs. Salt Lake has a large number of base ball enthusiasts, traveling teams usually finding paying crowds and a very interesting city. In a short time there is little doubt but what this part of the country will have a thriving base ball league.

Inter-Mountain League Record, 1901.	Ogden	Salt Lake City.	Lagoon.	Park City.	Won.	Lost.	Played.	Per Cent.
Ogden	..	10	9	12	31	10	41	.756
Salt Lake City	3	..	9	14	28	15	41	.684
Lagoon	5	5	..	18	23	19	42	.548
Park City	2	0	1	..	3	39	42	.071
Lost	10	15	19	39	83	83	..	...



Pitcher Cy Young has a record of giving but 32 bases on balls in 31 games, and mostly consecutive games. He has great command of the ball.

It may be said that the magnates of the minor leagues in 1901 were fortunate in having so many "good and true" base ball men in control of the several leagues of the arena last year, which, by the way, was the most successful season, as a whole, they have enjoyed for several years past.

The champion Portland team of the Pacific Northwestern League in 1901 occupied the very exceptional position of having played the season from start to finish without releasing a single player who was on the team the first championship game the club played. Moreover, only one new player was signed the entire season, and that one was a needed change pitcher.

The record made by the Providence Grays of the Eastern League, as an orderly and well-behaved aggregation of base ball players, is a record which Providence has had ever since it has been a member of the Eastern League. They have refrained from reprehensible tactics, and all over the circuit are accorded credit for winning the championship fairly and on their merits in legitimate ball playing.

Walter Wolf, of Portland, Oregon, writing to the Sporting Life about the success of the Pacific North Western League's inaugural season of 1901 under the very efficient management of President Lucas, said: I think I echo the sentiments of all the patrons in the different cities when I say that the people have had dished up to them just as good a grade of base ball as they ever had the pleasure of witnessing in this section of the country. Too much praise cannot be placed upon the shoulders of President Lucas, who has worked indefatigably for the success of the League from its inception up to the playing of the last game. It was he who, when things looked darkest toward the organization of the league last spring, placed his shoulder to the wheel, and caused so much interest to be taken by the people of this city in placing a team in the league.

Official National League Statistics

BATTING RECORD

Of Players Who Have Taken Part in Fifteen or More
Championship Games, Season 1901.

NAME.	CLUB.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	H.	T. B.	Per Cent.	S. H.	S. B.
Burkett.....	St. Louis.....	142	597	189	228	314	.382	8	27
Delehanty.....	Philadelphia.....	138	588	106	193	265	.357	10	28
Keeler.....	Brooklyn.....	136	589	124	209	262	.355	22	31
Sheckard.....	Brooklyn.....	133	558	116	197	299	.353	8	42
Wagner.....	Pittsburg.....	141	556	100	196	273	.352	10	48
VanHaltren.....	New York.....	133	544	88	186	230	.342	7	25
Hartsell.....	Chicago.....	140	563	110	190	261	.339	8	46
Heldrick.....	St. Louis.....	115	498	94	169	224	.339	15	35
Flick.....	Philadelphia.....	138	542	111	182	270	.336	13	26
Crawford.....	Cincinnati.....	124	528	89	175	277	.334	4	12
Douglass.....	Philadelphia.....	47	171	16	57	64	.333	8	10
Beaumont.....	Pittsburg.....	133	555	118	182	226	.328	13	33
Wallace.....	St. Louis.....	135	556	69	179	252	.323	10	17
Greene.....	Chicago.....	133	530	82	168	225	.317	6	35
Clarke.....	Pittsburg.....	128	525	118	166	239	.316	13	22
Peitz.....	Cincinnati.....	73	267	34	84	110	.311	2	3
Daly.....	Brooklyn.....	133	519	87	161	226	.310	10	34
Kelley.....	Brooklyn.....	130	493	77	152	210	.309	4	20
Davis.....	New York.....	130	495	69	153	214	.309	5	26
Wolverton.....	Philadelphia.....	98	374	40	114	134	.308	6	13
DeMontreville.....	Boston.....	140	570	88	174	210	.305	24	23
Thomas.....	Philadelphia.....	128	482	99	147	157	.305	15	26
McCreery.....	Brooklyn.....	84	331	46	100	147	.302	1	19
Beckley.....	Cincinnati.....	140	590	80	177	254	.300	20	6
Nichols.....	Boston.....	46	157	16	47	80	.299	4	0
Leach.....	Pittsburg.....	98	375	62	112	149	.298	10	16
Ritchey.....	Pittsburg.....	140	543	66	162	191	.298	19	16
Donovan.....	St. Louis.....	129	524	91	154	188	.294	14	24
Farrell.....	Brooklyn.....	76	287	36	84	109	.293	2	7
McGuire.....	Brooklyn.....	84	297	28	87	109	.293	4	4
Bransfield.....	Pittsburg.....	139	555	92	105	227	.293	9	28
Hamilton.....	Boston.....	99	349	70	103	125	.293	9	19
Selbach.....	New York.....	125	507	89	148	194	.293	6	10
Strang.....	New York.....	135	491	55	143	174	.291	20	30
Davis.....	Brooklyn and Pittsburg.....	113	442	100	137	165	.289	9	27
Chance.....	Chicago.....	63	228	37	66	85	.289	4	20
McGann.....	St. Louis.....	113	436	72	113	161	.288	7	16
Hickman.....	New York.....	101	401	43	115	158	.287	0	6
Schriver.....	St. Louis.....	44	161	18	46	65	.286	7	2
Orth.....	Philadelphia.....	35	128	14	36	45	.281	0	3

BATTING RECORDS—Continued.

NAME.	CLUB.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	H.	T. B.	Per Cent.	S. H.	S. B.
Kitson	Brooklyn.....	32	128	23	36	48	.281	1	0
Dexter	Chicago.....	112	456	46	127	180	.278	5	23
Tenney	Boston.....	112	457	63	127	148	.278	17	11
McFarland.....	Philadelphia.....	72	291	33	81	108	.278	3	10
Dobbs.....	Cincinnati.....	108	423	70	118	180	.276	11	18
Kruger	St. Louis.....	142	529	78	145	187	.274	13	19
Jennings	Philadelphia.....	81	302	38	83	114	.274	8	13
White.....	Philadelphia.....	27	95	15	26	45	.273	7	11
Dolan.....	Chicago and Brooklyn....	105	418	63	114	133	.272	5	20
Cooley.....	Boston.....	60	244	30	66	84	.270	8	11
McBride.....	Cincinnati and New York..	98	378	46	102	130	.269	6	3
Harley.....	Cincinnati.....	133	542	69	145	173	.268	21	37
Yeager	Pittsburg.....	24	90	9	24	27	.267	4	1
Kling.....	Chicago.....	70	253	25	67	78	.266	3	7
Doheny.....	New York and Pittsburg...	20	57	11	15	20	.263	0	1
Dahlen.....	Brooklyn.....	180	513	69	134	182	.261	7	23
Lowe	Boston.....	129	498	47	129	145	.259	8	19
P. Childs.....	Chicago and St. Louis.....	68	240	31	62	68	.258	3	5
C. L. Childs	Chicago.....	63	237	23	61	70	.257	1	3
Waddell.....	Chicago.....	32	102	16	26	41	.255	0	2
Padden.....	St. Louis.....	123	489	73	124	164	.253	10	24
Jacklitsch.....	Philadelphia.....	31	119	13	30	40	.252	0	3
Magoon.....	Cincinnati.....	128	465	48	117	151	.251	8	14
Menefee.....	Chicago.....	46	155	19	39	52	.251	7	3
Steinfeldt.....	Cincinnati.....	105	383	39	96	147	.250	10	7
Murphy.....	St. Louis.....	20	64	11	16	21	.250	1	0
Nichols.....	St. Louis.....	82	305	49	73	92	.247	10	11
Kittredge.....	Boston.....	113	389	34	96	114	.247	13	2
Doyle.....	Chicago.....	73	278	19	67	77	.241	2	11
Slagle	Philadelphia and Boston...	113	437	55	105	122	.240	13	23
Warner.....	New York.....	77	284	19	69	79	.239	3	5
Phillips.....	Cincinnati.....	33	105	11	25	36	.238	1	0
Long.....	Boston.....	138	518	55	118	155	.238	15	19
Crolius	Boston.....	50	202	20	48	60	.238	3	4
Poole.....	Pittsburg.....	23	76	6	18	25	.237	0	1
Barry.....	Boston and Philadelphia...	74	288	35	68	82	.236	12	13
Raymer.....	Chicago.....	118	463	41	106	127	.235	9	17
McCormick.....	Chicago.....	115	427	44	100	128	.234	4	13
Gatins.....	Brooklyn.....	49	196	20	45	59	.229	3	6
Tannehill.....	Pittsburg.....	40	140	18	32	44	.226	3	0
Irwin.....	Cincinnati and Brooklyn...	181	508	50	118	148	.224	8	17
Zimmer.....	Pittsburg.....	67	239	16	53	66	.222	7	7
Ganzel.....	New York.....	139	526	41	116	141	.220	7	6
Ely.....	Pittsburg.....	62	232	19	51	61	.219	5	4
Murphy.....	Boston and New York.....	79	303	23	66	86	.218	6	7
Kahoe.....	Cincinnati and Chicago....	69	252	21	55	74	.218	6	6
Bowerman.....	New York.....	52	180	20	39	50	.217	3	3
Taylor.....	Chicago.....	32	106	12	23	29	.217	2	0
Moran.....	Boston.....	53	185	12	40	53	.216	7	4
Mathewson.....	New York.....	37	123	10	23	30	.211	4	0
Richardson.....	St. Louis.....	15	52	7	11	19	.211	2	1
Gammons.....	Boston.....	26	90	11	19	20	.211	4	5
Phillippi.....	Pittsburg.....	33	109	11	23	31	.211	2	2

BATTING RECORDS—Continued.

NAME.	CLUB.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	H.	T. B.	Per Cent.	S. H.	S. B.
Chesbro.....	Pittsburg.....	33	109	9	25	33	.210	4	0
Jones.....	New York.....	21	91	10	19	30	.209	0	1
Dineen.....	Boston.....	40	143	13	30	35	.209	4	0
O'Brien.....	Cincinnati.....	15	53	1	11	15	.208	0	0
Bey.....	Cincinnati.....	34	151	23	31	38	.205	4	5
Nelson.....	New York.....	36	122	10	25	27	.205	5	4
Donovan.....	Brooklyn.....	41	130	17	26	35	.200	8	2
O'Connor.....	Pittsburg.....	58	200	16	40	53	.200	6	3
Cross.....	Philadelphia.....	139	483	50	95	114	.197	7	23
Ryan.....	St. Louis.....	80	306	23	60	78	.196	13	5
Hallman.....	Philadelphia.....	122	443	46	85	108	.194	29	18
Willis.....	Boston.....	34	109	8	21	24	.192	3	1
Bernard.....	New York.....	19	73	12	14	19	.192	0	3
Corcoran.....	Cincinnati.....	30	114	13	21	26	.184	1	7
Fox.....	Cincinnati.....	44	164	9	30	34	.183	7	8
Hughes.....	Brooklyn.....	30	95	17	17	19	.178	5	0
Phyle.....	New York.....	20	65	8	12	15	.178	0	0
Delechanty.....	Chicago.....	16	63	4	11	15	.174	3	4
Hahn.....	Cincinnati.....	40	139	9	24	28	.173	4	0
Harper.....	St. Louis.....	36	116	13	20	26	.172	3	3
Bergen.....	Cincinnati.....	32	301	15	52	67	.172	10	2
Sudhoff.....	St. Louis.....	33	111	11	19	25	.171	2	0
Leever.....	Pittsburg.....	19	71	10	12	13	.169	2	1
Smith.....	New York.....	29	107	10	18	25	.168	1	3
Duggleby.....	Philadelphia.....	33	114	9	19	23	.166	3	2
Newton.....	Cincinnati and Brooklyn.....	33	110	10	18	20	.164	1	0
Powell.....	St. Louis.....	37	118	14	19	27	.161	9	0
Gannon.....	Chicago.....	15	63	2	10	10	.159	1	5
Smith.....	Boston and Pittsburg.....	22	77	6	12	16	.158	1	2
Eason.....	Chicago.....	25	87	4	12	13	.138	1	1
Miller.....	New York.....	19	59	3	8	8	.136	1	1
Taylor.....	New York.....	42	136	12	17	17	.125	1	0
Buelow.....	New York.....	19	71	3	8	12	.112	0	0
Pittinger.....	Boston.....	32	100	3	11	12	.110	2	1
Hughes.....	Chicago.....	33	119	7	13	14	.109	4	1
Townsend.....	Philadelphia.....	18	64	4	7	11	.109	0	1
Donahue.....	Philadelphia.....	34	113	11	11	13	.097	3	0
Stimmel.....	Cincinnati.....	20	62	1	5	7	.080	2	0



TO FIND THE BATTING RECORD—Divide the number of base-hits by the number of times at bat. Example: Burkett, in 1901, made 228 base-hits and was at bat 597 times; 228 divided by 597 equals .382.

TO FIND THE FIELDING RECORD—Divide the number of chances accepted by total chances. Example: Schriver, in 1901, had a total of 202 chances and accepted 200 (181 put-outs and 19 assists); 200 divided by 202 equals .990.

TO FIND THE BASE-RUNNING RECORD—Divide the bases stolen by the total games played in. Example: Wagner, in 1901, stole 48 bases and played in 141 games; 48 divided by 141 equals .340.

TO FIND THE STANDING OF THE CLUBS—Divide number of games won by games played: Example: Pittsburg, in 1901, won 90 games and lost 49 (not including drawn games); 90 divided by 139 equals .647.

FIELDING RECORD

FIRST BASEMEN.

NAME.	CLUB.	Games.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Total Chances.	Per Cent.
Schriver.....	St. Louis.....	19	181	19	2	202	.990
McGann.....	St. Louis.....	113	1018	48	15	1081	.986
Ganzel.....	New York.....	139	1420	75	23	1518	.984
Dexter ¹	Chicago.....	52	499	41	9	549	.983
Richardson.....	St. Louis.....	15	156	5	3	164	.981
Bransfield.....	Pittsburg.....	139	1368	47	27	1442	.981
Jennings.....	Philadelphia.....	78	725	39	15	779	.980
Beckley.....	Cincinnati.....	140	1358	69	32	1454	.978
Delehanty.....	Philadelphia.....	56	545	19	13	577	.977
Tenney.....	Boston.....	113	1069	87	23	1184	.976
Kelley.....	Brooklyn.....	115	962	81	27	1090	.975
Farrell.....	Brooklyn.....	18	149	10	4	163	.975
Doyle.....	Chicago.....	78	687	62	17	766	.973

SECOND BASEMEN.

Peitz.....	Cincinnati.....	19	50	52	2	104	.980
Hallman.....	Philadelphia.....	89	187	248	10	445	.977
Miller.....	New York.....	18	26	50	3	79	.983
DeMontreville.....	Boston.....	120	267	336	24	627	.961
Padden.....	St. Louis.....	115	263	338	29	650	.955
Lowe.....	Boston.....	18	52	51	5	108	.954
Fox.....	Cincinnati.....	44	106	134	12	252	.952
Daly.....	Brooklyn.....	131	269	358	38	705	.950
C. L. Childs.....	Chicago.....	63	151	192	20	363	.945
Ritchey.....	Pittsburg.....	140	341	386	43	770	.944
Strang.....	New York.....	37	59	94	10	163	.938
P. Childs.....	Chicago and St. Louis.....	67	139	201	23	263	.937
Steinfeldt.....	Cincinnati.....	50	139	133	22	294	.925
Barry.....	Boston and Philadelphia.....	36	77	90	18	185	.903
O'Brien.....	Cincinnati.....	15	36	38	9	83	.891
Nelson.....	New York.....	36	40	113	23	176	.869
Murphy.....	Boston and New York.....	24	36	62	13	117	.846

THIRD BASEMEN.

Davis.....	New York.....	17	27	45	2	74	.973
Hallman.....	Philadelphia.....	33	42	53	3	98	.969
Gatins.....	Brooklyn.....	45	56	63	7	126	.944
Wolverton.....	Philadelphia.....	92	113	188	26	327	.920
Lowe.....	Boston.....	111	149	191	31	371	.917
Irwin.....	Cincinnati and Brooklyn.....	131	174	246	38	458	.917
Leach.....	Pittsburg.....	90	120	187	31	338	.906
Steinfeldt.....	Cincinnati.....	55	61	126	19	206	.907
Wagner.....	Pittsburg.....	26	39	51	10	100	.900
Kreuger.....	St. Louis.....	142	178	371	52	501	.896
Dexter.....	Chicago.....	28	35	47	11	98	.881
Hickman.....	New York.....	16	24	34	10	78	.873
Delehanty.....	Chicago.....	16	22	31	8	61	.869
Raymer.....	Chicago.....	68	73	140	34	247	.863
DeMontreville.....	Boston.....	20	24	56	15	95	.843
Strang.....	New York.....	91	126	193	52	371	.859
Buelow.....	New York.....	17	16	41	10	67	.850

SHORTSTOPS.

NAME.	CLUB.	Games.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Total Chances.	Per Cent.
Davis.....	New York.....	118	298	297	42	737	.943
Long.....	Boston.....	188	291	466	43	800	.941
Dahlen.....	Brooklyn.....	128	306	446	51	803	.936
Wallace.....	St. Louis.....	185	329	541	61	931	.934
Raymer.....	Chicago.....	28	49	82	10	141	.929
Cross.....	Philadelphia.....	189	347	449	60	856	.929
Ely.....	Pittsburg.....	62	107	211	26	344	.924
Corcoran.....	Cincinnati.....	80	72	106	15	193	.923
Wagner.....	Pittsburg.....	61	177	226	35	438	.920
Magoon.....	Chicago.....	114	253	342	52	647	.919
McCormick.....	Chicago.....	112	204	405	57	666	.914
Hickman.....	New York.....	22	48	69	17	134	.878

FIELDERS.

Gannon.....	Chicago.....	15	17	2	0	19	1000
Keeler.....	Brooklyn.....	125	188	18	3	204	.985
Donovan.....	St. Louis.....	129	216	17	5	238	.979
Wagner.....	Pittsburg.....	54	88	2	2	87	.977
Thomas.....	Philadelphia.....	128	282	9	8	299	.973
Nichols.....	St. Louis.....	86	66	7	2	75	.973
Barry.....	Philadelphia and Boston...	27	57	3	3	63	.968
Clarke.....	Pittsburg.....	127	283	14	10	307	.967
Bey.....	Cincinnati.....	84	78	4	3	85	.964
Hartsell.....	Chicago.....	140	280	15	12	307	.964
Flick.....	Philadelphia.....	188	275	92	12	309	.961
Delehanty.....	Philadelphia.....	82	178	5	8	191	.968
Dobbs.....	Cincinnati.....	101	191	12	9	212	.967
Sheekard.....	Brooklyn.....	120	287	17	14	318	.966
Davis.....	Brooklyn and Pittsburg.....	118	186	16	10	212	.953
Heidrick.....	St. Louis.....	115	255	18	14	283	.950
Selbach.....	New York.....	125	316	9	14	339	.947
McBride.....	Cincinnati and New York..	92	147	16	9	172	.947
McCreery.....	Brooklyn.....	88	187	10	11	206	.947
Cooley.....	Boston.....	50	116	7	7	130	.946
VanHaltren.....	New York.....	138	259	24	18	301	.940
Beaumont.....	Pittsburg.....	132	289	7	19	315	.939
Murphy.....	New York and Boston.....	55	114	10	8	132	.939
Burkett.....	St. Louis.....	142	305	17	21	343	.939
Greene.....	Chicago.....	132	312	15	21	348	.939
Dexter.....	Chicago.....	19	29	1	2	32	.938
Menefee.....	Chicago.....	22	38	5	3	46	.935
Dolan.....	Chicago and Brooklyn.....	105	171	17	13	201	.935
Slagle.....	Boston and Philadelphia.....	118	196	21	15	233	.935
Chance.....	Chicago.....	48	68	7	5	75	.933
Hamilton.....	Boston.....	99	234	7	20	261	.923
Crawford.....	Cincinnati.....	124	208	20	20	248	.919
Hickman.....	New York.....	48	55	10	7	72	.908
Harley.....	Cincinnati.....	138	243	24	29	296	.903
Jones.....	New York.....	20	32	4	4	40	.900
Crolius.....	Boston.....	50	66	2	8	76	.895
Gammans.....	Boston.....	26	44	8	8	60	.866
Smith.....	Boston and Pittsburg.....	16	21	1	4	26	.846

CATCHERS' RECORD.

NAME.	CLUB.	Games Played.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Passed Balls.	Total Chances.	Percentage Accepted.
Zimmer.....	Pittsburg.....	67	279	71	6	5	361	.969
Kittredge.....	Boston.....	113	568	133	14	11	726	.965
Ryan.....	St. Louis.....	62	293	79	8	6	386	.963
Bergen.....	Cincinnati.....	82	387	114	15	6	522	.959
Kahoe.....	Cincinnati and Chicago.	64	367	75	11	9	462	.956
Peitz.....	Cincinnati.....	50	264	60	9	7	340	.953
Douglass.....	Philadelphia.....	40	198	31	4	8	241	.950
O'Connor.....	Pittsburg.....	56	265	57	7	10	339	.949
McGuire.....	Brooklyn.....	82	418	100	16	14	548	.945
McFarland.....	Philadelphia.....	72	309	103	11	14	437	.943
Farrell.....	Brooklyn.....	58	255	87	8	14	384	.942
Warner.....	New York.....	77	364	103	14	16	497	.939
Schriver.....	St. Louis.....	25	91	43	4	6	144	.937
Moran.....	Boston.....	27	157	19	6	7	189	.931
Nichols.....	St. Louis.....	46	183	55	11	10	259	.919
Kling.....	Chicago.....	69	338	70	20	16	444	.919
Jacklitsch.....	Philadelphia.....	30	131	39	5	10	185	.918
Bowerman.....	New York.....	43	256	71	16	17	360	.908
Yeager.....	Pittsburg.....	19	80	16	3	7	106	.906
Smith.....	New York.....	25	107	22	7	13	149	.865



After twelve years of faithful service, Manager Selee closed his connection with the Boston club on October 15, 1901. Mr. A. O. Buckenberger assumed his duties as the Boston league club's new manager the same date.

On May 22, 1901, Pitcher Hahn, of the Cincinnati, beat the record made by a visiting pitcher in striking out twelve batsmen at Boston, every man of the Boston team being called out on strikes. Hahn's total being 16. He disposed of the three batsmen in that way in the first and eighth innings of the game. In the first four innings Boston men retired on strikes, and some in the last three innings.

Fires have been frequent of late years at professional base ball parks, and a serious fire destroyed the grand-stand and pavilion at the St. Louis club's grounds on May 4, 1901, which came near resulting in loss of life, several narrow escapes occurring on the rush of the crowd from the grand-stand. The loss incurred was over \$25,000, and the insurance only \$10,000. This was the second fire of the kind at the St. Louis Park, the other occurring in 1898. Burning cigarettes caused both fires.

In the game at Washington Park on April 28, 1901, the Brooklyn team had the Bostonians virtually beaten at the end of the eighth innings, at which time the score stood at 8 to 5 in favor of Brooklyn, and the crowd began to get ready to leave. But in the ninth innings the visitors got in four hits, yielding them three runs, and that tied the game. In the tenth they were given four runs, chiefly by errors, and then finally gave them the game by 12 to 8. Six of Brooklyn's seven errors were made in these two innings, the Bostonians fielding poorly in the early part of the game. It was a striking example of the "glorious uncertainty" of the game.

American League Averages

BATTING.

Name and Club.	Games.	Runs.	S. H.	S. B.	Per Cent.
Lajoie, Philadelphia.....	131	145	1	27	.422
Wiltse, Philadelphia.....	19	18	2	0	.373
McGraw, Baltimore.....	73	73	1	25	.352
Freeman, Boston.....	129	84	8	14	.346
Callahan, Chicago.....	45	15	4	10	.344
Donlin, Baltimore.....	122	108	8	32	.340
Anderson, Milwaukee.....	138	89	4	37	.339
Seybold, Philadelphia.....	114	74	8	14	.332
Cross, Philadelphia.....	100	82	6	21	.331
Harvey, Cleveland.....	61	32	2	15	.330
Collins, Boston.....	138	109	12	18	.329
Keister, Baltimore.....	114	79	4	26	.328
Jones, Chicago.....	133	119	18	42	.325
Dungan, Washington.....	137	73	9	7	.324
Williams, Baltimore.....	131	114	9	25	.321
Schreckengost, Boston.....	83	38	4	5	.320
Parent, Boston.....	138	87	21	19	.318
Hartman, Chicago.....	120	77	8	31	.315
McCarthy, Cleveland.....	86	60	19	12	.314
Hart, Baltimore.....	58	31	3	8	.312
Brodie, Baltimore.....	84	41	11	10	.310
Stahl, Boston.....	130	106	20	29	.310
Elberfeld, Detroit.....	122	78	12	24	.309
Pickering, Cleveland.....	138	102	5	41	.308
Duffy, Milwaukee.....	78	41	12	13	.308
Davis, Philadelphia.....	117	92	4	26	.307
Waldron, Washington.....	141	103	11	23	.306
Frisk, Detroit.....	19	19	0	0	.306
LaChance, Cleveland.....	133	80	7	15	.306
Foreman, Baltimore.....	24	12	2	1	.306
Donahue, Milwaukee.....	37	10	1	4	.305
Seymour, Baltimore.....	137	85	11	33	.302
Yeager, Detroit.....	41	18	2	3	.301
Griffith, Chicago.....	35	21	3	0	.300
Mercer, Washington.....	50	26	3	6	.300
Robinson, Baltimore.....	71	34	3	9	.298
Dillon, Detroit.....	75	40	8	13	.298
Maloney, Milwaukee.....	84	39	9	16	.297
Bradley, Cleveland.....	133	95	1	18	.296
Fultz, Philadelphia.....	132	96	16	36	.295
Barrett, Detroit.....	136	111	7	27	.294
Holmes, Detroit.....	130	90	9	39	.294
Hay, Chicago.....	131	113	14	30	.293
Crockett, Detroit.....	28	9	3	1	.291



1—Boltz, Asst. Mgr.; 2—Groves; 3—Clavell, Capt.; 4—Bennett; 5—Noble; 6—Irwin, Coach; 7—Leary;
 8—Dayton; 9—Collier; 10—Gawthrop; 11—Newman; 12—White; 13—Evans, Mgr.; 14—Brown; 15—
 Jones.
Photo by Gilbert & Bacon.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA BASE BALL TEAM.



1—Merrifield ; 2—Van Patten ; 3—Sloan ; 4—Hoover ; 5—H. C. Smith ; 6—Sunderland ; 7—Stagg, Coach ; 8—Harper ; 9—Place ; 10—T. B. Smith, Capt ; 11—Howe ; 12—Calhoun ; 13—Horton.
Photo by Martyn.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO BASE BALL TEAM.



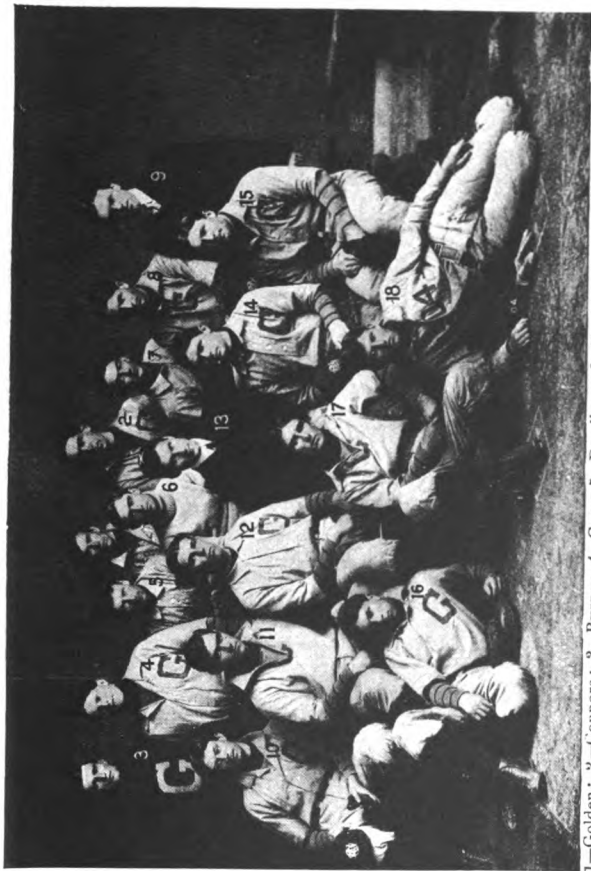
1—Blencoe; 2—Strassburg, Mgr.; 3—Watson; 4—Weber; 5—Snow; 6—McGinnis, Capt.; 7—Condon; 8—Utley; 9—Tonhill; 10—Flesher.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN BASE BALL TEAM.



1—Kilpatrick, Grad. Mgr.; 2—Harkin; 3—Richardson; 4—Rudal; 5—Ware; 6—Pierce, Capt.; 7—Curtis; 8—Leighton; 9—Leahy, Mgr.; 10—Schrieber; 11—Murphy; 12—Erickson.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN BASE BALL TEAM.



1—Golden; 2—Connors; 3—Byrne; 4—Cox; 5—Dowling; 6—Bradley, Coach; 7—Moran; 8—Flewitt;
 9—Kanaley, Asst. Mgr.; 10—Apperious; 11—Walsh, Capt.; 12—Mackay; 13—Lynch, Mgr.; 14—O'Hara;
 15—Drill; 16—Drake; 17—Fay; 18—Hanretty.
Photo by Bells.

GEORGETOWN UNIVERSITY BASE BALL TEAM.



1—Bent ; 2—Jeffrey ; 3—Lawrence ; 4—Hoynes ; 5—Ganzel, Coach ; 6—Street ; 7—Everdell ; 8—Burrell ; 9—Durfee ; 10—Turrell ; 11—Doughty ; 12—Leggett ; 13—Morgan ; 14—Lydecker, Capt. ; 15—Heffernan ; 16—Jayne.

Photo by Kinsman.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE BASE BALL TEAM.



1—Walsh; 2—Bergen; 3—Eggeman, Mgr.; 4—O'Connor; 5—Farley; 6—Duggan; 7—Campbell; 8—Hogan; 9—O'Neill; 10—Donahue, Capt.; 11—Fleet; 12—Ryan; 13—Lynch; 14—Morgan.
Photo by McDonald.

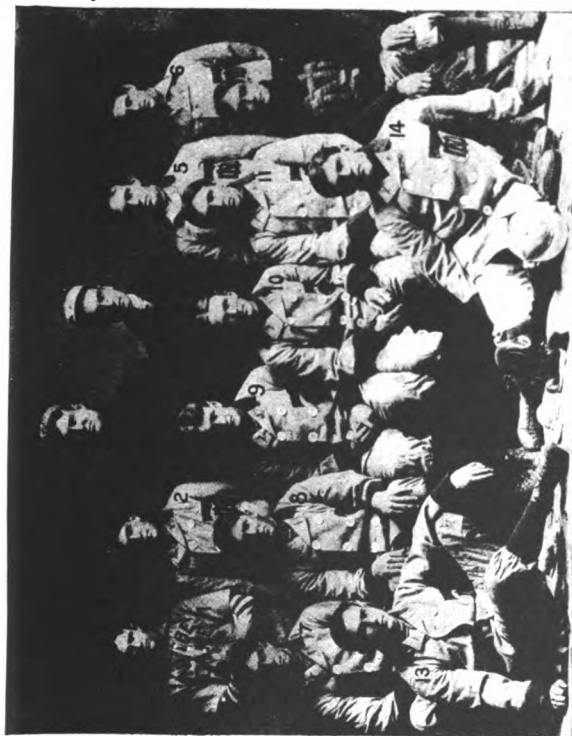
NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY BASE BALL TEAM.



1—Bent ; 2—Jeffrey ; 3—Lawrence ; 4—Hoyne ; 5—Ganzel, Coach ; 6—Street ; 7—Everdell ; 8—Burrell ; 9—Durfee ; 10—Turrell ; 11—Doughty ; 12—Leggett ; 13—Morgan ; 14—Lydecker, Capt. ; 15—Heffernan ; 16—Jayne.

Photo by Kinsman.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE BASE BALL TEAM.



1—Walsh ; 2—Bergen ; 3—Eggeman, Mgr. ; 4—O'Connor ; 5—Farley ; 6—Duggan ; 7—Campbell ; 8—Hogan ; 9—O'Neill ; 10—Donahue, Capt. ; 11—Fleet ; 12—Ryan ; 13—Lynch ; 14—Morgan.
Photo by McDonald.

NOTRE DAME UNIVERSITY BASE BALL TEAM.



1—Kimball; 2—Lynch; 3—Leland; 4—Phillips; 5—Crane; 6—Paine; 7—Whitemore;
 8—Greene, Mgr.; 9—Clark; 10—Washburne; 11—Wheeler; 12—Dudley, Asst. Mgr.;
 13—Penley; 14—Gray; 15—Barry.

BROWN UNIVERSITY BASE BALL TEAM.

BATTING—Continued.

Name and Club.	Games.	Runs.	S. H.	S. B.	Per Cent.
Nance, Detroit.....	133	71	24	9	.290
Hawley, Milwaukee.....	28	3	4	0	.289
Wood, Cleveland.....	96	45	4	5	.289
McAllister, Detroit.....	91	45	10	15	.287
Grady, Washington.....	94	57	1	13	.286
Clark, Washington.....	109	58	8	7	.284
McIntyre, Philadelphia.....	82	38	3	11	.283
Sugden, Chicago.....	48	22	4	5	.283
Beck, Cleveland.....	135	78	4	9	.283
Mertes, Chicago.....	137	95	20	24	.280
Casey, Detroit.....	131	106	12	36	.280
Gleason, Detroit.....	136	83	15	32	.278
Farrell, Washington.....	135	101	6	25	.277
Coughlin, Washington.....	137	77	11	15	.277
Shaw, Detroit.....	57	20	7	4	.275
O'Brien, Cleveland.....	103	55	6	10	.274
Friel, Milwaukee.....	106	50	13	16	.271
Foster, Chicago.....	115	08	1	9	.270
Dowd, Boston.....	138	10	7	35	.270
Gilbert, Milwaukee.....	127	76	15	16	.269
Hemphill, Boston.....	137	73	9	11	.269
Lee, Washington.....	42	15	1	1	.269
Conroy, Washington.....	131	77	13	24	.269
Steelman, Philadelphia.....	27	5	3	4	.267
Hayden, Philadelphia.....	51	35	6	4	.266
McFarland, Chicago.....	132	83	11	34	.265
Bresnahan, Baltimore.....	86	40	4	10	.263
Isbell, Chicago.....	137	93	13	48	.261
Hallman, Milwaukee.....	139	73	14	12	.256
Donovan, Cleveland.....	18	9	1	1	.253
Shugart, Chicago.....	107	63	10	12	.251
Quinn, Washington.....	66	31	5	7	.251
Ferris, Boston.....	138	68	12	12	.251
Leahy, Philadelphia.....	36	19	2	3	.248
Powers, Philadelphia.....	116	52	1	9	.248
Dunn, Baltimore.....	96	41	14	16	.247
Jackson, Baltimore.....	96	41	14	16	.247
Sullivan, Chicago.....	98	53	13	12	.245
Clingman, Washington.....	137	67	11	10	.245
Cronin, Detroit.....	31	7	4	2	.244
Hogriever, Milwaukee.....	54	26	2	12	.243
Criger, Boston.....	69	27	6	7	.240
Gear, Washington.....	58	17	2	0	.236
Foutz, Baltimore.....	20	13	1	0	.232
Genins, Cleveland.....	26	15	4	2	.232
McGuire, Cleveland.....	18	4	0	0	.239
Buelow, Detroit.....	69	28	12	2	.228
Geier, Philadelphia.....	60	46	2	12	.227
Bracken, Cleveland.....	12	2	0	0	.226
Shay, Cleveland.....	19	4	1	2	.226
Yeager, Cleveland.....	39	14	2	2	.223
Burke, Chicago.....	105	44	14	20	.223
Howell, Baltimore.....	54	26	4	5	.223

BATTING—Continued.

Name and Club.	Games.	Runs.	S. H.	S. B.	Per Cent.
Young, Boston.....	45	21	3	1	.223
Ely, Philadelphia.....	45	12	8	5	.220
Patterson, Chicago.....	40	17	6	0	.228
Hart, Cleveland.....	20	7	1	0	.217
Shiebeck, Cleveland.....	93	32	10	3	.216
Nops, Baltimore.....	27	7	4	0	.213
Scott, Cleveland.....	16	6	2	0	.219
Fraser, Philadelphia.....	43	17	5	4	.208
McGinnity, Baltimore.....	48	11	8	5	.206
Miller, Detroit.....	39	14	2	1	.204
Winters, Boston.....	28	7	0	1	.204
Cuppy, Boston.....	17	4	1	0	.202
Piatt, Chicago.....	24	9	1	0	.209
Connor, Cleveland.....	76	26	6	7	.191
Sparks, Milwaukee.....	30	3	3	0	.199
Everett, Washington.....	33	14	4	5	.188
Bernhard, Philadelphia.....	31	8	3	0	.187
Plank, Philadelphia.....	33	10	2	0	.182
Bruyette, Milwaukee.....	28	7	1	1	.180
Husting, Milwaukee.....	35	13	4	0	.171
Jones, Milwaukee.....	14	12	0	3	.169
Lewis, Boston.....	38	14	1	0	.168
Downing, Cleveland.....	44	8	1	0	.165
Seivers, Detroit.....	37	12	6	1	.163
McNeal, Cleveland.....	11	1	0	0	.162
Moore, Cleveland.....	31	6	3	0	.158
Carrick, Washington.....	42	8	3	0	.156
Mitchell, Boston.....	20	5	0	0	.155
Dolan, Philadelphia.....	97	49	6	5	.145
Hoffer, Cleveland.....	17	3	0	0	.139
Patten, Washington.....	31	10	6	0	.137
Reidy, Milwaukee.....	36	6	7	4	.129
Katoll, Chicago.....	27	6	1	2	.125
Garvin, Milwaukee.....	37	6	4	1	.107

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

SHORTSTOPS.

Name and Club.	Games.	Per Cent.	Name and Club.	Games.	Per Cent.
Clingman, Washington....	137	.958	Sheibeck, Cleveland.....	92	.895
Conroy, Milwaukee.....	131	.920	Shugart, Chicago.....	107	.884
Parent, Boston.....	138	.919	Shay, Cleveland.....	19	.868
Ely, Philadelphia.....	45	.913	Dolan, Philadelphia.....	64	.890
McGuied, Cleveland.....	18	.911	Kuster, Baltimore.....	114	.861
Elberfeld, Detroit.....	122	.907	Burke, Chicago.....	31	.880
Dunn, Baltimore.....	17	.897			

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING—Continued.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	Games.	Per Cent.	Name and Club.	Games.	Per Cent.
Dugan, Washington.....	81	.983	Hart, Baltimore	53	.977
Anderson, Milwaukee.....	123	.981	Davis, Philadelphia.....	117	.976
Grady, Washington.....	59	.981	Freeman, Boston.....	129	.973
Isbell, Chicago.....	187	.980	Everett, Washington.....	83	.970
Donlin, Baltimore.....	43	.980	Crockett, Detroit.....	28	.968
Seybold, Philadelphia.....	15	.980	Foutz, Baltimore.....	20	.968
Dillon, Detroit.....	75	.979	McAllister, Detroit.....	27	.957
LaChance, Cleveland.....	133	.977			

SECOND BASEMEN.

Lajoie, Philadelphia.....	130	.963	Williams, Baltimore.....	131	.953
Quinn, Washington.....	66	.954	Ferris, Boston.....	123	.930
Fultz, Philadelphia.....	30	.943	Beck, Cleveland..	135	.929
Mertes, Chicago.....	123	.939	Gleason, Detroit.....	126	.926
Gilbert, Milwaukee.....	127	.933	Farrell, Washington.....	74	.918

THIRD BASEMEN.

Bradley, Cleveland.....	133	.936	Hartman, Chicago.....	120	.893
Cross, Philadelphia.....	100	.923	Friel, Milwaukee..	61	.889
Coughlin, Washington.....	137	.919	Casey, Detroit.....	130	.885
Dolan, Philadelphia.....	33	.917	Dunn, Baltimore.....	69	.864
Collins, Boston.....	138	.914	Burke, Chicago.....	74	.807
McGraw, Baltimore.....	69	.896			

PITCHERS.

Name and Club.	Games.	Errors.	Per Cent.	Name and Club.	Games.	Errors.	Per Cent.
Bracken, Cleveland...	12		1.000	Carrick, Washington..	43	7	.963
Patton, Washington..	31	2	.976	Husting, Milwaukee..	35	7	.953
Young, Boston.....	42	3	.975	Lewis, Boston.....	38	6	.931
Bernhard, Philad'a...	30	3	.973	Yeager, Detroit.....	37	7	.929
Hoffer, Cleveland...	17	1	.972	McGinnity, Baltim'e..	48	9	.927
Gear, Washington....	23	2	.971	Cuppy, Boston.....	17	2	.936
Miller, Detroit.....	30	4	.970	Howell, Baltimore....	38	8	.915
Reidy, Milwaukee....	36	5	.966	Katoll, Chicago.....	27	8	.912
Hawley, Milwaukee..	24	2	.966	Winters, Boston.....	28	8	.911
Scott, Cleveland.....	16	2	.960	Wiltse, Philadelphia..	18	6	.910
Hart, Cleveland.....	20	3	.953	Dowling, Cleveland..	44	10	.909
Garvin, Milwaukee...	37	5	.953	Seivers, Detroit.....	37	9	.907
Pratt, Chicago.....	24	2	.952	Lee, Washington.....	42	4	.906
Griffith, Chicago.....	35	5	.947	Sparks, Milwaukee...			.894
McNeal, Cleveland...	11	1	.947	Moore, Cleveland.....	31	7	.890
Plank, Philadelphia...	33	4	.946	Nops, Baltimore.....	27	6	.875
Mercer, Washington..	24	4	.944	Mitchell, Boston.....	20	6	.857
Patterson, Chicago...	40	6	.942	Foreman, Baltimore..	26	8	.857
Fraser, Philadelphia..	40	8	.942	Cronin, Detroit.....	31	14	.813
Callahan, Chicago....	27	7	.933	Frisk, Detroit.....	12	7	.800

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING—Continued.

OUTFIELDERS.

Name and Club.	Games.	Per Cent.	Name and Club.	Games.	Per Cent.
Duffy, Milwaukee.....	78	.978	Foster, Chicago.....	11	.984
Jackson, Baltimore.....	97	.987	Jones, Chicago.....	183	.983
Seybold, Philadelphia.....	99	.986	Nance, Detroit.....	133	.982
Stahl, Boston.....	180	.969	Waldron, Washington....	140	.980
Hay, Chicago.....	181	.958	Fultz, Philadelphia.....	98	.928
Genins, Cleveland.....	26	.954	McIntyre, Philadelphia....	182	.925
McFarland, Chicago.....	182	.953	Hemphill, Boston.....	187	.923
Brodie, Baltimore.....	84	.953	Farrell, Washington.....	60	.920
Friel, Milwaukee.....	28	.952	Hallman, Milwaukee.....	189	.916
Dungan, Washington.....	104	.952	Jones, Milwaukee.....	14	.911
Pickering, Cleveland.....	188	.951	Holmes, Detroit.....	180	.911
McCarthy, Cleveland.....	86	.950	Donlin, Baltimore.....	79	.909
Seymour, Baltimore.....	187	.950	Hogriever, Milwaukee....	54	.902
O'Brien, Cleveland.....	108	.945	Harvey, Cleveland.....	45	.890
Barrett, Detroit.....	186	.942	Donovan, Cleveland.....	18	.871
Gear, Washington.....	82	.942	Hayden, Philadelphia.....	50	.860
Geier, Milwaukee.....	57	.942	Bruyette, Milwaukee.....	21	.768
Dowd, Boston.....	188	.938			

CATCHERS.

Name and Club.	Games.	P. B.	Per Cent.	Name and Club.	Games.	P. B.	Per Cent.
Sugden, Chicago	43	6	.974	Buelow, Detroit.....	69	10	.950
Criger, Boston	69	13	.969	Leahy, Philadelphia..	29	7	.949
Sullivan, Chicago ...	98	17	.967	Bresnahan, Baltimore.	73	20	.947
Yeager, Cleveland...	25	5	.964	Shaw, Detroit.....	42	12	.935
Maloney, Milwaukee	75	19	.956	Donohue, Milwaukee.	21	6	.934
Wood, Cleveland	84	20	.955	Connor, Cleveland ...	62	20	.933
Powers, Philadelphia..	111	26	.954	Grady, Washington ...	80	11	.931
Robinson, Baltimore.	71	15	.952	Schreckengost, Boston	75	29	.931
Clarke, Washington..	109	25	.951	McAllister, Detroit...	36	13	.909

RECORD OF THE PITCHERS.

Name and Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Name and Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Griffith, Chicago.....	24	7	.774	Lee, Washington.....	16	16	.500
Young, Boston.....	22	10	.761	McNeal, Cleveland...	5	5	.500
Wiltse, Philadelphia..	14	5	.737	Nops, Baltimore.....	11	12	.478
Callahan, Chicago ..	15	6	.714	Reidy, Milwaukee....	15	17	.469
Miller, Detroit.....	28	13	.688	Hoffer, Cleveland....	6	7	.461
Patton, Washington..	18	10	.642	Cronin, Detroit.....	12	15	.444

RECORD OF THE PITCHERS—*Continued.*

Name and Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Name and Club.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Winters, Boston.....	17	10	.639	Mercer, Washington..	9	18	.409
Bernhard, Philadel'a..	10	11	.607	Carrick, Washington..	15	23	.405
Foreman, Baltimore..	13	8	.600	Howell, Baltimore...	14	21	.400
McGinnity, Baltim'e..	23	19	.577	Mitchell, Boston....	6	9	.400
Patterson, Chicago...	20	15	.571	Cuppy, Boston.....	4	6	.400
Fraser, Philadelphia..	20	15	.571	Piatt, Chicago.	9	15	.575
Seivers, Detroit.....	18	14	.562	Hawley, Milwaukee..	7	18	.560
Frisk, Detroit.....	5	4	.555	Husting, Milwaukee..	9	18	.533
Scott, Cleveland.....	7	6	.538	Hart, Cleveland.....	6	12	.533
Moore, Cleveland... .	16	14	.533	Bracken, Cleveland..	4	8	.533
Plank, Philadelphia..	16	14	.533	Dowling, Cleveland...	11	24	.514
Katoll, Chicago.....	12	11	.521	Garvin, Milwaukee...	8	20	.525
Lewis, Boston.....	17	16	.515	Gear, Washington...	4	10	.525
Yeager, Detroit.....	12	12	.500	Harvey, Chicago.....	2	7	.511



Lajoie, who led the American League in batting with .492 made a remarkable record during the season. His percentage was .400 or better throughout the season.

Some curious coincidences of the American League's campaign are that the Detroiters should have been the team to which all three forfeited games were awarded by the umpire, and that all the Athletics' four shut-outs should have been administered by Chicago.

The Athletics tried the most players—26—and Washington the fewest—16. Cleveland gave opportunities to 23 men, Baltimore to 21, Boston to 20, Detroit to 19, Milwaukee to 19 and Chicago to 17, which makes a total for the eight clubs of 161 players, or a fraction over 20 to each team.

Jimmy Collins owes his admirable success as a manager largely to the fact that he has an admirable temper, and knows how to keep it. He is a good loser, welcomes criticism, and never chafes when matters do not go his way. Those who have come in contact with him for the first time have been charmed with his pleasant ways and gentlemanly conduct.

In a talk on batting and ball playing in general, Captain Lajoie, of the Philadelphia Athletics, says: "The successful batsman is not afraid of being hit by the ball, but steps up squarely to the plate and meets it with a chop or a swing. When you see a player back away from the plate you may rest assured that he will not last long in either of the big leagues unless he corrects that fault, and even that is difficult, for batting is hardly a matter of education. Good batters have been developed, but all the greatest men in the country are what are called natural hitters. The working together of the base-runner and the batsman is one of the greatest parts of the game, and was a department in which the old Baltimorees excelled. At one time the Baltimorees won 28 straight games from us, and in half of them we had them beaten until they came strong at the end and beat us out often with the hit-and-run game. That is a good stunt if you have a team of reliable free hitters."

Eastern League Averages

The following are the records of players who have played in fifteen or more championship games, as furnished by President P. T. Powers:

BATTING.

Name and Club.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	Base Hits.	Sacrifice Hits	Stolen Bases.	Per Cent.
L. Carr, Toronto.....	19	64	13	25	4	3	.391
Smoot Worcester.....	120	486	81	173	8	16	.356
Greminger, Rochester.....	128	467	85	160	4	13	.343
Cooley, Syracuse.....	55	227	27	77	5	8	.340
J. Bannon, Toronto.....	130	520	125	177	15	34	.340
Bonner, Toronto.....	129	529	104	180	9	16	.340
Barclay, Rochester.....	139	573	112	194	12	46	.339
Leahy, Providence.....	40	147	13	49	1	3	.333
Carney, Worcester.....	63	261	45	87	3	3	.333
Friend, Providence.....	57	200	21	66	3	6	.330
Conn, Rochester and Providence.	48	142	22	46	2	5	.324
Bruce, Toronto.....	101	357	62	115	14	10	.322
O'Hagan, Rochester.....	136	520	113	166	21	51	.320
Walters, Providence.....	132	543	96	174	12	13	.320
Sullivan, Providence.....	119	449	62	143	19	13	.318
Shoch, Hartford.....	114	429	54	136	15	7	.317
G. Brown, Toronto.....	103	427	72	135	11	19	.316
Carey, Buffalo.....	134	532	76	168	6	5	.316
G. Smith, Rochester.....	133	536	111	169	10	33	.315
Doran, Worcester.....	55	198	22	62	8	3	.313
G. Sullivan, Toronto.....	25	80	9	25	0	0	.313
Bean, Rochester.....	137	555	113	173	31	39	.312
Cassidy, Providence.....	116	463	79	144	20	25	.311
Lush, Rochester.....	132	491	137	152	7	50	.310
Clements, Worcester.....	61	220	41	68	1	3	.309
Grey, Rochester.....	124	473	72	145	4	36	.307
Bemis, Toronto.....	89	293	49	90	8	9	.307
Parker, Buffalo.....	24	75	6	23	0	1	.307
Papalau, Worcester.....	35	121	141	37	0	0	.306
C. C. Carr, Toronto.....	108	444	56	135	15	18	.304
Atherton, Buffalo.....	71	281	41	85	2	8	.303
Wrigley, Worcester.....	120	483	62	146	5	20	.302
Kuhns, Hartford.....	118	480	73	144	11	16	.300
Wagner, Providence.....	37	157	29	47	3	4	.299
Wilson, Montreal.....	74	291	41	87	3	6	.299
Odwell, Montreal.....	126	480	74	143	9	35	.298
Dooley, Montreal.....	98	359	48	107	4	13	.298
Gettman, Buffalo.....	99	403	76	119	0	39	.295
Steelman, Hartford.....	90	298	29	87	9	8	.292
J. Delehanty, Montreal.....	131	517	78	151	8	19	.292
Phelps, Rochester.....	93	328	58	95	3	18	.290
Rickert, Worcester.....	112	467	87	135	6	32	.289
Sharrott, Worcester.....	26	101	16	29	0	2	.287
Brown, Providence.....	20	70	5	20	4	0	.286

BATTING—Continued.

Name and Club.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	Base Hits.	Sacrifice Hits.	Stolen Bases.	Per Cent.
Speer, Buffalo	117	409	45	117	13	12	.386
Raub, Montreal	85	333	58	95	3	15	.285
Flournoy, Providence	102	404	68	115	36	36	.295
Turner, Hartford and Toronto..	83	331	63	94	5	9	.284
Shindle, Hartford	121	491	70	139	16	14	.283
White, Syracuse	22	85	12	24	8	6	.282
Pfanmiller, Syracuse	39	121	15	34	0	2	.281
Andrews, Buffalo	127	492	58	138	8	13	.281
McGamwell, Syracuse-Brockton..	23	86	9	24	0	1	.279
Massey, Hartford	115	438	59	122	13	6	.279
Henry, Providence	119	438	60	121	9	6	.276
Francis, Rochester-Syracuse ..	54	207	33	57	3	1	.276
Wiley, Buffalo	17	69	12	19	2	2	.275
Halligan, Buffalo	183	518	79	142	0	21	.274
Gatins, Hartford	41	155	18	42	6	7	.271
Shearon, Montreal	119	471	59	127	22	29	.270
Lynch, Syracuse	44	161	23	43	12	9	.267
Stafford, Providence	132	506	77	134	37	20	.265
Griffin, Worcester	41	143	18	38	1	0	.265
J. Smith, Syracuse-Brockton....	98	401	47	106	1	6	.264
Bierbauer, Buffalo-Hartford ...	109	390	39	94	14	1	.261
Schaub, Toronto	127	458	65	119	7	21	.260
Kerwin, Buffalo	21	73	7	19	0	1	.260
Hastings, Buffalo and Hartford..	40	116	13	30	3	0	.259
Toft, Toronto and Hartford....	75	248	30	64	7	3	.258
Joyce, Montreal	38	120	14	31	0	0	.258
Orisham, Prov. and Worcester..	84	311	32	80	4	4	.257
Williams, Toronto	53	173	21	44	5	1	.255
Madison, Toronto and Syracuse..	105	388	48	99	12	2	.255
Connor, Providence	121	452	47	115	12	5	.254
Fleming, Hartford	36	151	14	38	8	5	.252
Shannon, Worcester	80	264	35	66	17	8	.250
Garry, Hartford	79	324	40	81	14	1	.250
Dunkle, Providence	44	153	17	38	2	2	.248
Unglaub, Worcester	110	441	62	109	9	12	.247
McManus, Syracuse-Brockton...	71	263	27	65	3	3	.247
Hargrove, Toronto	111	411	53	101	21	17	.245
Johnson, Montreal	134	477	58	117	15	14	.245
Blake, Syracuse and Brockton..	88	337	41	82	14	10	.244
Clymer, Buffalo	132	550	93	134	10	26	.244
Sheehan, Montreal	131	480	76	112	16	11	.243
Quinlan, Montreal	126	435	30	105	12	6	.241
McPartlin, Rochester	35	109	11	26	6	4	.239
Hopper, Buffalo	16	67	9	16	2	1	.239
T. Bannan, Syracuse-Brockton..	114	459	76	109	3	25	.238
Roach, Syracuse and Brockton..	70	235	31	56	10	10	.238
Flaherty, Syracuse and Toronto..	54	156	23	37	6	6	.237
McFarlan, Montreal	48	159	15	37	1	4	.233
McLean, Worcester	21	82	10	19	0	0	.232
Slater, Tor., Wor. and Syracuse..	104	385	45	89	9	8	.231
Gardner, Hartford	21	65	6	15	2	0	.231
Hayward, Buffalo	51	208	24	48	15	6	.231
Demontreville, Syracuse	24	89	16	20	1	4	.225
McFall, Toronto and Syracuse..	38	111	8	25	2	1	.225
Corridon, Providence	35	123	7	27	2	0	.220
Kennedy, Buffalo	37	114	13	25	1	0	.219

BATTING—Continued.

Name and Club.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	Base Hits.	Sacrifice Hits.	Stolen Bases.	Per Cent.
Miller, Hartford	29	102	13	22	2	0	.216
Morrison, Worcester	26	98	7	21	2	1	.214
Woods, Syracuse and Brockton.	88	203	39	62	11	8	.212
Myers, Hartford and Syracuse..	34	133	12	28	4	4	.211
Hooker, Buffalo	49	149	11	31	6	2	.208
Dixon, Rochester	55	175	20	36	1	4	.206
McCann, Hartford	21	69	5	14	4	1	.203
Felix, Montreal	37	125	14	25	0	1	.200
Amole, Buffalo	40	135	8	27	1	0	.200
Fisher, Buffalo	26	95	6	19	2	3	.200
McCauley, Providence	88	299	49	59	6	5	.198
Magee, Worcester	33	106	11	21	5	0	.198
Heine, Syracuse and Brockton..	24	86	6	17	0	3	.198
Barnett, Syracuse and Brockton.	26	87	7	17	2	1	.195
Urquart, Hartford	41	133	16	26	6	0	.195
Klobedanz, Worcester	43	138	19	26	2	0	.188
O'Reilly, Worcester	61	246	31	46	4	5	.187
Hemming, Hartford	36	110	10	20	8	0	.182
Bowen, Rochester	31	92	10	16	2	0	.174
Souders, Montreal	40	121	12	21	2	0	.174
Gordon, Montreal	17	54	6	9	0	1	.167
Malarkey, Rochester	37	115	17	18	3	5	.157
Altrock, Toronto	34	98	2	13	5	0	.133

CATCHERS.

Name and Club.	Games.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Passed Balls.	Total Chances.	Per Cent.
Clements, Worcester.....	61	189	57	7	6	259	.950
Bemis, Toronto	81	257	59	15	4	335	.943
McCauley, Providence	87	338	118	15	13	484	.942
Steelman, Hartford	87	285	110	20	5	520	.941
Wilson, Montreal	17	43	14	2	3	62	.919
McLean, Worcester	21	66	16	1	5	88	.932
Dixon, Rochester	44	167	43	8	9	227	.925
Toft, Toronto and Hartford....	58	203	52	11	10	276	.924
Gordon, Montreal	17	43	14	2	3	62	.919
Phelps, Rochester	92	312	72	17	17	418	.919
Urquhart, Hartford	32	98	37	9	3	147	.918
Speer, Buffalo	117	370	121	26	19	536	.916
McManus, Syracuse and Brock'n	...	39	77	10	7	230	.926
Crisham, Providence	25	104	18	9	3	134	.910
Roach, Syracuse and Brockton..	57	178	54	17	13	262	.896
Doran, Worcester	55	141	34	10	13	198	.884
Raub, Montreal	46	134	42	12	17	205	.859
Kennedy, Buffalo	25	50	22	5	7	84	.857
Leahy, Providence	23	9	33	1	7	50	.840

FIRST BASEMEN.

	Games.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Total Chances.	Per Cent.
Raub, Montreal	23	148	7	2	157	.987
Massey, Hartford	115	1162	63	18	1243	.986
Dooley, Montreal	98	967	44	15	1026	.985
Carey, Buffalo	134	1471	85	26	1582	.984
Cassidy, Providence	99	1037	62	20	1119	.982
O'Hagan, Rochester	136	1321	104	33	1458	.977
Slater, Toronto, Wor. and Brock'n	102	1064	54	27	1145	.976
Crisham, Providence	59	596	37	16	649	.975
C. C. Carr, Toronto	108	1021	91	30	1142	.974
Cooley, Syracuse & Brockton	55	582	34	20	636	.969
Toft, Toronto and Hartford	17	159	4	6	169	.965
Leahy, Providence	16	153	6	6	165	.964

SECOND BASEMEN.

Woods, Syracuse and Brockton ...	17	40	49	3	92	.987
Bonner, Toronto	129	360	401	29	790	.963
Connor, Providence	121	300	432	33	765	.957
Wrigley, Worcester	120	314	372	31	717	.957
Bierbauer, Hartford	106	227	293	25	545	.954
Johnson, Montreal	134	328	371	38	737	.948
G. Smith, Rochester	133	349	369	40	758	.947
Atherton, Buffalo	40	116	99	17	232	.927
Madison, Toronto and Syracuse ..	25	58	78	11	147	.925
Myers, Hartford and Syracuse ...	34	69	92	15	176	.915
Clymer, Buffalo	52	116	160	26	302	.914
Heine, Syracuse and Brockton	24	43	56	10	109	.908

THIRD BASEMEN.

Shindle, Hartford	121	190	295	37	522	.929
Sheehan, Montreal	131	220	300	42	562	.925
Henry, Providence	119	161	221	37	419	.912
Greminger, Rochester	128	177	241	41	459	.911
Sullivan, Providence	18	43	46	9	98	.908
Schaub, Toronto	127	192	284	56	532	.895
Unglaub, Worcester	110	151	229	50	430	.884
Andrews, Buffalo	127	154	308	61	523	.883
J. Smith, Syracuse and Brockton..	98	133	212	46	391	.882

SHORTSTOPS.

Sullivan, Providence	99	207	298	42	547	.923
Beam, Rochester	137	276	464	73	813	.910
Demontreville, Syracuse and Brock.	24	47	72	12	131	.908
Shannon, Worcester	80	139	203	36	378	.905
Shoch, Hartford	53	113	164	29	306	.905
Wagner, Providence	37	100	114	23	237	.903
Gatins, Hartford	41	111	139	31	281	.890
Madison, Toronto and Syracuse ...	80	183	229	52	464	.888
Quinlan, Montreal	125	291	389	87	767	.887
O'Reilly, Worcester	51	82	161	32	275	.884
Kuhns, Hartford	33	77	97	24	198	.879
Hayward, Buffalo	47	93	151	34	278	.878
Fisher, Buffalo	23	36	97	19	152	.875
Bruce, Toronto	80	123	203	47	373	.874
Francis, Rochester and Syracuse..	24	62	54	17	133	.872
L. Carr, Toronto	19	25	44	12	81	.826
Atherton, Buffalo	25	45	81	27	153	.824

OUTFIELDERS.

Name and Club.	Games.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Total Chances.	Per Cent.
Morrison, Worcester	26	53	3	1	57	.982
Olymer, Buffalo	67	159	11	4	174	.977
White, Syracuse	22	52	1	2	55	.964
Garry, Hartford	79	175	4	7	186	.962
J. Delehanty, Montreal	118	287	17	12	316	.962
Lush, Rochester	132	362	27	16	405	.961
Odwell, Montreal	125	305	17	18	335	.961
Hargrove, Toronto	111	280	20	13	318	.958
Rickett, Providence	112	286	16	14	316	.956
Carney, Worcester	53	78	7	4	89	.955
Shearon, Montreal	119	198	13	12	223	.946
Blake, Syracuse and Brockton	88	234	10	15	259	.942
Walters, Providence	132	210	26	16	252	.937
Smoot, Worcester	120	254	13	20	287	.937
Stafford, Providence	132	209	22	16	247	.935
Woods, Syracuse and Brockton	167	35	14	5	221	.914
J. Bannon, Toronto	130	275	28	22	325	.913
Kuhns, Hartford	85	191	10	15	216	.931
Turner, Hartford and Toronto	83	122	9	10	141	.929
Sharrott, Worcester	25	34	4	3	41	.927
Flourney, Providence	102	193	20	17	230	.926
Lynch, Syracuse and Brockton	39	77	10	7	94	.926
Grey, Rochester	124	181	19	18	218	.917
Shoch, Hartford	59	112	19	12	143	.916
Gettman, Buffalo	97	240	12	23	275	.916
Fleming, Hartford	36	103	4	10	117	.915
Flaherty, Syracuse and Brockton	22	49	5	5	59	.915
G. Brown, Toronto	103	176	17	22	215	.908
Barclay, Rochester	139	220	8	27	255	.894
Hopper, Buffalo	16	21	4	3	28	.893
Fried, Providence	21	33	2	5	40	.875
T. Bannon, Syracuse and Brock'n	114	191	10	29	230	.874
Halligan, Buffalo	133	232	26	40	298	.866
McGamwell, Syracuse and Brock'n	22	29	3	6	38	.842

PITCHERS.

Name and Club.	Games.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Wild Pitch	Total Chances.	Per Cent.
Hemming, Hartford	29	13	72	1	1	87	.977
Gardner, Hartford	18	6	43	2	0	51	.961
Williams, Toronto	34	18	88	1	4	109	.962
Pappalau, Worcester	34	18	89	2	4	118	.947
Hastings, Buffalo and Hartford	36	21	78	5	1	105	.945
Bowen, Rochester	31	15	59	2	3	79	.932
Altrock, Toronto	34	27	111	9	1	148	.928
Woods, Syracuse and Brockton	32	35	92	4	6	137	.927
McPartlin, Rochester	35	25	75	3	5	108	.930

PITCHERS—Continued.

Name and Club.	Games.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Wild Pitches.	Total Chances.	Per Cent.
Corridon, Providence	35	27	82	5	5	119	.916
Gouders, Montreal	36	19	101	7	4	131	.916
Friend, Providence	35	17	72	4	5	98	.906
Felix, Montreal	36	9	69	7	1	86	.907
Amole, Buffalo	37	7	109	3	9	128	.906
Klobedanz, Worcester	43	6	76	6	3	91	.901
Hooker, Buffalo	43	19	127	8	9	163	.896
Miller, Hartford	27	11	66	6	3	86	.895
McFarlan, Montreal and Rochester	40	7	85	5	7	104	.885
Malarkey, Rochester	37	32	93	8	9	142	.880
Griffin, Worcester	27	14	59	3	7	83	.880
Flaherty, Syracuse and Brockton.	27	13	83	9	5	110	.873
McFall, Toronto	35	9	73	11	1	94	.872
Magee, Worcester	33	14	90	14	3	121	.862
Barnett, Syracuse and Brockton ..	25	8	83	8	8	107	.850
McCann, Hartford	19	12	47	2	9	70	.842
Pfanmiller, Syracuse and Brock'n	28	15	64	6	10	95	.833
Joyce, Montreal	23	12	51	8	5	76	.829
Dunkle, Providence	44	21	88	10	13	132	.826
Sullivan, Toronto	24	7	39	8	2	56	.821
Conn, Providence	24	8	46	3	9	66	.818



The difference in percentage points between the San Francisco and Oakland clubs, the leader and tailender in the pennant race of the California League in 1901, was 196 points only.

When the North Carolina League disbanded on August 17, 1901, the Raleigh club lead with the percentage figures of .647 to Tarboro's .545, Wilmington's .412, and Charlotte's .400, a difference of .247 points between the leader and tailender in the race.

The Cedar Rapids team of the Inter-State League of 1901 held the remarkable record of winning four straight games in its pennant race contests marked by the "Chicago" score of 1 to 0, 1 to 0, 2 to 0 and 4 to 0, a record unequaled in professional club history.

The attractive character of the work done on the diamond fields of "The Three-Eyed League"—as the Inter-State League was called—in 1901 is shown by President Sexton's statement that up to August 7th last season an aggregate of 180,000 people had attended the league games.

We congratulate the Kansas City cranks on the return of the old-time popular manager, James Manning, to his old Kansas City home to take charge once more of the local team on the Western League circuit. In Kansas City he won all his honors in minor league club management and he may be fully relied upon in 1902 to add to them on his old camping ground.

The Southern League, which was more successful in 1901 than for several years past, opens the season of 1902 with a circuit of eight clubs, which comprises Nashua, Little Rock, Memphis, New Orleans, Shreveport, Birmingham, Chattanooga and Atlanta, the latter taking the place of Selma, which was the tailender in the league's pennant race of 1901. The October meeting unanimously re-elected John B. Necklen, his increased duties as President, Secretary and Treasurer leading very properly to an increased salary.

New York League Averages

Following are the official averages of the New York League players for 1901, as compiled by President J. H. Farrell:

CLUB BATTING AVERAGES.

Clubs.	At Bat.	Runs.	Hits.	Total Bases.	Per Cent.
Rome	3770	627	1137	1413	.301
Utica	3447	545	998	1178	.289
Albany	4076	646	1120	1289	.274
Cortland-Waverly	3773	496	1021	1135	.270
Ilion	2967	347	782	872	.263
Binghamton	3399	481	883	1036	.259
Schenectady	3475	479	891	1047	.256
Troy	3453	600	826	1143	.239

CLUB FIELDING.

Clubs.	Sacrifice Hits.	Stolen Bases.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Total Chances.	Per Cent.
Schenectady	65	222	2764	1327	232	4323	.946
Albany	116	234	3111	1447	269	4827	.944
Cortland-Waverly	55	116	3326	1430	310	5066	.941
Rome	99	81	2719	1378	254	4351	.941
Utica	104	114	2369	1233	226	3828	.940
Binghamton	90	181	2700	1355	261	4316	.939
Troy	43	75	2380	1213	279	3872	.927
Ilion	67	69	2014	1097	288	3399	.915

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Name.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	Bases Hits.	Total Bases.	Per Cent.
Ahern	92	389	102	148	189	.380
Lumley	91	351	68	123	165	.350
Cooper	33	112	16	39	40	.348
Conlter	107	442	100	151	193	.341

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—Continued.

Name.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	Base Hits.	Total Bases.	Per Cent.
Nadeau	105	424	57	143	157	.337
Kelly	54	233	37	78	106	.334
Smink	18	72	8	24	32	.333
Wheeler	75	265	55	88	111	.332
Jones	113	464	88	154	177	.331
Kihm	78	299	54	99	109	.331
Merritt	39	125	21	41	54	.328
Lawlor	109	406	67	133	147	.327
Pickett	109	401	67	131	176	.326
Gannon	101	399	68	129	139	.323
Shea	102	375	54	121	148	.322
Molesworth	59	209	41	67	75	.320
Donovan, Utica	100	399	68	127	159	.318
Hanley	88	336	53	106	113	.315
Magee	66	248	42	77	104	.310
Andrews	34	119	17	37	51	.310
Hill	49	209	26	64	81	.306
Taylor	102	369	53	113	117	.306
Heine	30	118	20	36	48	.305
Campau	112	420	67	128	158	.304
Betts	93	367	54	113	145	.302
Pingree	23	93	20	28	32	.301
Hamburg	91	368	43	110	116	.298
Bliss	16	57	9	17	20	.298
Miller	110	410	64	122	140	.297
Fleming	48	178	29	53	61	.297
Halbritter	24	94	4	28	30	.297
Bernard	24	98	18	29	31	.295
Hess	98	368	43	108	118	.293
Daley	103	406	68	119	145	.293
Eagan	102	437	57	128	146	.292
Zinzer	43	181	30	53	69	.292
Scheffler	80	279	59	81	112	.290
Tamsett	113	427	86	123	145	.288
O'Neill, Utica	97	374	70	107	118	.286
Dwyer	46	192	15	55	70	.286
Duffy	88	340	61	97	107	.285
Townsend	89	359	55	102	131	.284
Harris	44	172	26	49	61	.284
Gleason	99	433	68	123	145	.282
Rafter	105	447	76	126	146	.281
Crane	23	75	8	21	25	.280
Downey	88	343	51	96	116	.279
Newton	87	333	68	93	105	.279
Baker	21	76	3	21	22	.276
Ross	104	430	73	119	145	.276
Woodruff	110	446	63	124	139	.275
T. O'Brien, Albany	75	285	35	78	85	.273
Simon	113	438	69	120	150	.273
Thatcher	50	147	24	40	45	.272
Fifield	40	141	20	38	44	.269
Ritter	110	389	63	105	129	.269
Smith	49	194	13	52	57	.268
Lee	43	146	14	39	49	.267

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—*Continued.*

Name	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	Base Hits.	Total Bases.	Per Cent.
Cargo	115	469	110	125	143	.266
Raidy	91	365	53	97	112	.266
Young	40	128	17	34	40	.265
Rothfuss	54	195	12	51	60	.261
Crystal	34	127	18	33	42	.259
P. O'Brien, Utica	87	354	53	92	118	.259
Maguire	107	426	57	110	144	.258
McQuaid	107	407	68	105	116	.257
Earl	101	382	44	98	116	.256
Croft	112	450	84	115	139	.255
Donovan, Illon	58	204	21	51	55	.254
Hilley	59	224	30	56	74	.250
Kennedy	32	11	19	28	62	.250
Callopy	109	406	59	100	120	.246
Mains	37	118	14	29	38	.245
Jordan	110	399	56	98	120	.245
Eustace	56	224	41	55	67	.245
Quinn	49	175	17	43	51	.245
Stein	56	208	21	51	62	.245
Stroh	33	23	24	30	35	.243
Shortell	106	417	78	101	117	.242
Wagner	43	158	22	39	46	.240
Robertaille	58	219	24	52	62	.237
Seigle	105	391	37	90	111	.230
Francis	47	167	20	38	42	.227
Coogan	91	316	53	72	86	.227
Broderick	28	101	9	23	27	.227
Gallagher	58	225	25	51	60	.226
Maroney	37	142	16	32	40	.225
O'Neill, Waverly	44	173	20	39	41	.225
Hanna	28	107	13	24	28	.224
Millerick	88	337	29	75	86	.222
Carr	30	113	21	25	27	.221
Wilson	36	118	12	26	28	.220
Mullen	26	68	7	15	18	.220
Fisher	14	55	7	12	13	.218
McCormick	93	368	37	80	111	.217
Ellis	108	413	50	90	99	.217
Rudderham	37	111	21	24	26	.216
Barber	62	235	28	50	62	.212
Ging	16	52	2	11	13	.211
Hurley	91	318	37	66	81	.207
J. O'Brien, Albany	61	200	27	43	53	.205
Crabill	40	132	12	27	29	.204
McDougall	20	65	8	13	17	.200
Dean	91	353	32	70	96	.198
Briggs	29	88	10	17	18	.193
Mills	17	55	6	10	11	.181
Villeman	34	111	8	20	23	.180
Shinnick	13	50	5	9	10	.180
Vlau	42	139	17	24	28	.172
Pounds	32	99	10	16	18	.161
Horton	20	64	5	10	12	.156
Walker	26	81	5	11	12	.135
Wolf	37	108	6	14	14	.129

CATCHERS.

Name.	Games.	Sacrifice Hits.	Stolen Bases.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Total Chances.	Per Cent.
Hess	98	1	14	557	100	17	674	.974
O'Neil, Utica	97	1	27	537	111	19	667	.971
Shea	102	10	4	296	108	12	416	.971
Ritter	110	9	38	381	99	18	498	.963
Coogan	91	10	13	574	70	26	670	.961
Rothfuss	54	11	1	185	68	10	263	.961
Millerick	88	8	8	337	85	24	446	.946
Hurley	91	5	16	317	71	22	410	.946
Stroh	33	0	0	96	36	8	140	.942
Andrews	34	1	9	106	34	9	149	.939
Ahearn	92	5	14	245	108	24	477	.936
Donahue, Ilion	58	4	8	193	73	19	285	.933
Smink	18	0	1	53	10	7	70	.857

PITCHERS.

Briggs	29	3	1	10	47	1	58	.962
Mills	17	4	3	8	41	1	45	.977
Rudderham	37	1	1	31	33	3	117	.974
Crabill	40	1	0	19	37	3	109	.972
Mains	37	4	1	35	71	3	109	.972
Fifield	40	1	3	59	75	4	188	.971
Villeman	34	4	1	3	34	3	90	.966
Walker	26	4	0	23	69	5	96	.947
Merritt	39	4	1	33	56	5	94	.946
Thatcher	50	0	2	51	74	7	132	.946
Young	40	1	3	23	30	6	108	.944
Crystal	34	4	6	39	96	8	143	.944
Bliss	16	0	3	11	20	2	33	.939
Kennedy	32	1	3	15	57	5	77	.935
Pounds	32	5	1	23	75	7	104	.932
Wilson	36	3	1	16	65	6	87	.931
Lee	43	4	0	21	110	11	142	.922
Ging	16	0	0	8	38	4	50	.920
Viau	42	2	0	47	57	9	118	.920
Baker	21	0	3	23	38	6	72	.916
Cooper	33	0	7	19	32	10	111	.909
Wheeler	75	15	5	181	149	34	364	.906
Horton	20	0	3	30	40	8	78	.897
Mullen	26	2	1	9	30	5	44	.886
Robertaille	58	2	4	43	90	17	150	.886
McDougall	20	0	1	17	34	8	59	.864
Wolf	37	1	1	9	65	12	86	.860
Crane	23	1	2	4	43	10	57	.824

FIRST BASEMEN.

Kithm	78	2	9	854	25	11	890	.967
T. O'Brien	75	7	7	782	46	13	841	.964
Hamburg	91	17	10	904	45	20	969	.979
Dwyer	46	0	1	481	29	13	523	.975
Campau	112	12	28	1153	51	33	1237	.973
Quinn	19	7	0	398	30	12	440	.972
Townsend	89	6	5	865	33	35	933	.962
Smith	49	1	1	304	57	27	388	.930
Earl	101	8	32	1054	32	22	1108	.907

SECOND BASEMEN.

	Games.	Sacrifice Hits.	Stolen Bases.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Total Chances.	Per Cent.
Taylor	102	6	11	393	228	27	648	.958
Miller	110	16	40	332	345	33	710	.953
McQuaid	107	6	29	242	328	43	613	.929
Shortell	106	5	8	247	310	45	602	.925
J. O'Brien	61	11	6	128	196	28	352	.920
Magee	66	7	7	115	162	24	301	.920
Bernard	24	0	3	58	63	11	132	.916
Dean	91	3	11	235	280	47	562	.916
Heine	30	7	7	64	83	14	161	.913
Harris	44	3	7	62	66	13	141	.907
Shinnick	13	4	0	25	25	6	56	.892
Hanna	28	1	0	44	90	18	152	.881
P. O'Brien	87	9	18	167	202	52	421	.876

THIRD BASEMEN.

McCormack	93	6	6	132	242	29	384	.928
Francis	47	2	2	103	127	21	251	.916
Daley	103	9	11	158	204	35	397	.911
Ellis	108	3	33	188	241	42	471	.910
Tamett	113	6	56	155	266	43	464	.907
Callopy	113	6	56	155	266	43	464	.907
Eustace	56	9	5	83	117	25	225	.888
Hilley	59	5	6	71	132	33	236	.860
Halbritter	24	0	1	23	38	12	73	.835

SHORTSTOPS.

Carr	30	1	1	79	128	11	218	.949
Gleason	99	14	16	206	287	37	530	.930
Downey	88	7	29	209	323	42	574	.926
Maguire	107	18	3	299	396	61	756	.919
Cargo	115	11	21	247	339	59	645	.908
Broderick	28	1	1	67	74	16	157	.898
Gallagher	58	4	1	141	197	39	377	.896
Fleming	48	9	6	98	122	29	249	.883
Jordan	110	5	17	247	319	76	642	.874
O'Neill, Ilion	44	4	6	104	159	38	301	.873
Raidy	91	8	12	196	253	66	515	.871
Fisher	14	1	2	29	47	17	93	.807

LEFT FIELDERS.

Simon	113	37	25	226	20	5	251	.980
Nadeau	105	7	20	257	79	9	345	.973
Barber, l.f. c.	62	9	8	143	83	12	238	.949
Hanley	88	5	10	216	7	15	238	.936
Woodruff	110	16	19	192	23	16	231	.930
Lawlor	109	13	10	184	12	15	211	.928
Betts	93	7	21	175	13	16	204	.921
Coulter	107	9	9	219	14	13	246	.906
Zinger	43	4	0	90	28	20	138	.855

CENTER FIELDERS.

Name.	Games.	Sacrifice Hits.	Stolen Bases.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Total Chances.	Per Cent.
Croft	112	11	22	264	14	10	288	.965
Duffy	88	13	37	181	11	6	198	.964
Seigle	105	15	8	248	28	11	287	.961
Eagan	100	6	25	273	16	13	302	.956
Ross	104	3	13	234	37	15	286	.947
Donovan, Utica	100	4	12	186	44	15	245	.938
Hill	49	5	5	105	3	8	116	.930
Rafter	105	6	15	229	29	21	279	.924
Molesworth	59	4	4	105	4	10	119	.915
Maroney	37	1	5	51	9	10	70	.857

RIGHT FIELDERS.

Stein	56	3	3	194	19	10	223	.955
Pingree	23	1	3	36	5	2	43	.953
Pickett	100	29	12	150	25	11	186	.940
Scheffler	80	6	21	135	15	10	160	.937
Lumley	91	4	12	139	22	13	174	.925
Wagner	43	3	5	57	6	7	20	.900
Jones	113	9	41	221	36	32	289	.889
Kelly	54	2	9	79	8	11	98	.887
Newton	87	4	5	144	8	27	179	.849



The longest season ever experienced by clubs of a professional league was that enjoyed by the California league, which lasted from March until December in 1901.

Any mere novice at the bat can make a chance hit, but to hit the ball so as to send it to any desired part of the field—in other words, to "place the ball"—is the most skillful hit a batsman can make, as it requires keen sight, coolness and nerve in judging the swiftly thrown ball, together with lots of practice, to excel in place-hitting.

The San Juan News last December said of base ball in Porto Rico, that the American national game of base ball is taking a firm root in Porto Rico. The recent activity in base ball circles, the formation of a league, the frequent games revive a sport which is not only now familiar and interesting to our American residents, but Porto Ricans are also becoming largely interested in this, our national game. It is an experiment we are making. We are introducing in a tropical climate a sport little indulged in in this latitude. The game is an old game, and some may say somewhat out of date, but its survival with undiminished interest for so many years is its best recommendation. There is no reason why the game is not adapted to a climate such as ours. While the exercise is violent on the part of some of the players, this violent exercise continues but a short time, when a resting spell takes place. The game is full of intense interest from beginning to end, and by its interest induces a most healthful exercise. Those of us who have lost interest in base ball by a prolonged residence away from the home country of the game, should brighten their sense of pure sport and attend the games. Let us have a revival of the old game in Porto Rico.

Western Association Averages

Following are the unofficial averages of the Western Association for 1901, the official figures never having been compiled

CLUB BATTING.

Clubs.	At Bat.	Base Hits.	2-Base Hits.	3-Base Hits.	Home Runs.	Total Bases.	Stolen Bases.	Per Cent.
Toledo	4975	1970	318	38	61	1947	165	.275
Grand Rapids	4802	1311	253	37	37	1899	253	.273
Ft. Wayne	4890	1277	205	53	23	1857	173	.262
Dayton	4737	1253	204	83	45	1758	204	.262
Wheeling	4574	1182	297	57	37	1674	150	.258
Matthews	4712	1192	195	71	16	1577	264	.253
Marion	4890	1195	252	61	16	1617	142	.245
Columbus	4837	1177	203	57	20	1554	177	.243

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Name and Club.	At Bat.	Base Hits.	2-Base Hits.	3-Base Hits.	Home Runs.	Total Bases.	Stolen Bases.	Per Cent.
Hart, Wheeling	173	63	15	4	0	86	13	.364
Turner, Toledo	451	157	41	0	14	240	15	.348
Kelley, Indianapolis	289	100	20	10	3	149	17	.346
Miller, Toledo	521	180	54	9	6	270	52	.345
Meaney, Mansfield	547	181	29	10	2	236	30	.331
Lezotte, Wheeling	512	169	40	8	2	231	8	.330
Hogriever, Indianapolis	180	68	8	3	0	82	16	.322
Wright, Dayton	141	45	18	0	4	80	1	.319
Dundon, Grand Rapids	110	35	11	5	0	56	16	.318
Delahanty, Colum-Wheeling	224	70	11	0	1	84	5	.314
Meyers, Dayton	448	140	15	5	4	173	14	.312
McIntyre, Toledo	170	55	12	3	9	100	3	.312
Wilmoth, Grand Rapids	512	159	38	8	3	222	48	.310
Beyers, Mans.-Matthews	359	105	23	8	0	144	6	.309
Babb, Ft. Wayne	487	150	20	5	1	183	26	.308
Thornton, Ft. Wayne	439	135	24	0	0	159	21	.307
Herbert, Wheeling	455	139	31	8	8	210	6	.305
Rothfuss, Wheeling	164	50	16	6	2	84	8	.305
Bey, Indianapolis	247	75	10	2	3	98	24	.303
Fouts, Toledo	227	127	31	7	13	211	4	.300
Wright, Mansfield	522	157	42	15	5	244	14	.300
Lally, Grand Rapids	552	164	36	9	2	224	39	.299
McFarlan, Grand Rapids	529	156	38	11	4	228	24	.295
Thoney, Wheeling	281	83	15	6	1	113	8	.295

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—Continued.

Name and Club.	At Bat.	Base Hits.	2-Base Hits.	3-Base Hits.	Home Runs.	Total Bases.	Stolen Bases.	Per Cent.
Fox, Indianapolis.....	296	86	10	3	2	108	3	.290
Fuller, Ft. Wayne.....	398	115	20	4	6	161	12	.289
Graffius, Toledo.....	548	158	47	2	8	217	12	.289
Grosart, Dayton.....	342	98	10	17	11	175	7	.286
Jacobs, Grand Rapids.....	503	144	29	12	10	227	33	.286
Gilks, Toledo.....	539	152	30	2	1	189	8	.282
Nattress, Ft. Wayne.....	553	156	29	12	8	218	20	.282
McCann, Ft. Wayne.....	383	159	35	7	4	230	19	.282
Griffin, Columbus.....	358	108	19	5	0	132	14	.282
Hardesty, Columbus.....	213	60	14	5	1	87	7	.281
Grim, Grand Rapids.....	543	153	26	2	3	192	28	.281
Ganley, Columbus.....	480	134	21	10	5	190	33	.280
Knoll, Wheeling.....	502	140	42	5	2	198	29	.278
Hughey, Toledo.....	65	18	2	0	1	23	0	.277
G. Miller, Ft. Wayne.....	536	148	16	2	1	171	12	.276
Shannon, Indianapolis.....	253	70	11	2	1	88	20	.276
Mullen, Ft. Wayne.....	189	52	11	4	8	80	5	.275
Hannivan, Wheeling.....	490	136	42	6	3	199	27	.272
Vasbinder, Mansfield.....	55	15	2	1	0	19	1	.272
Bevans, Ft. Wayne.....	398	108	11	3	0	125	12	.271
Wheeler, Dayton.....	545	148	33	16	4	225	33	.271
Miller, Dayton.....	484	130	25	1	0	157	19	.270
Williams, Matthews.....	153	41	9	1	0	52	6	.268
Gochnaur, Dayton.....	501	131	29	14	2	194	34	.267
Van Buren, Columbus.....	517	137	14	5	0	161	19	.265
Heydon, Indianapolis.....	264	65	10	9	4	105	5	.264
Truby, Marion.....	516	136	29	4	0	173	12	.263
Viox, Marion.....	476	125	40	8	3	190	13	.263
Blue, Dayton.....	252	66	9	2	1	82	3	.261
Woodlock, Toledo.....	404	128	19	4	0	155	22	.259
Donnelly, Dayton-Marion....	488	126	19	7	1	162	20	.259
Wills, Matthews.....	186	48	8	2	2	66	1	.258
News, Columbus.....	277	71	15	5	3	105	5	.256
Smink, Dayton-Marion.....	172	44	9	2	1	60	6	.256
Cross, Rayton.....	231	59	7	8	2	88	8	.255
Burns, Grand Rapids.....	98	25	9	1	2	42	8	.255
Wilhelm, Columbus.....	224	57	11	2	1	75	1	.254
Tibald, Grand Rapids.....	131	33	5	1	0	40	9	.251
Cargo, Toledo.....	516	129	24	4	5	181	12	.250
Burns, Dayton.....	490	122	18	3	2	152	22	.250
Williams, Columbus.....	208	52	15	2	1	74	3	.250
Evans, Grand Rapids.....	513	128	19	3	3	162	24	.250
Beecher, Marion.....	516	129	30	7	2	179	32	.250
Childs, Toledo.....	287	71	17	0	0	88	14	.247
McFarland, Marion.....	260	64	15	4	0	87	9	.246
McAllister, Columbus.....	411	100	17	7	2	137	18	.243
Crockett, Matthews.....	116	28	4	3	0	38	4	.241
Zinram, Columbus.....	428	103	16	1	0	121	2	.240
Grant, Columbus.....	407	98	16	4	0	122	34	.240
Cogswell, Dayton.....	142	34	9	2	4	59	0	.239
Bailey, Grand Rapids.....	180	43	8	2	5	70	5	.238
Smith, Grand Rapids.....	438	104	16	1	0	122	13	.237
Smith, Dayton.....	547	129	19	12	7	193	52	.236
Shaw, Marion.....	98	23	6	0	0	29	0	.234
Wagner, Columbus.....	107	25	8	0	0	33	0	.233
Houtz, Marion.....	69	16	1	1	4	31	1	.232
Locke, Columbus.....	363	84	8	10	2	118	6	.231

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—*Continued.*

Name and Club.	At Bat.	Base Hits.	2-Base Hits.	3-Base Hits.	Home Runs.	Total Bases.	Stolen Bases.	Per Cent.
Fisher, Toledo.....	143	34	10	0	0	44	5	.231
Harnish, Marion.....	87	20	3	0	0	23	3	.230
Schaffey, Toledo-Columbus..	109	25	2	1	1	32	2	.229
Hall, Matthews.....	185	42	3	2	0	49	3	.227
Jones, Dayton.....	44	10	0	0	0	10	0	.227
Carey, Columbus.....	102	23	6	8	0	35	7	.225
Killen, Wheeling.....	102	23	5	4	0	36	0	.225
Joss, Toledo.....	165	37	7	1	2	52	5	.224
Kenna, Wheeling.....	82	18	4	0	0	22	1	.219
Hale, Columbus.....	168	36	5	1	0	43	8	.214
Pardee, Toledo.....	164	35	5	2	2	50	2	.213
F. Miller, Ft. Wayne.....	521	111	21	12	5	181	30	.213
Hinton, Wheeling.....	183	39	12	1	2	59	5	.213
Ehret, Ft. Wayne.....	75	16	0	0	0	16	2	.213
Heyworth, Matthews.....	240	51	8	0	0	59	7	.212
Malay, Ft. Wayne.....	38	8	0	0	0	8	2	.210
Fox, Indianapolis.....	301	63	21	1	3	95	5	.209
Miles, Wheeling.....	64	18	3	0	0	21	2	.208
Flynn, Indianapolis Matth..	510	100	23	7	0	137	25	.206
O'Brien, Marion.....	117	24	4	1	0	30	3	.205
Dunham, Dayton.....	105	21	3	0	2	30	0	.200
Kane, Toledo-Wheeling.....	647	93	26	3	7	146	18	.200
Stark, Ft. Wayne.....	40	8	1	0	0	9	1	.200
Yerkes, Marion.....	116	23	4	0	1	30	0	.198
Zulaski, Grand Rapids.....	530	105	23	16	4	172	24	.198
Stimmel, Indianapolis.....	71	14	4	2	0	23	0	.197
Lawrence, Matthews.....	256	50	9	0	0	59	4	.195
Luther, Grand Rapids.....	78	15	5	0	0	30	2	.192
Cox, Marion.....	161	31	4	0	0	35	2	.192
Aubrey, Marion.....	42	8	0	0	0	8	1	.190
Kellner, Marion.....	179	34	8	1	0	34	1	.190
Irwin, Wheeling.....	58	11	0	0	0	11	0	.190
Lattimer, Ft. Wayne.....	82	15	1	0	0	16	2	.183
Case, Matthews.....	55	10	1	0	0	11	0	.181
Weyhing, Grand Rapids....	66	12	1	1	0	15	2	.181
Needham, Wheeling.....	85	15	2	0	1	20	3	.175
Daniels, Ft. Wayne.....	104	18	4	0	0	22	0	.173
Mylette, Columbus.....	104	18	5	0	0	23	3	.173
Guese, Indianapolis.....	64	11	2	2	0	17	0	.172
Wicker, Dayton.....	95	15	3	1	0	20	2	.157
Gallagher, Wheeling.....	86	13	4	1	0	19	6	.151
McMackin, Columbus.....	113	17	2	0	0	19	1	.150
McPherson, Marion.....	47	7	1	0	0	8	0	.150
Streit, Wheeling.....	90	13	0	0	0	13	0	.144
Pfeister, Wheeling.....	71	10	2	1	0	14	0	.140
Talbot, Toledo.....	51	7	1	0	0	8	1	.137
Eagan, Columbus.....	88	12	2	0	0	14	0	.136
Ames, Marion.....	97	13	1	1	0	16	0	.134
Fricken, Ft. Wayne.....	171	23	3	0	0	26	0	.134
Galsch, Matthews.....	36	4	0	0	0	4	0	.111
Sutthoff, Matthews.....	185	14	4	0	0	18	2	.075

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

CATCHERS.

Name and Club.	Games.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Total Chances.	Chances Accepted.	Per Cent.
Lattimer, Ft. Wayne.....	22	78	22	1	101	100	.990
Cross, Dayton.....	47	255	47	5	307	302	.983
Smink, Dayton-Ft. Wayne-Mar.	43	220	41	6	267	261	.977
Fuller, Ft. Wayne.....	108	597	97	18	712	694	.974
Fox, Wheeling-Ft. Wayne....	88	452	76	14	542	528	.974
Zalusky, Grand Rapids.....	129	608	123	21	752	731	.972
J. Quinn, Marion.....	13	52	16	2	70	68	.972
Herbert, Wheeling.....	37	170	33	7	210	203	.969
Shaw, Marion.....	26	127	29	5	161	156	.968
Kellner, Marion.....	41	204	53	9	266	257	.968
Heydon, Indianapolis.....	64	334	68	14	416	402	.967
Graffius, Toledo.....	137	743	115	25	883	858	.960
Byers, Mar.-Indianapolis-Mat..	56	229	58	12	299	287	.959
Zinram, Columbus.....	114	489	101	27	617	590	.958
Blue, Dayton.....	67	401	60	21	482	461	.957
Locke, Columbus.....	23	84	21	5	110	105	.954
Harnish, Marion-Matthews....	22	102	17	6	125	119	.952
Neeham, Wheeling-Ft. Wayne..	19	99	27	8	134	126	.940
Williams, Matthews.....	34	144	30	13	187	174	.938

PITCHERS.

McPherson, Marion.....	18	5	32	1	38	37	.973
Williams, Columbus.....	34	11	106	4	121	117	.967
Wagner, Columbus.....	20	8	45	2	55	53	.964
Pardee, Toledo.....	48	14	113	5	132	127	.962
Wicker, Dayton.....	20	16	35	2	53	51	.962
Fricken, Ft. Wayne.....	42	18	108	5	131	126	.962
Wilhelm, Columbus.....	27	11	64	3	78	75	.962
McMann, G. Rapids-Mar.-Col..	41	9	89	4	102	98	.961
Eagan, Marion-Columbus.....	26	12	61	3	76	73	.959
Irwin, Wheeling.....	17	7	39	3	49	46	.958
Weyhing, Grand Rapids.....	20	4	52	3	59	56	.949
Burns, Grand Rapids.....	28	18	52	4	74	70	.946
McIntyre, Toledo.....	25	12	55	4	71	67	.944
Daniels, Ft. Wayne.....	35	0	51	3	54	51	.944
Guese, Indianapolis.....	19	5	28	2	35	33	.943
Killen, Wheeling.....	25	12	54	4	70	66	.942
Cogswell, Dayton.....	42	21	90	7	118	111	.941
Streit, Wheeling.....	25	6	41	3	50	47	.940
Ames, Wheel.-Ft. Wayne-Mar.	37	8	96	7	111	104	.937
Talbot, Toledo-Columbus.....	17	5	52	4	61	57	.935
Daub, Marion.....	11	4	25	2	31	29	.935
Joss, Toledo.....	45	18	111	8	137	129	.934
Bailey, Grand Rapids.....	49	23	112	10	145	135	.931
Dunham, Dayton.....	32	6	72	6	84	78	.928
Yerkes, Marion.....	33	7	72	6	85	79	.928
Mullen, Fort Wayne.....	46	31	106	11	148	137	.926
Alloway, Indianapolis.....	19	4	58	5	67	62	.926
Jones, Dayton.....	15	8	29	3	40	37	.925
Ehret, Fort Wayne.....	21	10	38	4	52	48	.923
Wright, Dayton.....	35	5	77	7	89	82	.922
Sudhoff, Indianapolis-Matthews	29	11	48	4	63	59	.921
Case, Matthews.....	16	4	41	4	49	45	.919

PITCHERS—Continued.

Name and Club.	Games.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Total Chances.	Chances Accepted.	Per Cent.
Barber, Wheeling.....	10	4	18	2	24	22	.917
Pfeister, Wheeling-Marion.....	24	9	48	6	63	57	.905
Hughey, Toledo.....	19	8	31	4	38	34	.895
Stimmel, Indianapolis.....	18	7	24	4	35	31	.887
Schlorf, Matthews.....	12	5	18	3	26	23	.885
Kenna, Wheeling.....	22	9	60	9	78	69	.884
Vasbinder, Marion.....	14	8	25	6	34	28	.825
Gatsch, Matthews.....	14	5	23	6	34	28	.824

FIRST BASEMEN.

Cross, Dayton.....	16	150	5	1	156	155	.994
Kelly, Indianapolis.....	73	756	27	7	770	763	.991
Turner, Toledo.....	98	1039	26	12	1077	1065	.989
Myers, Dayton.....	115	1175	41	17	1233	1216	.986
Stark, Ft. Wayne.....	12	134	0	2	136	134	.985
Grim, Grand Rapids.....	120	1254	51	21	1326	1305	.984
News, Columbus.....	66	673	23	13	709	696	.982
Mullaney, Columbus.....	42	409	19	10	438	428	.978
Hardesty, Ft. Wayne-Columbus.....	27	235	13	6	254	248	.977
Wright, Marion.....	133	1304	54	34	1392	1358	.976
Hart, Wheeling.....	36	369	24	10	403	393	.975
Crockett, Matthews.....	27	253	9	7	269	262	.975
Thornton, Wheel.-Ft. Wayne.....	111	1107	62	34	1203	1169	.972
Herbert, Wheeling.....	74	641	33	29	703	674	.959
Foutz, Toledo.....	36	346	17	16	379	363	.958
Rothfuss, Wheeling.....	18	171	10	8	189	181	.957
Wills, Matthews.....	38	363	12	20	400	380	.950

SECOND BASEMEN.

Wilhelm, Columbus.....	22	48	51	3	102	99	.971
Truby, Marion.....	137	348	352	45	745	700	.958
Burns, Dayton.....	136	248	400	30	678	648	.956
Fox, Indianapolis.....	73	157	234	20	411	391	.954
Schafey, Columbus-Toledo.....	10	23	27	3	53	50	.943
Childs, Toledo.....	71	163	224	26	413	387	.937
Fisher, Toledo.....	24	41	55	7	103	96	.932
F. Quinn, Matthews.....	32	50	71	9	130	121	.931
Evans, Grand Rapids.....	136	164	373	42	579	537	.928
Hinton, Wheeling.....	39	95	114	18	227	209	.921
Grant, Columbus.....	92	190	251	42	483	441	.913
Hart, Wheeling.....	12	20	31	5	56	51	.911
F. Miller, Ft. Wayne.....	141	307	411	58	776	718	.911
Delahanty, Wheel-Columbus.....	61	118	180	32	330	298	.903
Kane, Toledo-Wheeling.....	43	87	124	24	235	211	.896
Lawrence, Matthews.....	23	41	60	13	114	101	.886
Mills, Wheeling.....	14	34	38	12	84	72	.857

THIRD BASEMEN.

Lawrence, Matthews.....	34	42	68	5	115	110	.956
Dundon, Wheeling.....	32	40	95	11	146	135	.924
Cargo, Toledo.....	138	157	289	41	487	446	.916
Wheeler, Dayton.....	140	168	214	38	420	382	.909
Griffin, Columbus.....	61	88	138	23	249	226	.906
Hinton, Wheeling.....	12	13	24	4	41	37	.902
Locke, Columbus.....	42	52	71	15	138	123	.893
Babb, Ft. Wayne.....	132	204	256	58	518	460	.888

THIRD BASEMEN—Continued.

Name and Club.	Games.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Total Chances.	Chances Accepted.	Per Cent.
Niles, Columbus.....	16	20	35	7	62	55	.887
Hickey, Indianapolis-Matthews	101	146	226	49	421	372	.883
O'Brien, Marion.....	31	49	50	14	113	99	.876
Beecher, Marion.....	12	14	24	6	44	38	.863
Thoney, Wheeling.....	74	93	130	40	263	223	.846
Jacobs, Grand Rapids.....	136	198	239	81	518	437	.844
Tibald, Wheeling-Marion.....	13	18	28	9	55	46	.836
F. Quinn, Ft. Wayne-Mar.-Mat.	62	86	103	41	230	189	.823
Cox, Marion.....	23	10	34	13	66	53	.808

SHORTSTOPS.

Smith, Grand Rapids.....	115	208	412	48	668	620	.927
Woodlock, Toledo.....	123	236	356	54	646	592	.916
Viox, Marion.....	120	232	430	62	724	662	.914
Flynn, Columbus-Ind.-Mat.....	142	261	473	75	809	734	.907
Gochnaur, Dayton.....	139	243	301	66	612	544	.888
Nattress, Ft. Wayne.....	141	298	444	98	818	722	.883
Tibald, Grand Rapids.....	22	45	50	14	109	95	.871
Kellner, Marion.....	9	21	18	6	45	39	.867
Griffin, Columbus.....	28	44	81	20	145	125	.862
Hardesty, Columbus.....	13	28	34	10	72	62	.861
Mylette, Columbus.....	32	46	100	25	171	146	.854
Donnelly, Matthews.....	14	28	39	12	79	67	.849
Kane, Toledo-Wheeling.....	75	139	184	61	384	323	.841
Grant, Columbus.....	14	21	42	12	75	63	.840
Hanivan, Wheeling.....	72	125	181	73	379	306	.806
Aubrey, Wheeling-Marion.....	10	20	20	10	59	40	.800

OUTFIELDERS.

Beecher, Marion.....	122	263	32	17	312	295	.978
Shannon, Indianapolis.....	66	133	5	4	142	138	.972
McFarlan, Grand Rapids.....	129	249	10	10	269	259	.970
Lally, Grand Rapids.....	129	267	13	10	290	280	.966
Gilks, Toledo.....	135	282	22	11	315	304	.965
Knoll, Wheeling.....	131	332	15	13	360	347	.964
Sudhoff, Indianapolis.....	17	22	2	1	25	24	.960
Wilhelm, Columbus.....	10	19	4	1	24	23	.959
Van Buren, Columbus.....	127	434	16	20	470	450	.958
Miller, Toledo.....	124	177	25	10	212	202	.953
Malay, Ft. Wayne.....	10	17	2	1	20	19	.950
Wagner, Columbus.....	11	16	2	1	19	18	.949
Rey, Indianapolis.....	61	141	9	8	158	150	.949
Hanavin, Wheeling.....	55	120	8	7	135	128	.943
Miller, Dayton.....	130	248	13	15	276	261	.942
McIntyre, Toledo.....	22	32	0	2	34	32	.941
Wilmot, Grand Rapids.....	130	214	28	16	288	242	.938
Bevans, Ft. Wayne-Columbus.	100	219	16	16	251	235	.937
Donnelly, Dayton-Ind.-Mat.....	109	174	25	14	213	199	.934
Burns, Grand Rapids.....	17	35	5	3	43	40	.930
Hale, Wheeling-Columbus.....	44	76	3	6	85	79	.929
Smith, Dayton.....	137	280	27	24	331	307	.928
Ganley, Toledo-Mar.-Columbus.	122	231	19	20	270	250	.927
G. Miller, Ft. Wayne.....	137	220	18	19	257	238	.926

OUTFIELDERS—*Continued.*

Name and Club.	Games.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Total Chances.	Chances Accepted.	Per Cent.
Heyworth, Matthews.....	62	158	17	14	189	175	.926
Fouts, Toledo.....	69	112	10	10	132	122	.923
McAllister, Columbus.....	105	249	21	23	293	270	.922
Gallagher, Wheeling.....	23	33	2	3	88	35	.921
Houts, Fort Wayne, Marion...	19	32	3	3	88	35	.921
Meaney, Marion.....	136	232	10	22	264	242	.917
Locke, Columbus.....	21	30	3	3	36	33	.917
McCann, G. Rapids-Ft. Wayne.	130	251	19	26	296	270	.912
McFarland, Marion.....	57	64	6	7	77	70	.909
Lezotte, Wheeling.....	127	191	21	24	236	212	.898
Hogriever, Indianapolis.....	50	74	5	9	88	79	.897
J. Quinn, Marion.....	13	20	5	3	28	25	.893
Grosart, Dayton.....	88	130	14	19	163	144	.868
Carey, Columbus.....	22	24	0	4	28	24	.865
Williams, Columbus.....	16	22	3	4	29	25	.862
Hall, Matthews.....	51	92	7	16	115	99	.861
F. Quinn, Marion.....	21	30	12	7	49	42	.858
Cox, Marion.....	17	25	4	6	35	29	.829
Rothfus, Wheeling.....	30	42	3	10	55	45	.818
Hardesty, Ft. Wayne-Columbus	19	20	2	5	26	21	.806
Byers, Marion-Matthews.....	10	9	1	7	17	10	.588



The fungo-hitting class of home-run batsmen of 1901 of the National League were outdone by a minor league player named Roth of the Evansville club, who made 36 home runs last season. This beats Freeman's record of 26 in 1899 and Yeager's 24 in 1896. More home runs were made at Prospect Park by mere amateurs in 1901 than by all the leagues and associations in the professional arena put together.

Our national game has become like the British flag, the sun never sets on it now since the "expansion" following the Spanish war. Now we have China, the Philippines and Australia as scenes of battle on the diamond field. In 1901 a contest took place at Shanghai, China, between teams of the Shanghai base ball club and the United States ship Monadnock, stationed at Shanghai. The Shanghaiis won by a score of 19 to 7. The game, according to the account, was much better played than the score indicates. The Shanghaiis made 13 hits and 10 errors to 5 hits and 8 errors for the sailors.

Unquestionably the late veteran Harry Wright was the most successful and able captain of a professional team known in the history of the game. And Why? Simply because in the first place, he took an active interest in the affairs of all the men under his control; secondly, because he was a player whose character entitled him to the respect of his confreres. Another thing which gave him an important advantage, both as manager and captain of a team, was the fact that he made it a point to avail himself of the scientific knowledge of the game as set forth in the standard works on base ball of the period. What with his book knowledge, his familiarity with every rule of play, together with his extensive practical experience as a player, manager and captain, he stood at the head of his class until his death.

Indiana-Illinois-Iowa League Averages

Following are the official 1901 averages of the Indiana-Illinois-Iowa League, as compiled by President M. H. Sexton:

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Name and Clrb.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	Hits.	Sacrifice Hits.	Stolen Bases.	Per Cent.
Payne, Evansville.....	14	54	9	22	0	2	.407
D. Jones, Rockford.....	77	318	78	122	1	43	.384
V. King, Davenport.....	83	345	63	118	3	25	.342
Nill, Davenport.....	112	451	124	150	8	30	.333
Graham, Rock Island.....	18	60	10	20	0	3	.333
Rebsamen, Rock Island.....	55	237	48	78	10	8	.329
Dunn, Evansville.....	19	77	12	25	1	3	.325
Roth, C. R.-Evansville.....	109	424	98	137	4	10	.323
Hoy, Rock Island.....	105	426	100	136	7	23	.319
Fleming, Cedar Rapids.....	36	142	22	45	6	9	.317
Mullaney, Rock Island.....	58	214	27	67	4	5	.313
Gallagher, Davenport.....	24	103	20	32	4	7	.311
C. Smith, Davenport.....	112	423	86	131	37	36	.310
Schlaflly, Evansville.....	84	323	66	99	19	17	.307
S. Kennedy, Evansville.....	75	292	53	89	8	9	.305
Fox, Davenport.....	27	112	26	34	0	2	.304
Connors, Bloomington.....	112	446	78	135	9	30	.303
Thompson, Bloomington.....	105	436	81	132	10	13	.303
Conklin, Rockford.....	85	348	64	105	9	17	.302
Quigley, Bloomington.....	81	336	47	100	1	16	.298
Weirauch, Davenport.....	74	295	55	87	2	15	.295
Seisler, Evansville.....	81	339	58	99	9	8	.292
Hoffman, Evansville.....	38	173	38	50	4	3	.289
Pleiss, Terre Haute.....	29	114	26	33	6	14	.289
Hill, Cedar Rapids.....	85	306	47	88	5	22	.288
Elsey, Bloomington.....	110	434	82	123	8	47	.283
Conklin, Evansville.....	14	53	5	15	2	0	.283
Burt, Decatur.....	102	397	71	112	13	20	.282
Zink, Rock Island.....	54	220	28	62	4	6	.282
Carter, Terre Haute.....	66	253	53	71	30	40	.281
Wilkinson, De.-Da.-R. I.-Evan..	90	353	52	99	7	17	.280
Norcon, Cedar Rapids.....	112	439	103	122	15	50	.278
Ebert, Evansville.....	94	371	62	103	7	12	.278
Kinlock, Bloomington.....	112	433	113	119	20	43	.275
G. Wilkinson, Terre Haute.....	102	415	83	114	14	52	.275
Kennedy, Cedar Rapids.....	112	444	89	121	12	41	.273
Evers, Davenport.....	85	308	45	84	6	11	.273
Lyon, Davenport.....	14	48	9	13	0	5	.271
Shaffer, Rockford.....	111	466	99	126	23	63	.270
Shannon, C. R.-Davenport.....	47	196	23	53	5	1	.270
Fox, Evansville.....	105	401	60	108	11	18	.269
Tate, Rock Island.....	109	433	75	116	18	13	.268
Hanford, Rockford.....	101	373	54	100	7	11	.268

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—Continued.

Name and Club.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	Hits.	Sacrifice Hits	Stolen Bases.	Per Cent.
Connelly, Decatur.....	97	385	36	103	14	2	.268
Hale, C. R.-Evansville.....	35	116	19	31	10	7	.267
Hollins, Decatur.....	81	326	28	86	15	5	.264
Morlarity, R. I.-Davenport.....	110	403	57	106	12	15	.263
Bolt, Bloomington.....	112	406	66	106	7	16	.261
L. MacFarland, C. R.....	25	92	7	24	4	7	.261
Schrader, Decatur.....	12	54	9	14	2	2	.259
Birmingham, Davenport.....	76	305	24	78	4	6	.256
Middleton, Rock Island.....	97	382	50	96	8	4	.251
Richardson, Terra Haute.....	100	416	85	104	8	27	.250
Thiery, R. I.-Rockford.....	66	206	35	51	1	18	.248
Arthur, Rock Island.....	71	247	40	61	5	7	.247
Fig'meler, Davenport.....	82	318	41	78	5	13	.245
Baird, Terre Haute.....	112	417	89	109	4	24	.244
Rothemel, Rock Island.....	34	119	21	29	6	8	.244
Cook, T. H.-Evansville.....	13	45	7	11	1	5	.244
Jarvis, Terre Haute-Rock Is....	13	41	4	10	1	1	.244
Knoll, Evansville.....	42	166	23	40	9	6	.241
Reed, Evansville.....	46	192	29	46	11	13	.240
McGreevy, Bloomington.....	53	184	20	44	2	4	.239
Badger, Decatur.....	112	449	78	107	10	20	.238
Haley, Evansville.....	28	97	17	23	1	2	.237
Lippert, Davenport.....	34	136	27	32	0	11	.235
Closson, Cedar Rapids.....	69	261	42	61	7	20	.234
Walters, Terre Haute.....	111	442	75	103	9	23	.233
Hoffm'ter, Terre Haute.....	11	43	9	10	0	4	.233
Kanzler, Decatur.....	76	290	45	67	17	12	.231
Starnagle, Terre Haute.....	111	408	63	94	12	23	.230
Pease, Ev.-Dec.-Rockford.....	97	375	42	86	7	17	.229
King, Bloomington.....	109	400	72	91	15	32	.228
Weaver, Cedar Rapids.....	108	390	37	89	11	14	.228
Gibson, Cedar Rapids.....	33	123	13	28	4	1	.228
Elliott, Rockford.....	50	185	27	42	1	0	.227
Poor, R. I.-Evansville.....	74	298	55	67	6	25	.225
Young, Rock Island.....	23	85	18	19	4	4	.224
Brown, Terre Haute.....	36	130	19	29	3	2	.223
Swaim, Terre Haute.....	39	144	18	32	1	1	.222
Boyle, Davenport.....	31	90	13	20	2	1	.222
Tibald, Rockford.....	47	163	25	36	2	23	.221
H'sch'er, Rockford.....	34	131	25	29	0	4	.221
Fremet, Decatur.....	42	145	19	32	2	5	.221
Hopkins, Rock Island.....	44	160	24	35	4	6	.219
Ferris, Rockford.....	77	303	31	66	5	17	.218
Brown, Bloomington.....	112	387	57	84	21	22	.217
Sears, Rockford.....	112	426	42	92	9	13	.216
Carrievau, Davenport.....	35	137	23	29	3	8	.212
Price, Cedar Rapids.....	108	391	64	82	13	47	.210
D. Hughes, Rock Island.....	36	148	19	31	11	4	.209
E. Smith, Bloomington-R. I....	20	67	6	14	2	5	.208
Lohe, Rockford.....	36	135	24	28	5	4	.207
Hackett, Terre Haute.....	33	116	15	24	1	4	.207
Copeland, Evansville.....	12	39	5	8	2	3	.205
O'Brien, Rock Island.....	37	152	27	31	3	1	.204
O'Leary, Rock Island.....	13	49	7	10	0	5	.204
Dahlquist, Cedar Rapids.....	84	315	60	64	4	19	.203
Brady, Terre Haute.....	106	396	87	80	14	28	.202

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—Continued.

Name and Club.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	Hits.	Sacrifice Hits	Stolen Bases.	Per Cent.
Kreig, Terre Haute.....	24	94	12	19	1	3	.202
Owens, Rockford.....	28	75	10	15	6	3	.200
Method, Decatur.....	12	40	6	8	0	1	.200
McCafferty, Bloomington.....	25	91	10	18	0	2	.198
Noonan, Decatur.....	91	326	26	64	10	14	.196
McGrew, T. H.-Decatur..	108	396	66	77	13	36	.194
Beyers, Terre Haute.....	54	201	29	39	4	12	.194
Kiernan, Bloomington-Dec.....	75	256	21	49	8	2	.191
Swalm, Decatur.....	40	126	16	24	5	2	.190
Cochran, Evansville.....	15	53	4	10	1	0	.189
Polchow, Evansville.....	29	98	13	18	3	1	.184
Mylet, Decatur.....	27	98	12	18	6	2	.184
Owens, R. I.-Bloomington.....	28	117	18	21	2	2	.179
Beedles, Bloomington.....	34	116	13	20	2	2	.172
Pattison, Rockford.....	71	275	39	47	4	10	.171
Sullivan, Rockford.....	36	130	22	22	5	3	.169
Berte, Cedar Rapids.....	105	395	64	65	34	22	.165
Milton, Rock Island.....	33	110	11	18	3	1	.164
Ashton, Cedar Rapids.....	29	88	12	14	1	8	.159
McCORD, Evansville.....	17	51	12	8	0	0	.157
Ferguson, Ev.-Rock.-Decatur..	27	96	11	15	0	2	.156
Easton, Rockford.....	24	77	10	12	4	0	.156
Hughes, Rock Island.....	14	45	5	7	3	0	.156
Stauffer, Davenport.....	37	100	9	15	3	2	.150
Miller, Evansville-Rock Is.....	33	120	9	18	2	1	.150
McFarland, Cedar Rapids.....	19	63	2	9	2	0	.143
Krouse, Rockford.....	13	49	1	7	4	3	.143
Bruce, Decatur-Davenport.....	26	78	4	11	5	1	.141
Kranz, Rock Island.....	18	50	6	7	1	0	.140
Talbot, Decatur.....	15	53	6	7	1	1	.132
Steffani, C. R.-Davenport.....	12	28	3	5	0	0	.132
Dorner, Decatur.....	51	175	17	23	8	5	.131
Brennan, Rockford-Decatur....	15	48	3	6	1	0	.125
Crosby, Evansville.....	14	46	3	5	0	0	.109
Boulden, Evansville.....	19	66	3	7	2	0	.106

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING—FIRST BASEMEN.

Name.	Games.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Total Chances.	Per Cent.
Krieg, Terre Haute	24	228	14	5	247	.980
Birmingham, Davenport	76	819	32	18	869	.979
Zink, Rock Island	54	498	7	12	517	.977
Shaffer, Rockford	111	1105	50	30	1185	.975
McFarland, Cedar Rapids	25	213	8	6	227	.974
Elsey, Bloomington	110	1055	57	31	1143	.973
Seisler, Evansville	81	773	40	26	839	.969
Mullaney, Rock Island	58	540	23	19	582	.967
Richardson, Terre Haute	100	851	31	33	915	.964
Badger, Decatur	112	982	49	53	1084	.951
Closson, Cedar Rapids	69	585	21	32	638	.950
J. Fox, Davenport	27	270	12	24	306	.922
Conklin, Evansville	14	112	6	15	133	.887

SECOND BASEMEN.

Name.	Games.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Total Chances.	Per Cent.
Walters, Terre Haute	111	278	325	31	634	.951
Kiernan, Decatur-Bloomington ...	75	138	191	26	355	.927
A. Kennedy, Cedar Rapids	112	202	277	39	518	.925
Nill, Davenport	112	221	334	53	608	.913
S. Kennedy, Evansville	75	157	190	34	381	.911
Dunn, Evansville	19	55	43	12	110	.891
Quigley, Bloomington	81	129	195	40	364	.890
Sears, Rockford	112	208	164	50	422	.882
Rothemel, Rock Island	34	76	85	22	183	.880
Pease, Evansville-Rockford-Dec. .	97	225	234	85	544	.844
Owens, Rock Island-Bloomington. .	28	53	47	20	120	.833
Schrader, Decatur	12	14	2	8	24	.667

THIRD BASEMEN.

Hill, Cedar Rapids	85	97	128	22	245	.910
O'Brien, Rock Island	37	44	65	13	122	.893
Moriarity, Davenport-Rock Island.	110	114	253	49	416	.882
Noonan, Decatur	91	125	190	39	324	.880
Pattison, Rockford	71	100	160	37	297	.875
Tibald, Rockford	47	52	86	20	158	.873
Brown, Bloomington	112	149	190	51	390	.869
Young, Rock Island	23	35	43	13	91	.857
C. Fox, Evansville	105	117	124	48	289	.834
Hoffmeister, Terre Haute	11	22	13	7	42	.833
Hoffman, Evansville	38	39	62	21	122	.828
Sullivan, Rockford	36	47	76	26	149	.826
Baird, Terre Haute	112	131	207	77	415	.814
R. Ferguson, Evansville-Decatur..	27	30	31	17	78	.782

SHORTSTOPS.

Berte, Cedar Rapids	105	243	325	33	601	.945
Ebert, Evansville	94	191	293	57	541	.895
Beyers, Terre Haute	54	98	173	32	303	.894
Middleton, Rock Island	97	169	331	68	568	.880
Ferris, Rockford	77	154	111	37	302	.877
Fremer, Decatur	42	86	59	21	166	.873
Lyon, Davenport	14	30	35	10	75	.867
V. King, Davenport	83	150	236	61	447	.864
McGraw, Terre Haute-Decatur ..	108	241	232	75	548	.863
King, Bloomington	109	200	303	89	592	.850
Mylett, Decatur	27	59	83	25	167	.850
Krouse, Rockford	13	22	31	12	65	.815
Gallagher, Davenport	24	27	61	21	109	.807

FIELDERS.

Hale, Cedar Rapids	30	95	2	0	97	1.000
Connors, Bloomington	112	213	23	7	243	.971
Reld, Evansville	46	111	5	4	120	.967
Cook, Ev.-T. H.	13	20	1	1	22	.955
Smith, Davenport	112	259	17	15	291	.948
J. Wilkinson, R. I.-Dav.-Ev.-Dec.	90	268	31	18	317	.943

SPALDING'S OFFICIAL BASE BALL GUIDE.

FIELDERS—Continued.

Name.	Games.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Total Chances.	Per Cent.
Norcom, Cedar Rapids	112	223	15	15	253	.941
Dahlquist, Cedar Rapids.....	73	130	9	9	148	.939
Rebsamen, Rock Island.....	55	191	43	16	250	.936
Hopkins, Rock Island	44	107	8	8	123	.936
Lippert Davenport	34	62	10	5	77	.935
Thompson, Bloomington	105	128	20	11	159	.931
Price, Cedar Rapids	108	154	41	17	242	.930
Brady, Terre Haute.....	95	156	25	14	195	.928
Conklin, Rockford	85	102	12	9	123	.927
Figgemeier, Davenport	82	190	14	16	220	.927
Connolly, Decatur	97	129	13	13	155	.916
Knoll, Evansville	42	90	8	9	107	.916
G. Wilkinson, Terre Haute	102	163	20	17	200	.915
Kinlock, Bloomington	112	248	24	27	299	.910
Fleming, Cedar Rapids	36	77	3	8	88	.909
Swalm, Decatur	24	28	1	3	32	.906
Copeland, Evansville	12	18	1	2	21	.905
Jones, Rockford	77	170	74	27	271	.900
Carter, Terre Haute	66	99	7	12	118	.898
Tate, Rock Island	109	202	55	32	289	.889
Poor, Rock Island-Evansville ...	74	105	15	15	135	.889
Schlafly, Evansville	84	188	44	30	262	.885
Weirauch, Davenport	48	54	5	8	67	.881
Lohr, Rockford	36	53	4	8	65	.877
Burt, Decatur	102	169	34	29	232	.875
Hughes, Rock Island.....	36	62	44	16	122	.869
Kanzler, Decatur	76	125	6	21	152	.862
Pleiss, Terre Haute	29	40	3	7	50	.860
Hoy, Rock Island.....	105	217	108	58	383	.849
Householder, Rockford	34	49	22	15	86	.826

CATCHERS.

Name.	Games.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Passed Balls.	Total Chances.	Per Cent.
Starnagle, Terre Haute.....	111	673	96	12	17	798	.964
Weaver, Cedar Rapids.....	108	749	98	20	14	881	.961
Rollins, Decatur	81	531	96	12	14	653	.960
Belt, Bloomington	112	686	104	21	17	828	.954
Shannon, Cedar Rapids-Dav....	47	249	56	10	8	323	.944
Hanford, Rockford	101	553	106	20	21	700	.941
Arthur, Rock Island	71	381	100	15	15	511	.941
Evers, Davenport	85	347	82	9	19	457	.939
Roth, Cedar Rapids-Evans.....	109	564	125	28	20	737	.935
O'Leary, Rock Island	13	86	13	4	3	106	.934
Thiery, Rock Island-Rockford..	66	244	60	23	11	338	.900

PITCHERS' RECORDS.

Name.	Games Played.	Percentage Won.	Percentage Base Hits by Opponents.	Average Runs per Game.	Hit Batmen.	Base on Balls.	Number Struck Out.	Wild Pitches.	Percentage Fielding.
Ashton, Cedar Rapids...	25	.600	.218	4.88	17	59	132	1	.883
Beedles, Bloomington ..	33	.517	.235	5.45	5	80	142	6	.967
Boyle, Davenport	26	.310	.241	5.88	21	81	80	4	.893
Boulden, Evansville	10	.100	.294	7.70	5	31	32	1	.969
Brady, Terre Haute	11	.636	.191	3.27	1	19	37	0	.943
Brennan, Rock.-C. R.	13	.538	.245	5.00	3	33	37	1	.967
Brown, Terre Haute	31	.742	.198	4.51	9	51	138	8	.975
Bruce, Decatur-Dav.	23	.347	.370	6.21	13	44	132	4	.882
Currieveau, Davenport ..	18	.389	.239	8.94	15	83	89	10	.901
Cochran, Evansville.....	13	.385	.260	7.23	9	9	52	1	.968
Crosby, Evansville	12	.083	.272	10.91	20	66	63	6	.612
Dahlquist, Cedar Rapids	11	.909	.167	3.18	4	42	63	1	.918
Dorner, Decatur	39	.538	.241	4.72	6	92	194	11	.958
Easton, Rockford	23	.522	.233	5.61	18	60	108	2	.932
Elliott, Rockford	40	.650	.198	3.13	16	92	297	9	.968
Gibson, Cedar Rapids..	31	.677	.233	4.87	26	86	240	3	.951
Graham, Rock Island...	13	.231	.250	5.92	13	39	84	2	.947
Hackett, Terre Haute...	25	.600	.208	4.28	17	59	119	3	.925
Haley, Evansville	16	.500	.256	6.62	9	43	56	3	.904
Hughes, Rock Island...	11	.455	.256	6.45	3	26	48	2	.807
Jarvis, Terre H.-Rock I.	12	.250	.280	7.33	6	22	40	4	.871
Krans, Rock Island.....	13	.769	.239	6.23	18	57	56	8	.958
McCafferty, Bloomington	24	.583	.226	5.21	12	87	76	1	.869
McLeod, Evansville	16	.563	.263	6.44	6	63	94	2	.902
C. McFarland, C. R.	16	.437	.197	3.38	3	45	98	1	.925
McGreevy, Bloomington.	40	.700	.214	3.38	9	80	216	5	.923
Method, Decatur	9	.222	.288	8.44	0	39	27	2	.885
Miller, Evansville-R. I.	20	.550	.242	5.30	12	63	86	11	.923
Milton, Rock Island....	30	.500	.278	5.20	8	61	155	9	.911
Owens, Rockford	24	.458	.238	5.21	13	47	81	3	.944
Payne, Evansville	7	.571	.181	2.50	0	0	35	0	1.000
Polchow, Evansville	21	.714	.238	7.58	10	52	89	6	.946
Smith, R. I., Blooming.	8	.375	.191	5.13	14	45	27	6	.893
Stauffers, Davenport ...	34	.500	.237	4.82	14	72	157	9	.921
Steffani, Dav., G. Rap.	11	.454	.238	3.91	5	20	39	0	.945
Swaim, Terre Haute....	33	.636	.218	3.57	10	78	197	4	.947
Swalm, Decatur	16	.313	.257	7.06	16	64	100	15	.895
Talbot, Decatur	14	.143	.303	7.79	7	36	68	3	1.000
Wehrauch, Davenport ...	26	.423	.251	6.15	6	75	77	3	.925



McGraw was for two seasons a substitute on the Baltimore team before he was taken on regularly. When he left Davenport, Iowa, to go to Baltimore, he said: "I think I will be the best ball player in the world, because I will work."

The city of Brockton, Mass., was the refuge of two transferred teams in 1901, one the Augusta, Maine, team and that from Syracuse. Brockton was represented in the New England League in 1901 up to July 5. That city ought to support a good ball team. It has the means and the number of patrons to do it.

Southern League Averages

Following are the official averages of the Southern League players for 1901, as prepared by Secretary E. T. Peter:

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Name and Club.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	First Base.	Stolen Bases.	Per Cent.
Winter, Selma	17	71	11	30	2	.422
Hulseman, Shreveport	121	487	98	191	19	.392
Lynch, Little Rock	106	416	81	148	23	.367
Abbatechio, Nashville	108	419	127	152	39	.360
Lipp, Birmingham	11	42	4	15	0	.357
Stafford, New Orleans	72	251	68	89	6	.354
Westlake, New Orleans	23	78	12	27	3	.346
Lauzon, Memphis	72	290	54	100	17	.344
Whistler, Chattanooga	120	456	68	157	12	.343
Durrett, Chattanooga	120	457	91	154	32	.336
Parrott, Nashville	120	516	113	173	18	.335
Maloney, New Orleans	65	268	47	90	17	.335
Wright, Little Rock	112	464	66	155	17	.334
Swacina, Memphis	89	345	47	105	8	.333
Wiseman, Nashville	96	375	91	125	32	.333
Montgomery, Shreveport	119	502	103	165	27	.328
Hill, Nashville	51	180	39	59	4	.327
Smith, New Orleans	68	270	58	88	14	.325
Gilbert, Little Rock	120	497	105	161	56	.323
Kennedy, Nashville	115	468	124	151	50	.321
Molesworth, Chattanooga	47	183	47	59	8	.320
Weaver, Selma	18	66	9	21	4	.318
Sanders, Nashville	37	124	27	39	1	.314
Crozler, Little Rock	117	442	93	139	31	.314
Spratt, Chattanooga	29	118	20	37	4	.313
McAfee, Selma	14	45	7	14	2	.311
Bussey, Memphis	114	424	66	133	13	.311
Larocque, Birmingham	114	435	56	134	12	.308
Ballantyne, Nashville	106	436	81	144	24	.307
Delsel, New Orleans	46	177	40	54	10	.305
Hutton, Little Rock	109	435	55	132	23	.303
Taylor, Chattanooga	101	416	65	126	17	.302
Martin, Little Rock	119	459	79	139	38	.302
Pender, Selma	104	390	55	118	8	.302
Hoffmeister, New Orleans	86	325	59	98	28	.301
McGraw, Memphis	67	252	35	77	11	.301
Mulkey, New Orleans	39	126	14	38	4	.301
Stouch, Selma	117	406	59	122	12	.300
Clarke, Birmingham	27	113	11	34	3	.300
Handiboe, Memphis	114	420	68	126	20	.300
Herbert, New Orleans	53	194	26	58	20	.299
Fisher, Nashville	111	415	72	123	23	.296
Mauch, Birmingham-Little Rock	114	411	64	121	16	.294
Stanley, New Orleans	40	175	42	31	2	.291

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—*Continued.*

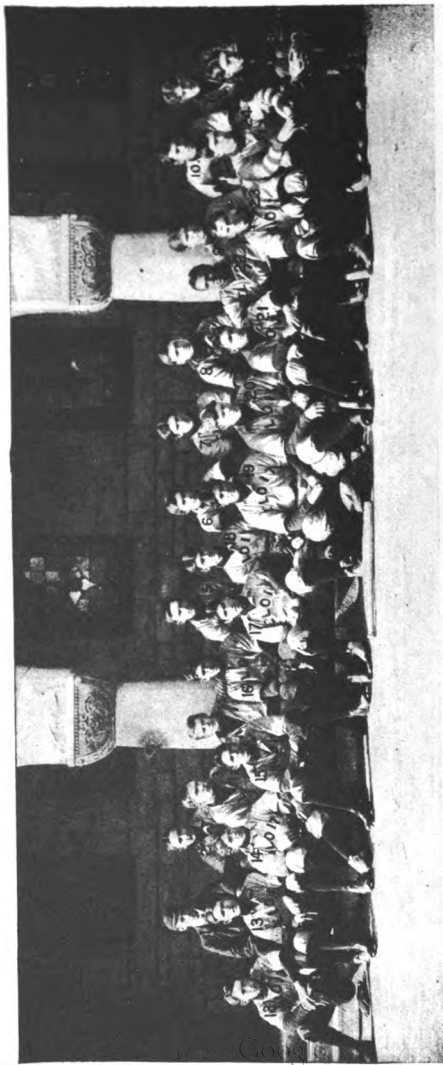
Name and Club.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	First Base.	Stolen Bases.	Per Cent.
Spencer, Shreveport	47	197	32	57	1	.289
Moore, Selma	52	181	11	41	3	.289
Curtis, Memphis-Shreveport	11	45	5	13	1	.289
Moss, Birmingham	85	319	62	92	16	.288
Leidy, Birmingham-Little Rock	74	288	31	85	19	.288
McKevitt, New Orleans-Memphis	110	430	76	123	9	.286
Mullen, New Orleans	67	257	46	73	8	.284
Frank, Selma	97	396	73	112	50	.282
Gilligan, New Orleans	95	388	66	109	13	.280
Flaherty, Birmingham	15	50	4	14	0	.280
Hagerty, Selma-Memphis-New Or...	26	85	14	24	8	.280
From, New Orleans	24	82	8	23	1	.280
Valdois, Selma-Memphis	111	451	76	125	10	.277
Cribbins, Selma	49	162	18	45	4	.277
Knoll, Memphis	48	184	37	51	3	.277
Longley, Selma	61	257	40	71	15	.276
Martin, Memphis-Birmingham	113	413	75	121	35	.275
Atz, New Orleans	40	138	18	38	3	.275
Millis, Birmingham	26	91	14	25	3	.274
Wiekart, Shreveport	122	477	67	130	12	.272
Abbott, New Orleans	113	406	77	120	21	.271
Vlitch, Birmingham	114	457	84	133	18	.269
Goodenough, Nashville	103	394	59	106	19	.269
Dannehower, New Orleans	21	67	7	18	0	.268
Fisher, Shreveport	35	130	14	35	2	.268
Gfroerer, Memphis	102	372	97	109	17	.266
Wilhelm, Birmingham	39	136	16	36	1	.264
Sample, Shreveport-Nashville	61	215	32	56	1	.260
Popp, Little Rock	47	152	22	39	2	.257
Wood, Chattanooga	30	105	13	27	3	.256
O'Rourke, Shreveport	89	356	51	91	17	.255
Scopec, Little Rock	20	59	11	15	3	.254
Freeland, New Orleans	58	162	28	41	2	.253
Leighton, Selma	28	108	18	27	2	.250
Lowney, Little Rock	121	432	61	108	30	.250
Kalkhoff, Memphis-Birmingham	99	348	44	86	6	.247
Wentz, Chattanooga	121	454	65	112	15	.246
Gifford, Chattanooga	76	272	48	67	24	.246
Dalrymple, Selma	38	200	21	49	13	.245
Gettinger, Birmingham	69	269	34	66	4	.245
Blackburn, Little Rock-Nashville	38	127	12	31	6	.244
Dowle, New Orleans-Shreveport	98	388	51	95	13	.244
Leahy, Chattanooga	64	262	28	64	4	.243
McGuire, Shreveport	102	374	48	89	7	.240
Gillen, Birmingham	60	209	30	50	5	.239
Keefe, Shreveport-Birmingham	92	365	48	86	11	.238
Alleman, Little Rock	35	97	10	23	1	.237
Bush, Selma	54	181	12	43	2	.237
Knau, Shreveport	23	89	12	21	1	.236
Armstrong, Memphis	62	216	27	51	3	.235
Gnadinger, Selma	33	124	15	29	2	.233
Clayton, Chattanooga	42	160	23	37	1	.231
Culver, Birmingham	93	341	43	79	16	.231
Roth, Chattanooga	100	389	38	90	4	.231
Brandt, Birmingham	26	101	14	23	1	.227
Barry, Chattanooga	10	31	1	7	0	.225
Myer, New Orleans	42	160	18	36	5	.225
Rhodes, Memphis	37	129	17	29	3	.225



Photo by Pach Bros.

1—Elias ; 2—Wund ; 3—Armstrong ; 4—Marcus, Mgr. ; 5—McClintock ; 6—Henriques ; 7—Gearin ; 8—Goodman ; 9—Grant ; 10—O'Neill ; 11—Wille, Capt. ; 12—Bartow ; 13—Donahue ; 14—Willard.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY BASE BALL TEAM.



1—Hollister ; 2—Beck ; 3—Crane ; 4—Clark ; 5—R. Brown ; 6—A. Merrill ; 7—J. Dupee ; 8—Slater ; 9—Woodruff ; 10—Smith ; 11—Lipp ; 12—Blatchford ; 13—E. Brown, Capt. ; 14—Cronk ; 15—Cronkhite ; 16—Calland ; 17—McQuade ; 18—Morey ; 19—Adkins ; 20—E. Merrill ; 21—Loranger ; 22—Strothers ; 23—Newlands ; 24—F. Dupee ; 25—Wright, Mgr.

Photo by Dailey.

BELOIT COLLEGE BASE BALL SQUAD.



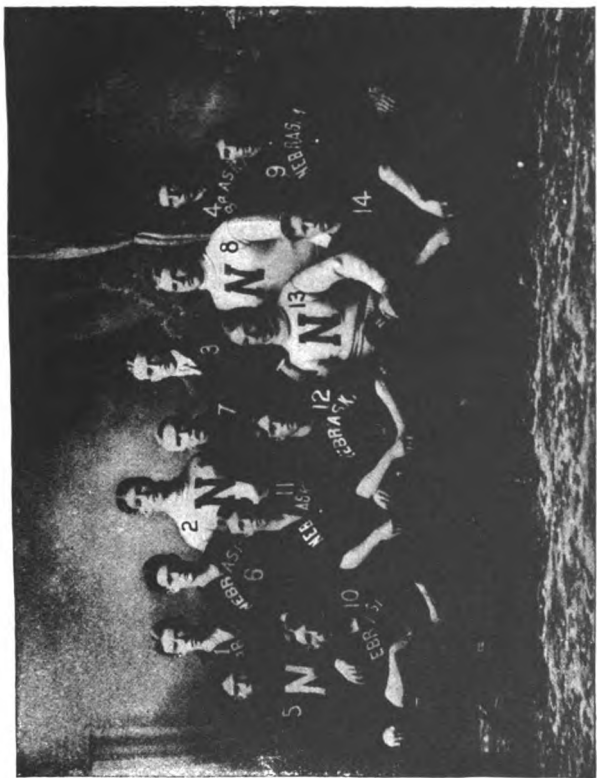
1—Johnson; 2—Booth; 3—Cermak; 4—Cook; 5—McConneff; 6—Bemis; 7—Fleager; 8—West, Capt.; 9—Hollister, Coach; 10—Jackson; 11—Smiley.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY BASE BALL TEAM, EVANSTON, ILL.



1—Lotz ; 2—Cook ; 3—Hill ; 4—Falkenberg ; 5—Lundgren ; 6—Brigg, Mgr. ; 7—Adsit ; 8—Steinwedel ; 9—Mathews ; 10—Higgins ; 11—De Velde ; 12—Stahl.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS BASE BALL TEAM.



1—Reeder; 2—Caines; 3—Henderson, Mgr.; 4—Doane; 5—Bell; 6—Finley; 7—Best, Trainer;
 8—Moloney; 9—Rhodes, Capt.; 10—DePutron; 11—Raymond; 12—Hood; 13—Townsend;
 14—Bender.
Photo by Townsend.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA BASE BALL TEAM.



1—Abbott ; 2—Hancock ; 3—Hobbs ; 4—Pingree ; 5—Varney ; 6—Rollins ; 7—Freude, Capt. ; 8—Raphael, Mgr. ; 9—Ford ; 10—Uniac.
DARTMOUTH COLLEGE BASE BALL TEAM.



1—Robinson ; 2—Havey ; 3—Dana ; 4—Bly ; 5—Cloudman ; 6—Nevers ; 7—Parker ; 8—Green ; 9—Coffin ; 10—Oakes ; 11—Pratt, Capt. ; 12—Stanwood ; 13—Blanchard.
Photo by Webber.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE BASE BALL TEAM.



1—Seaverns, Mgr.; 2—Allen; 3—Meserve; 4—Teague; 5—Church, Scorer; 6—Haggerty; 7—Saunders; 8—Cowing; 9—Newenham, Capt.; 10—Rice; 11—Leighton; 12—Pike; 13—Lord; 14—Allen. *Preble, Photo.*
COLBY COLLEGE BASE BALL TEAM.



1—Cannell; 2—Plunkett; 3—Clay; 4—Stolworthy; 5—Thomas, Mgr.; 6—Fiske; 7—Williams; 8—Hazleton; 9—Chapman; 10—Flagg.
TUFTS COLLEGE BASE BALL TEAM.



1—C. Dye ; 2—Ferson, Mgr. ; 3—Willett ; 4—Knipe, Coach ; 5—McCutchen, Gen. Mgr. ; 6—DuBois ; 7—Yates ; 8—Moss ; 9—Struble ; 10—Storey, Capt. ; 11—Williams ; 12—Hurst ; 13—H. Dye ; 14—Powell.

UNIVERSITY OF IOWA BASE BALL TEAM.



1—Cornell ; 2—Ide ; 3—David ; 4—Leslie ; 5—Esterline, Mgr. ; 6—Robertson ; 7—Laidlaw ; 8—McKee ; 9—Greenick ; 10—Bronson, Capt. ; 11—Ruby.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY BASE BALL TEAM.

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—Continued.

Name and Club.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	First Base.	Stolen Bases.	Per Cent.
Gleason, Memphis	10	36	3	8	1	.222
Alexander, Selma	40	121	14	27	7	.221
Robb, Memphis	42	133	18	29	2	.218
Harlow, Selma-Birmingham	61	194	19	42	12	.216
Hill, Shreveport	57	227	22	49	8	.216
Reitz, Nashville	122	456	59	98	11	.214
Shields, Memphis	38	121	9	26	2	.314
Baker, Selma	35	117	14	27	0	.213
Corbett, Nashville	26	80	7	17	1	.212
Butler, Chattanooga	61	300	46	63	20	.210
Rothermel, Little Rock	28	101	12	21	9	.208
Bammert, Shreveport	92	326	42	68	3	.208
Sullivan, Nashville-Birmingham	28	97	8	20	5	.206
Lockhead, New Orleans	14	54	7	11	4	.203
Bryan, Selma	21	87	11	17	2	.195
Bailey, Selma	35	103	10	20	0	.194
Beecher, Selma	75	264	26	51	13	.193
Draube, Shreveport	25	108	6	20	0	.185
Glenn, Selma	18	66	6	12	8	.182
Shaumeyer, Memphis	25	91	10	17	5	.181
Cates, Shreveport	10	39	7	7	0	.179
McDivitt, New Orleans	98	411	60	73	12	.175
Shafstall, Shreveport	17	57	5	10	0	.175
Wolfe, Chattanooga	16	58	4	10	1	.172
Wayne, Shreveport	16	48	6	8	0	.166
Kellum, New Orleans	16	49	6	8	0	.163
McCloskey, Little Rock	31	95	7	15	0	.157
Dolan, Chattanooga	39	121	14	19	0	.157
Sparger, Little Rock-Birmingham	12	39	5	6	0	.151
Allen, Selma	26	97	4	14	4	.144
Harkins, Chattanooga	14	48	1	7	0	.140
Becker, Shreveport	12	50	7	7	1	.140
Burke, Nashville	15	53	2	7	4	.132
Bruner, Chattanooga	47	156	11	18	0	.115
Kearns, Memphis	18	54	2	6	1	.111

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

PITCHERS

Name and Club.	Put Out.	Assists.	Errors.	Per Cent.
Kellum, New Orleans	1	27	1	.974
Wilhelm, Birmingham	29	85	4	.969
Barry, Chattanooga	9	21	1	.967
Sparger, Little Rock-Birmingham	7	22	1	.966
From, New Orleans	12	75	3	.966
Clayton, Chattanooga	19	86	4	.962
Allemang, Little Rock	13	70	4	.954
Bruner, Chattanooga	30	100	8	.942
Corbett, Nashville	6	43	3	.942
Rhodes, Memphis	12	82	6	.940
Robb, Memphis	30	129	11	.935
Wolfe, Chattanooga	11	32	3	.934

PITCHERS—Continued.

Name and Club.	Put Out.	Assists.	Errors.	Per Cent.
Freeland, New Orleans	53	104	11	.934
Scopec, Little Rock	16	40	4	.933
Gillen, Birmingham	47	87	9	.927
McCloskey, Little Rock	12	51	5	.926
Sample, Shreveport-Little Rock	73	119	16	.923
McAfee, Selma	28	8	3	.918
Kearns, Memphis	3	42	4	.918
Cribbina, Selma	51	82	12	.917
Bailey, Selma	6	96	9	.910
Mulkey, New Orleans	20	60	8	.909
Shields, Memphis	10	73	9	.902
Popp, Little Rock	23	54	9	.901
Fisher, Shreveport	26	62	10	.897
Dolan, Chattanooga	12	67	9	.897
Blackburn, Little Rock-Nashville	24	67	12	.963
Baker, Selma	16	82	13	.882
Cates, Shreveport	5	17	3	.880
Waynes, Memphis-Shreveport	5	21	4	.866
Brandt, Birmingham	9	34	7	.860
Hill, Nashville	53	41	16	.854
Shaftstall, Shreveport	10	25	6	.853
Dannehower, New Orleans	4	37	9	.820

CATCHERS.

Lynch, Little Rock	464	123	11	.982
Abbott, New Orleans	474	137	27	.977
Roth, Chattanooga	299	135	16	.964
Fisher, Nashville	542	95	24	.963
Armstrong, Memphis	280	50	13	.962
McGuire, Shreveport	363	101	18	.962
Sullivan, Nashville-Birmingham	66	9	3	.961
Harkins, Chattanooga	37	12	2	.960
Wood, Chattanooga	66	15	5	.941
Kalkhoff, Memphis-Birmingham	283	133	30	.932
Alexander, Selma	110	34	11	.929
Moore, Selma	143	43	13	.929
Harlow, Birmingham-Selma	149	40	18	.913
Culver, Birmingham	249	69	39	.890
Westlake, New Orleans	118	17	8	.878

FIRST BASEMEN.

Larocque, Birmingham	1200	58	18	.986
Wickart, Shreveport	1187	85	23	.982
Whistler, Chattanooga	1276	59	29	.978
Stafford, New Orleans	710	49	18	.976
Henley, Selma	998	62	28	.973
Bussey, Memphis	1194	36	34	.973
Myer, New Orleans	457	15	17	.965
Wright, Little Rock	1044	57	41	.964
Ballentyne, Nashville	780	85	52	.942

SECOND BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	Put Out.	Assists.	Errors.	Per Cent.
O'Rourke, Shreveport	182	243	23	.948
Stouch, Selma	280	382	40	.943
Wents, Chattanooga	355	271	44	.934
Dowle, New Orleans-Shreveport	278	287	41	.932
Hoffmeister, New Orleans	186	220	30	.931
Clarke, Birmingham	73	90	12	.931
Beitch, Birmingham	251	337	47	.926
Martin, Little Rock	312	305	52	.922
Abbatechio, Nashville	288	319	49	.910
Gleason, Memphis	20	17	5	.880

THIRD BASEMEN.

Deisel, New Orleans	65	112	11	.942
Atz, New Orleans	47	73	11	.916
Handiboo, Memphis	150	210	37	.904
Spencer, Shreveport	61	83	18	.900
Mauch, Birmingham-Little Rock	150	217	42	.897
Valdols, Selma-Memphis	222	306	62	.894
Taylor, Chattanooga	150	196	44	.887
Leighton, Selma	40	48	12	.880
Reitz, Nashville	133	221	52	.871
Hill, Shreveport	99	119	35	.861
Flaherty, Birmingham	22	26	11	.818
Hagerty, New Orleans-Memphis	29	52	20	.801

SHORTSTOPS.

Moss, Birmingham	174	257	34	.948
Smith, New Orleans	141	210	29	.923
Bush, Selma	106	166	23	.922
Spratt, Chattanooga	48	102	13	.920
Lowney, Little Rock	244	424	65	.911
Leahy, Chattanooga	116	231	34	.910
Bammert, Shreveport	203	321	54	.907
Beecher, New Orleans-Selma	132	195	37	.898
McGraw, Memphis	133	189	37	.896
Lipp, Birmingham	22	26	6	.888
Glenn, Selma	25	43	9	.883
Allen, Selma	39	81	16	.882
Kennedy, Nashville	248	348	86	.873
Herbert, New Orleans	109	146	38	.870
Knau, Shreveport	53	71	19	.853

LEFT FIELDERS.

McKevitt, New Orleans-Memphis	181	11	6	.969
Winters, Selma	25	...	1	.961
Parrott, Nashville	536	48	26	.956
Gettlinger, Birmingham	183	7	7	.952
Crosler, Little Rock	211	18	12	.950
Hulseman, Shreveport	240	11	18	.933
Frank, Selma	240	11	18	.933
Mullen, New Orleans	116	8	14	.898

CENTER FIELDERS.

Name and Club.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Per Cent.
Gilbert, Little Rock.....	252	21	3	.989
Dalrymple, Selma.....	164	12	2	.988
Leidy, Birmingham.....	157	11	4	.976
Knoll, Memphis.....	98	8	4	.963
Bryan, Selma.....	46	4	3	.943
McDivitt, New Orleans-Birmingham.....	198	17	13	.942
Molesworth, Chattanooga.....	104	10	7	.942
Maloney, New Orleans.....	89	10	7	.934
Montgomery, Shreveport.....	264	53	24	.929
Gnadinger, Selma.....	71	7	6	.928
Goodenough, Nashville.....	234	6	19	.923
Gilligan, New Orleans.....	185	44	22	.912
Durrett, Chattanooga.....	171	25	19	.911
Martin, Birmingham.....	212	35	25	.908
Butler, Chattanooga.....	101	65	18	.902
Anderson, New Orleans.....	53	10	7	.900

RIGHT FIELDERS.

Draube, Shreveport.....	34	..	1	.971
Hutton, Little Rock.....	343	37	13	.966
Stanley, New Orleans.....	69	11	3	.963
Lauzon, Memphis.....	260	29	17	.944
Gfroerer, Memphis.....	193	22	13	.943
Wiseman, Nashville.....	174	28	13	.939
Weaver, Selma.....	27	2	2	.935
Mullen, New Orleans.....	35	4	3	.925
Keefe, Shreveport.....	90	76	14	.922
Gifford, Chattanooga-Selma.....	154	14	15	.918
Longley, Selma.....	107	12	12	.914
Swacina, Memphis.....	244	37	31	.900
Becker, Shreveport.....	22	4	3	.896
Curtis, Shreveport.....	10	2	2	.854

PITCHERS' RECORD

Name and Club.	Games.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Allemang, Little Rock.....	24	20	4	.833
Scopeck, Little Rock.....	12	10	2	.833
Kellum, New Orleans.....	12	10	2	.833
Dannehower, New Orleans.....	20	14	6	.700
Sanders, Nashville.....	30	21	9	.700
Popp, Little Rock.....	22	15	7	.681
Robb, Memphis.....	30	20	10	.666
Stanley, New Orleans.....	3	2	1	.666
Rhodes, Memphis.....	34	22	12	.647
Sample, Shreveport-Nashville.....	39	25	14	.641
Blackburn, Little Rock-Nashville.....	33	21	12	.636
Corbett, Nashville.....	24	15	9	.624
From, New Orleans.....	21	13	8	.619
Stewart, New Orleans.....	5	3	2	.600
Fisher, Shreveport.....	29	17	12	.586

PITCHERS' RECORD—Continued.

Name and Club.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Per Cent.
Shafstall, Shreveport	14	8	6	.571
Freeland, New Orleans	25	14	11	.560
Hill, Nashville	11	6	5	.545
McCloskey, Little Rock	28	15	13	.535
Kearn, Memphis	17	9	8	.529
Brandt, Birmingham	22	11	11	.500
Shields, Memphis	36	18	18	.500
McGill, New Orleans	6	3	3	.500
Baker, Selma	26	12	14	.461
Wilhelm, Birmingham	33	15	18	.454
Sparger, Little Rock-Birmingham-Nashville	11	5	6	.454
Dobbs, Nashville	9	4	5	.444
Cribbins, Selma	36	16	20	.444
Clayton, Chattanooga	23	10	13	.434
Lipp, Birmingham	7	3	4	.428
Bruner, Chattanooga	26	11	15	.423
Dolan, Chattanooga	30	12	18	.400
Bailey, Selma	33	12	21	.363
Gillen, Birmingham	31	11	20	.354
Butler, Shreveport	6	2	4	.333
McAfee, Selma	6	2	4	.333
Keefe, Shreveport-Birmingham	22	7	15	.319
Henley, Nashville-Memphis	7	2	5	.285
Wayne, Memphis	11	3	8	.272
Wolfe, Chattanooga	9	2	7	.222
Stulz, Shreveport	5	1	4	.200
Mulkey, New Orleans	21	4	17	.190
Barry, Chattanooga	6	1	5	.166
Sechrist, Selma	8	1	7	.125
Millett, New Orleans	5	..	5	.000
McGinnis, Shreveport	4	..	4	.000



In discussing batting and batsmen in the major leagues "Pink" Hawley says: "I agree with Lajoie when he says that the successful batsman is not afraid of being hit by the ball, but steps up squarely to the plate and meets it with a chop or swing. Natural batsmen, however, have their faults just as the first-class pitchers. A batsman can place a ball, but to do so he must have the aid of an error of judgment of the pitcher. For instance, a pitcher, in thinking that he has the batsman caught napping, often sends in a slow ball. Now no one can get away from the fact that a slow ball can be bunted or placed. Then, too, if such a man as Keeler purposely fouls, is not he placing the ball? Take a man like Lajoie; frequently he has the whole opposing nine guessing. He never uses his feet or body, I think, to aid him in placing a ball, but depends upon what kind of a ball comes his way. The batsman who has the pitchers many times at his mercy—men like Lajoie, Keeler, McGraw—what is to prevent him from placing the ball? I judge that if the ball goes wide of Lajoie he lands it over second base or between first and second. If it is a good, low ball he either sends it toward left field or to the left of second base. I judge, from study of his batting, that a low, close ball, one that he can get in on with the golf stroke, is his meat."

Pacific-Northwest League Averages

Following are the official averages of the 1901 Pacific Northwest League, as compiled by President W. H. Lucas:

CLUB BATTING AVERAGES.

Clubs.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	Base Hits.	Sacrifice Hits.	Stolen Bases.	Per Cent.
Seattle	108	3674	535	921	87	197	.250
Tacoma	108	3704	589	919	71	154	.248
Spokane	108	3774	574	917	79	147	.242
Portland	108	3708	583	870	98	184	.234

CLUB TABLE—BIG HITS, ETC.

Clubs.	2-Base Hits.	3-Base Hits.	Home Runs.	Extra Bases.	Total Bases.
Tacoma	127	37	27	342	1261
Spokane	149	49	31	338	1253
Seattle	159	23	17	266	1187
Portland	157	41	23	307	1177

CLUB FIELDING AVERAGES.

Clubs.	Games.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Total Chances.	Per Cent.
Portland	108	2928	1430	839	4697	.922
Tacoma	108	2820	1326	855	4501	.921
Seattle	108	2920	1373	408	4696	.914
Spokane	108	2772	1347	442	4561	.908

CLUB TABLE—BASES ON BALLS, ETC.

Clubs.	Hit by Pitched Balls.	Bases on Balls.	Struck Out.	Left on Bases.	Double Plays.	Triple Plays.
Tacoma...	79	316	460	692	65	3
Portland	73	283	452	677	88	0
Seattle	56	256	516	621	89	1
Spokane	66	229	496	653	73	0

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Name and Club.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	Bases Hits.	Times at Bat.	Sacrifice Hits.	Stolen Bases.	Per Cent.
McIntyre, Tacoma.....	108	436	78	149	222	5	19	.241
Kelly, Spokane.....	39	146	29	49	75	4	10	.335
Frary, Seattle.....	104	388	67	124	154	8	27	.319
Anderson, Portland.....	108	435	81	131	186	4	13	.301
Donahue, Spokane.....	40	164	46	49	64	10	13	.298
Engel, Portland.....	42	146	23	43	48	4	2	.294
Marshall, Spokane.....	108	436	79	127	212	5	18	.291
Tinker, Portland.....	106	424	74	123	175	11	37	.290
Klopf, Seattle.....	73	289	42	83	112	7	13	.287
Lynch, Tacoma.....	101	379	89	107	161	10	17	.282
Hurley, Seattle.....	89	340	55	95	121	8	25	.279
Bottenus, Spokane.....	30	106	24	29	40	1	3	.273
McCarthy, Tacoma.....	101	408	98	108	132	8	37	.264
Shelton, Tacoma-Spokane..	73	289	45	76	97	3	15	.262
Murdoch, Seattle-Tacoma..	83	325	64	85	116	6	13	.261
Rafert, Spokane-Tacoma...	18	65	6	17	20	0	3	.261
Risley, Spokane.....	82	341	52	87	118	3	18	.255
Peeples, Spokane-Seattle...	84	323	44	82	98	26	12	.253
Bodie, Seattle.....	106	406	63	102	132	8	22	.251
Lougheed, Spokane.....	86	346	57	87	99	17	12	.251
Weed, Portland.....	105	404	74	101	154	0	29	.250
Rockenfeld, Seattle.....	83	315	52	79	118	4	22	.250
Ziegler, Seattle.....	57	232	30	58	70	3	12	.250
Swindells, Spokane.....	87	328	33	81	107	5	3	.246
Muller, Portland.....	107	435	81	107	158	4	34	.245
Hurlburt, Spokane.....	103	401	55	98	119	9	17	.244
Rand, Seattle.....	41	154	26	37	42	2	17	.240
Stolz, Seattle-Spokane-Tac.	106	396	64	94	123	6	22	.237
Knox, Spokane.....	49	185	38	43	80	3	11	.232
Stovall, Seattle.....	50	172	20	40	48	3	5	.232
Zearfoss, Tacoma.....	73	240	41	57	75	5	11	.231
St. John, Seattle.....	84	308	43	71	85	7	6	.230
Flannery, Tacoma.....	106	417	49	95	117	14	28	.227
G. Thielman, Tacoma-Spok.	86	324	47	73	114	3	9	.225
McCloskey, Tacoma.....	74	275	26	62	88	5	8	.225
Adams, Tacoma-Spokane...	51	174	32	39	54	3	3	.224
Bigneaux, Portland.....	104	371	67	81	100	19	21	.218
Brown, Portland.....	106	429	51	92	115	6	9	.214
Harmon, Seattle.....	63	221	32	48	66	1	5	.212

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—Continued.

Name and Club.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	Base Hits.	Times at Bat.	Sacrifice Hits.	Stolen Bases.	Per Cent.
Fay, Spokane.....	34	126	14	26	31	0	5	.206
Hodge, Seattle-Spokane-Tac.	42	149	17	30	38	4	7	.202
Grim, Portland.....	29	109	12	22	30	2	4	.201
Corbett, Seattle-Spok.-Taco.	29	105	6	21	23	2	2	.200
Mahaffy, Portland.....	87	315	38	62	80	8	10	.196
Hickey, Seattle.....	24	79	8	15	17	1	0	.189
Glendon, Spokane-Portland	35	180	16	33	44	9	8	.183
R. L. Thielman, Spok.-Seat.	41	150	14	27	33	6	6	.180
Miller, Spokane.....	29	94	9	17	22	0	0	.180
Burke, Spokane.....	12	46	11	8	12	0	5	.174
Shea, Tacoma-Spokane.....	10	37	1	6	7	1	0	.162
McQuade, Spokane.....	17	68	6	11	13	1	2	.161
Menefee, Tacoma.....	42	156	19	25	31	2	4	.160
Salisbury, Portland.....	46	163	12	26	27	2	0	.159
Kuran, Seattle-Spokane....	14	44	6	7	7	0	2	.159
Carter, Tacoma.....	43	139	12	22	28	3	0	.158
Delsel, Portland.....	103	346	58	54	63	30	18	.156
Willner, Spokane-Tacoma..	24	71	6	11	11	1	0	.154
St. Vrain, Tacoma.....	45	149	12	22	28	1	0	.147
Hawley, Spokane.....	11	32	4	4	4	2	1	.125

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING AVERAGES.

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	Games.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Total Chances.	Per Cent.
Bisley, Spokane.....	16	160	12	4	176	.977
McCluskey, Tacoma.....	69	675	15	22	712	.969
Hurley, Seattle.....	71	745	37	28	810	.965
Mahaffey, Portland.....	80	812	52	32	896	.964
Botteneus, Spokane.....	30	278	18	11	305	.963
Lougheed, Spokane.....	36	356	21	17	394	.966
Frarry, Seattle.....	15	158	4	8	170	.953
Shelton, Tacoma-Spokane.....	20	178	5	10	193	.948
Hodge, Seattle-Tacoma-Spokane....	13	137	8	10	155	.985
Grim, Portland.....	23	218	6	19	243	.921

SECOND BASEMEN.

Rockenfield, Seattle	23	62	66	10	138	.927
McIntyre, Tacoma	29	68	84	13	165	.921
Peeples, Spokane-Seattle.....	76	140	231	37	408	.949
Flannery, Tacoma.....	17	49	35	9	93	.903
Anderson, Portland.....	108	225	313	60	598	.899
Stuls, Seattle-Spokane-Tacoma.....	90	225	255	63	543	.883
Bisley, Spokane.....	44	66	104	27	197	.863

THIRD BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	Games.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Total Chances.	Per Cent.
McIntyre, Tacoma.....	61	65	102	23	190	.878
Donahue, Spokane.....	38	58	92	21	169	.875
Rockenfield, Seattle.....	19	16	39	8	63	.873
Flannery, Tacoma.....	13	23	33	9	68	.861
Ziegler, Seattle.....	53	78	103	31	212	.883
Tinker, Portland.....	99	147	202	61	410	.881
Hodge, Seattle-Tacoma.....	22	35	52	18	105	.828
Marshall, Spokane.....	10	21	17	8	46	.826
Shelton, Tacoma-Spokane.....	53	68	109	38	215	.823
Fay, Spokane.....	25	36	59	19	114	.683

SHORTSTOPS.

McCarthy, Tacoma.....	99	202	331	50	583	.914
Klopf, Seattle.....	51	128	216	34	378	.910
McIntyre, Tacoma.....	10	21	30	6	57	.894
Diesel, Portland.....	103	180	338	63	581	.891
Rockenfield, Seattle.....	20	40	61	13	114	.885
Marshall, Spokane.....	63	143	203	62	408	.848
Risley, Spokane.....	13	23	49	14	86	.837
St. John, Seattle.....	21	42	53	19	114	.834

LEFT FIELDERS.

Flannery, Tacoma.....	10	13	2	0	15	1000
Marshall, Spokane.....	18	31	1	2	34	.970
Lynch, Tacoma.....	23	44	3	3	50	.940
Bodie, Seattle.....	92	169	15	13	197	.934
Knox, Spokane.....	37	60	7	5	72	.930
R. Thielman, Spokane-Seattle.....	22	37	3	3	43	.930
Muller, Portland.....	107	219	19	22	260	.915
J. Thielman, Tacoma-Spokane.....	45	58	5	7	70	.900
Murdoch, Seattle-Tacoma.....	47	51	1	11	63	.825
McQuade, Spokane.....	11	16	3	5	24	.791

CENTER FIELDERS.

Lynch, Tacoma.....	26	54	5	4	63	.936
St. John, Seattle.....	41	76	4	7	87	.919
Brown, Portland.....	108	221	17	21	259	.911
Corbett, Seattle-Spokane-Tacoma.....	18	36	3	4	43	.906
Flannery, Tacoma.....	61	103	18	13	134	.902
Hurlburt, Spokane.....	101	159	34	22	215	.897
Rand, Seattle.....	28	52	3	7	62	.887
Murdoch, Seattle-Tacoma.....	29	41	8	16	65	.753

RIGHT FIELDERS.

Name and Club.	Games.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Total Chances.	Per Cent.
Glendon, Portland.....	12	21	2	0	23	1000
Weed, Portland.....	93	128	23	7	158	.955
Burke, Spokane.....	11	15	1	1	17	.941
Lynch, Tacoma.....	47	64	10	5	79	.936
Rockenfield, Seattle.....	17	30	4	3	37	.918
Menefee, Tacoma.....	33	40	7	6	53	.886
Stovall, Seattle.....	12	19	4	3	26	.884
Lougheed, Spokane.....	21	26	4	4	34	.882
J. Thielman, Tacoma-Spokane.....	28	36	3	6	45	.866
R. Thielman, Spokane-Seattle.....	13	11	1	2	14	.857
Rand, Seattle.....	11	12	0	2	14	.857
Harmon, Seattle.....	22	34	3	7	44	.840
St. John, Seattle.....	20	31	2	9	42	.785
Kelly, Spokane.....	23	18	7	10	35	.714
Adams, Tacoma-Spokane.....	11	6	2	4	12	.666

PITCHERS.

Miller, Spokane.....	28	9	09	4	82	.951
Salisbury, Portland.....	45	19	111	8	138	.941
Engel, Portland.....	41	27	94	10	131	.928
Glendon, Spokane-Portland.....	38	25	93	10	123	.921
Willner, Spokane-Tacoma.....	22	13	42	6	60	.900
Stovall, Seattle.....	34	17	102	14	133	.894
St. Vrain, Tacoma.....	45	8	95	14	117	.890
Carter, Tacoma.....	39	17	75	13	105	.876
Hickey, Seattle.....	24	10	47	9	66	.863
Adams, Tacoma-Spokane.....	38	18	61	13	92	.858
Harmon, Seattle.....	40	19	87	20	126	.841

CATCHERS.

Name of Club.	Games.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Passed Balls.	Total Chances.	Per Cent.
Vigneux, Portland.....	103	564	121	7	15	707	.968
Frary, Seattle.....	88	501	88	23	20	631	.933
Zearfoss, Tacoma.....	73	429	106	21	18	574	.930
Swindells, Spokane.....	81	441	84	21	22	568	.924
Lougheed, Spokane.....	12	67	17	4	6	94	.904
Shea, Tacoma-Spokane.....	10	39	11	3	3	56	.892
Hurley, Seattle.....	11	46	14	2	6	69	.882
Rafert, Spokane-Tacoma.....	18	85	32	8	11	136	.866
Kuran, Seattle-Spokane.....	10	31	17	4	6	58	.837

PITCHERS' RECORDS.

Pitcher and Club	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Per Cent. of Victories.	Hit Batsmen.	Bases on Called Balls.	Struck Out.	Wild Pitches.
Engel, Portland.....	28	11	.717	21	81	169	5
Salisbury, Portland.....	28	14	.666	17	63	145	1
St. Vrain, Tacoma.....	27	18	.600	13	109	299	12
Glendon, Spokane-Portland.....	21	15	.583	14	56	173	3
Stovall, Seattle.....	18	14	.562	34	65	127	6
Willner, Spokane and Tacoma.....	11	9	.550	8	54	95	5
Adams, Tacoma and Spokane.....	18	16	.529	23	48	156	1
Carter, Tacoma.....	19	18	.513	14	38	129	1
Hickey, Seattle.....	9	14	.391	23	89	146	13
Harmon, Seattle.....	14	26	.350	42	158	158	6
Miller, Spokane.....	7	20	.259	24	91	109	4

The Model Game of 1901

The model game of 1901 was played at Chicago on September 21st, between the National League clubs of Boston and Chicago; no less than sixteen innings being

played on each side without a single run being scored, and one run in the seventeenth innings decided the contest. The opposing pitchers were Hughes of Chicago and Dineen of Boston, and only eight base-hits were made off each pitcher's delivery in the seventeen innings pitched. The field support given Hughes was of the most effective kind, only one fielding error being charged to the home team; that given Dineen, too, was up to a high mark, only one error helping to score a run, three being charged to the Bostonians in seventeen innings' play. The winning run was scored through a fielding error by Long, a batsman hit by a pitched ball, a sacrifice hit, and Childs' single hit, his fourth in the game. Here is the score in full:

BOSTON.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Rickert, lf....	0	0	4	0	0
Tenney, 1b ..	0	1	19	1	0
Demo't'vle, 3b	0	1	3	2	0
Cooley, cf....	0	3	3	0	1
Carney, rf....	0	1	3	0	0
Lowe, 3b.....	0	1	3	3	0
Long, ss.....	0	1	5	9	1
Moran, c.....	0	0	8	0	1
Dineen, p ...	0	0	1	1	0
Totals.....	0	8	*49	16	3

CHICAGO.

	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Hartsell, lf....	0	0	3	0	0
Greene, cf....	0	0	3	0	0
Dexter, 3b, 1b	1	0	20	0	0
Doyle, 1b....	0	0	6	0	0
Gannon, rf....	0	0	2	0	0
McCor'ck, ss.	0	0	0	4	0
Childs, 2b....	0	4	3	6	0
Kahoe, c.....	0	3	13	4	0
Hughes, p....	0	1	0	4	0
Hickey, 3b....	0	0	1	7	1

Totals.....	1	8	51	25	1
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[illegible]

*One out when winning run was scored.

Summary—Left on bases—Chicago, 11; Boston, 7. Sacrifice hits—Hughes, 2, Kahoe, Moran. Stolen Bases—Hughes, Gannon, Lowe. Struck out—By Hughes, 18; by Dineen, 7. Bases on balls off Hughes, 5; off Dineen, 1. Hit with pitched ball—Hickey. Time of game—3 hours and 5 minutes. Umpire—Mr. Dwyer. Attendance—1,800.

Connecticut League Averages

Following are the official batting averages of the players of the Connecticut League for 1901. No fielding averages have been given out as yet:

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Name of Club.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	Base Hits.	Per Cent.
Dougherty, Bridgeport	107	403	86	151	.375
Ladd, Derby	109	479	97	171	.357
King, Meriden	74	295	57	101	.343
Locke, Bristol	19	86	11	29	.337
Murphy, Norwich	103	420	104	141	.336
Canavan, New Haven	102	417	83	138	.331
O'Rourke, Bridgeport	80	318	47	105	.330
Manning, Norwich	24	95	12	31	.326
Tighe, Norwich	109	443	62	142	.320
Owens, Bristol	106	403	90	127	.315
Battam, New London	30	105	20	33	.314
Luskey, Waterbury	88	358	50	112	.313
Mock, Bristol	75	250	49	78	.312
Clancy, Waterbury	38	128	20	40	.312
Denny, Derby-Norwich	103	434	79	135	.311
Connell, New Haven	18	58	13	18	.310
Fallon, Meriden	72	291	54	90	.309
Beaumont, Meriden-Bristol	89	355	55	109	.307
Anderson, Bristol	56	193	31	59	.306
Morgan, Bridgeport	107	430	67	131	.305
Reagan, Bridgeport	107	438	75	133	.304
Braum, New Haven	38	143	25	43	.301
Yale, Bridgeport	107	433	103	130	.300
Bone, New Haven	109	433	70	130	.300
Connor, Waterbury-New Haven	107	411	58	123	.300
Rossan, New London	15	47	5	14	.298
Morrison, Meriden	73	302	52	89	.295
Rogers, Meriden	65	264	31	78	.295
Theisen, Bristol-Meriden	101	393	62	115	.293
Welsbecker, Waterbury	106	418	84	121	.289
Finn, New London	109	444	47	128	.288
Bannon, New Haven	110	448	79	128	.286
Lawlor, Derby	100	447	90	128	.286
Connors, Meriden-Bristol	106	423	82	120	.284
Scannell, Derby	107	441	54	125	.283
Hafford, Derby-New Haven	65	268	39	74	.282
Durnbaugh, Meriden	54	190	30	53	.279
Ward, Norwich	91	331	67	92	.278
Flanagan, Meriden	81	299	45	83	.278
Rogers, Bridgeport	107	450	93	122	.274
Sullivan, Norwich	106	406	72	111	.273
Lindsay, Bristol	32	106	15	29	.273
McLaughlin, New London	34	118	15	32	.271
Harrington, Norwich	108	416	56	112	.269
Drew, Derby-Waterbury	93	368	62	99	.269
Sheffler, Bristol	30	105	20	28	.267
O'Brien, Derby-New Haven	105	391	85	104	.266
Bannon, Derby	97	418	83	111	.265

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—*Continued.*

Name of Club.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	Base Hits.	Per Cent.
Woodruff, Norwich-New London.....	95	358	59	94	.263
Fitzpatrick, Waterbury.....	49	205	33	54	.263
Fitzmaurice, New Haven.....	109	428	54	111	.260
Wilson, New London.....	104	411	49	107	.260
Brown, New London.....	38	127	11	33	.260
Matthews, Waterbury.....	102	372	54	96	.258
Gallagher, Norwich.....	47	174	22	45	.258
Dorsey, Norwich.....	103	419	100	108	.257
Berry, Bristol.....	100	380	52	98	.257
McLean, Derby.....	18	70	10	18	.257
Luchia, New Haven.....	94	367	56	94	.256
Ferry, Meriden.....	72	236	38	60	.254
Bernard, New Haven-Derby.....	103	353	59	89	.253
Murphy, New London-Waterbury.....	99	367	43	93	.253
Tucker, New London.....	63	257	35	63	.253
A'Heasy, Bridgeport.....	35	145	19	36	.248
McCormick, Waterbury.....	101	405	62	99	.244
Larkin, Meriden.....	106	435	77	105	.244
Pfeninger, Bristol.....	57	197	22	48	.244
Waller, Waterbury.....	36	115	17	28	.243
Hickey, Meriden.....	34	152	24	37	.243
Henry, New London.....	106	409	64	109	.242
Murphy, New Haven.....	34	103	15	25	.242
Ashe, New Haven.....	30	103	15	25	.242
Ivers, Bridgeport.....	28	103	10	25	.242
Kuhn, New Haven-New London.....	87	355	52	85	.239
Corcoran, Bridgeport.....	52	192	14	46	.239
Delaney, Bridgeport.....	107	369	52	88	.238
Reisling, Bristol.....	72	254	32	60	.237
Kennedy, Bristol.....	106	408	60	96	.235
Courtney, Waterbury.....	85	303	50	71	.234
O'Rourke, Waterbury.....	32	108	19	25	.231
Moran, Derby.....	45	165	15	38	.230
Eddy, Bristol.....	59	214	32	49	.229
Reeves, Derby.....	18	61	6	14	.229
Linehan, Meriden.....	24	92	15	21	.228
Manners, Norwich.....	39	136	17	31	.227
Noyes, Meriden-New London.....	45	164	25	37	.225
Nolan, Derby.....	25	89	8	20	.225
Kiernan, Waterbury-Derby.....	84	339	43	76	.224
Cusick, New London-Bridgeport.....	90	329	67	73	.222
Kane, New London.....	44	163	16	36	.221
Stanhope, New London.....	42	145	4	32	.221
Volundorf, New Haven-Meriden.....	42	133	17	29	.218
Buckley, Meriden.....	15	55	13	12	.214
Francis, Bristol.....	103	401	67	85	.212
Speisman, New Haven-New London.....	92	270	23	57	.211
Thompson, Norwich.....	17	62	7	13	.210
Castro, Norwich-New London.....	49	189	22	39	.207
Deering, New Haven.....	33	112	11	23	.207
Somers, Norwich-New London.....	23	88	9	18	.205
Doherty, Norwich.....	19	68	12	14	.205
Hodge, Meriden.....	30	103	7	21	.204
Clement, Bristol.....	25	89	10	18	.203
Curran, Norwich.....	35	119	20	24	.202
Bunyan, New London.....	30	107	7	21	.200
Miran, Derby-Waterbury.....	20	75	8	15	.200
Duff, Derby-Norwich.....	42	153	17	29	.189
McCullough, Bridgeport.....	34	116	8	21	.181
Hanfin, Meriden-New Haven.....	16	55	7	8	.155
Tuckey, Derby.....	45	155	14	22	.142

New England League Averages

Following are the official averages of the New England League, as compiled by Secretary J. C. Morse:

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Name and Club.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	Base Hits.	Per Cent.
J. Kelley, Bangor.....	43	191	51	74	.390
Hayward, Bangor.....	49	187	50	75	.381
Smith, Manchester.....	73	284	60	103	.363
Joyce, Lewiston.....	43	181	30	64	.354
Conroy, Portland.....	87	396	84	139	.348
Doe, Lewiston.....	42	156	23	54	.346
Hickey, Lowell.....	48	217	43	75	.346
Dillon, Nashua.....	39	165	23	57	.345
O'Brien, Portland.....	43	201	55	69	.343
Merfitt, Lowell.....	99	363	80	123	.339
Lake, Lowell.....	94	350	75	117	.339
Morse, Lewiston.....	15	56	7	19	.339
Guiheen, Bangor.....	31	142	36	48	.338
Shea, Nashua.....	66	273	48	91	.337
Wise, Lewiston-Haverhill.....	74	248	89	81	.327
Wiley, Portland.....	85	348	94	112	.322
Stackpole, Haverhill.....	18	65	4	21	.322
Kelley, Manchester.....	71	318	53	101	.318
Barry, Portland.....	91	451	89	141	.313
Bunyan, Nashua.....	15	58	7	18	.310
Davis, Augusta.....	22	85	17	25	.306
Spooner, Bangor-Haverhill.....	89	368	75	112	.306
Dupee, Portland.....	40	164	24	50	.305
Murphy, Portland.....	91	381	69	116	.304
Lynch, Manchester.....	28	97	23	29	.299
Tibbetts, Lewiston.....	29	124	19	70	.298
L. Cross, Augusta-Lowell.....	47	184	28	64	.298
Rapp, Manchester.....	41	157	33	44	.293
Ross, Augusta-Lewiston.....	42	181	26	53	.293
McGinley, Haverhill.....	24	58	9	17	.293
Murphy, Haverhill.....	66	274	52	80	.292
McIntyre, Augusta.....	23	106	19	31	.292
Shincel, Manchester-Haverhill.....	89	336	52	98	.292
Clark, Lewiston.....	88	307	49	90	.291
Burrill, Lewiston.....	87	341	55	97	.285
Murphy, Portland.....	91	381	69	116	.284
Curtis, Portland.....	44	190	43	54	.284
Newenham, Portland.....	36	191	36	54	.283
Beville, Lowell.....	44	170	29	48	.282
Welch, Portland.....	36	156	33	44	.282
Conroy, Augusta-Nashua.....	30	122	14	34	.279
Hanscomb, Nashua.....	87	367	60	102	.278
Kane, Manchester.....	85	379	68	105	.277
White, Haverhill.....	16	51	5	14	.274
McLaughlin, Lowell.....	89	338	50	92	.272

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—Continued.

Name and Club.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	Base Hits.	Per Cent.
Nevers, Lewiston.....	66	263	44	71	.270
Allard, Lowell.....	41	161	37	43	.267
P. Regan, Lowell-Portland.....	85	334	73	89	.266
Boardman, Lewiston.....	85	398	56	105	.263
Nelson, Bangor.....	38	156	13	41	.263
Kane, Lewiston.....	54	162	24	52	.259
Cameron, Portland.....	90	358	64	92	.257
Pollard, Bangor-Haverhill.....	49	199	31	51	.256
McCloud, Manchester.....	16	51	5	13	.255
Connors, Lowell.....	78	380	64	97	.255
W. Driscoll, Bangor.....	30	126	19	32	.254
Herwig, Manchester.....	78	356	53	90	.253
Cassidy, Haverhill-Lowell.....	86	368	56	91	.247
Jope, Bangor-Lewiston.....	87	325	37	82	.245
Voltz, Manchester.....	19	62	8	15	.242
Sheets, Manchester.....	81	331	59	79	.239
Dorsey, Haverhill.....	28	109	16	26	.239
Whiting, Manchester.....	68	241	32	57	.236
Kearney, Nashua.....	86	354	64	87	.234
Moran, Augusta.....	32	137	12	32	.234
Smith, Nashua.....	30	117	14	27	.231
Blackman, Lowell.....	60	236	41	54	.228
Girard, Nashua.....	36	141	12	32	.227
Allen, Augusta-Nashua.....	20	84	16	19	.226
Gildea, Lowell-Haverhill-Nashua.....	27	98	19	22	.224
O'Neill, Nashua.....	89	340	48	76	.223
Long, Portland.....	51	189	31	42	.222
Kerins, Haverhill-Manchester.....	25	90	9	20	.222
Gokey, Nashua.....	27	94	10	21	.220
Bridgham, Lewiston.....	23	88	8	19	.216
Lent, Haverhill.....	26	107	10	23	.215
Clark, Manchester.....	79	271	42	58	.214
Farrell, Manchester.....	25	85	6	18	.212
Coveney, Nashua.....	69	236	36	51	.212
Connolly, Lewiston-Manchester.....	71	285	32	60	.211
Labelle, Nashua.....	23	86	9	18	.209
Thompson, Nashua.....	34	134	15	28	.209
Derwin, Haverhill.....	77	300	35	63	.204
Colnoys, Nashua.....	71	251	36	50	.199
DeRoehn, Lowell.....	27	81	12	16	.198
Drinkwater, Manchester.....	23	87	9	17	.195
G. Reagan, Lowell.....	34	139	19	27	.194
Leighton, Augusta.....	22	89	12	27	.191
Jones, Haverhill.....	25	105	19	20	.191
Howe, Lewiston.....	34	133	19	23	.173
Coughlin, Portland.....	35	118	13	19	.161
Brown, Bangor-Lowell.....	25	83	8	12	.116
Moore, Nashua.....	19	52	3	6	.115
Towne, Lewiston.....	36	76	5	8	.105



When the Bangor team disbanded after transfer to Brockton in the New England League on July 5, 1901, it had won 24 games and lost 16, giving them the percentage figures of .600. When Lynn disbanded the same day it had won but 16 games and lost 25, percentage .306.

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING.

PITCHERS.

Name and Club.	Games.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Per Cent.
McCloud, Manchester	15	0	37	0	1.000
McGinley, Haverhill	24	8	48	1	.981
Morse, Lewiston	12	5	41	2	.958
Kane, Lewiston	25	7	72	4	.952
Dupree, Portland	13	3	52	3	.948
Gildea, Lowell, Nashua	19	4	49	3	.946
Coughlin, Portland	35	2	41	3	.935
L. Cross, Augusta, Lowell	17	7	36	3	.935
Long, Portland	29	10	56	5	.930
Kerins, Lowell, Haverhill	17	2	46	4	.923
Stackpole, Haverhill	18	4	32	3	.923
Newenham, Portland	15	5	50	4	.918
Gokey, Nashua	27	11	80	10	.901
Willis, Bangor, Lowell	35	12	78	10	.900
Towne, Lowell	24	4	54	7	.892
Smith, Bangor, Lowell	23	7	51	7	.889
Dillon, Nashua	18	12	39	7	.880
Moore, Nashua	19	8	43	7	.880
White, Haverhill	10	3	25	4	.875
Beville, Lowell	18	8	25	5	.868
Brown, Bangor, Haverhill	25	13	52	11	.867
Drinkwater, Manchester	23	12	50	10	.861
Volz, Manchester	19	7	31	6	.861
Farrell, Manchester	25	8	56	10	.855
Labelle, Nashua	10	2	34	7	.837
Ross, Augusta, Portland	13	7	23	9	.770

CATCHERS.

Merritt, Lowell	47	417	24	11	.975
Lake, Lowell	38	258	43	10	.908
Clark, Bangor, Lewiston	88	433	90	17	.968
Shincel, Manchester, Haverhill	71	410	82	18	.965
Davis, Augusta	17	100	10	4	.965
Kelley, Manchester	71	413	79	21	.959
Burrill, Lewiston	44	252	31	14	.955
Curtis, Portland	44	250	38	14	.954
Coveney, Nashua	60	292	60	19	.950
Wiley, Portland	43	223	40	15	.946
Welch, Augusta	11	52	16	4	.944
Smith, Nashua	29	93	16	8	.931

FIRST BASEMEN.

Nevers, Lewiston	66	639	21	15	.978
Merritt, Lowell	47	639	21	15	.978
Kane, Manchester	85	792	22	23	.973
Conroy, Portland	87	891	40	31	.968
Shea, Nashua	66	623	17	23	.965
Lake, Lowell	42	352	17	15	.961
Spooner, Bangor, Haverhill	86	646	37	28	.961
Dorsey, Haverhill	28	284	9	11	.961
Wise, Lewiston, Haverhill	31	313	6	14	.955
Burke, Augusta	11	93	1	6	.940
Buckley, Augusta	15	99	1	12	.893

INDIVIDUAL FIELDING—Continued.
SECOND BASEMEN.

Name and Club.	Games.	Put Out.	Assists.	Errors.	Per Cent.
Jones, Haverhill	10	17	41	5	.921
Hickey, Lowell	48	102	130	21	.917
Jope, Bangor, Lewiston	54	147	152	27	.917
Connolly, Lewiston, Manchester, Haverhill	41	99	79	18	.913
O'Neil, Haverhill	88	227	235	44	.907
Cameron, Portland	90	219	239	50	.902
Bridgham, Lewiston	16	38	45	10	.892
Whiting, Manchester	12	20	27	6	.887
Lynch, Manchester	28	52	73	12	.883
Ring, Augusta	10	27	28	9	.868
Colpoys, Nashua	71	127	128	49	.853
W. Driscoll, Bangor	30	72	71	25	.851
Doe, Lewiston	12	21	35	12	.823

THIRD BASEMEN.

Connors, Lowell	47	87	98	21	.898
Whiting, Manchester	27	48	53	13	.896
Boardman, Lewiston	56	80	80	21	.890
Thompson, Nashua	26	25	49	12	.860
Murphy, Portland	91	154	191	58	.856
Lent, Haverhill	13	23	23	8	.862
Howe, Lewiston	34	52	84	24	.850
Reagan, Lowell, Nashua	34	57	66	22	.848
Rapp, Manchester	36	57	57	21	.844
Murphy, Haverhill	64	81	128	41	.836
Moran, Augusta	29	50	55	21	.833
Guilheen, Bangor	31	59	50	25	.813
Baxendale, Haverhill	10	12	29	12	.773
Holloway, Nashua	13	14	10	16	.600

SHORTSTOPS.

Cassidy, Haverhill	25	51	65	12	.906
McLaughlin, Lowell	89	174	267	54	.891
Clark, Manchester	79	180	243	55	.885
Ryan, Augusta	14	19	38	8	.878
Girard, Nashua	36	55	118	28	.861
Reagan, Lowell, Portland	80	114	250	50	.849
Connolly, Haverhill	30	53	59	20	.849
Welch, Portland	36	63	120	32	.844
Hayward, Bangor	35	62	90	31	.838
Joyce, Lewiston	43	67	116	37	.832
Boardman, Lewiston	29	30	94	30	.806
Murphy, Manchester	18	38	53	28	.753
Hassett, Augusta	10	8	9	13	.675

OUTFIELDERS.

Whiting, Manchester	16	20	0	1	.952
Labelle, Nashua	11	17	1	1	.947
Allen, Augusta, Nashua	15	32	3	2	.946
O'Brien, Portland	43	84	2	5	.945
McIntyre, Augusta	23	83	4	7	.943
Derwin, Haverhill	77	154	16	14	.924
Smith, Manchester	73	80	4	7	.923

OUTFIELDERS—Continued.

Name and Club.	Games.	Put Out.	Assists.	Errors.	Per Cent.
Dupee, Portland	21	21	3	2	.923
Sheets, Manchester	81	179	9	27	.916
Hanacomb, Nashua	87	163	9	16	.915
Connors, Lowell	16	34	5	4	.907
Pollard, Bangor, Haverhill	49	102	8	12	.902
Tibbetts, Lewiston	29	39	1	5	.880
Kearney, Nashua	86	145	14	20	.868
Nelson, Lewiston	38	52	10	8	.885
Leighton, Augusta	21	36	1	5	.884
Blackman, Lowell	60	106	4	15	.880
L. Cross, Augusta, Lowell	30	48	4	8	.866
Herwig, Manchester	78	148	20	26	.866
Kelley, Bangor	43	71	8	13	.859
Allard, Lowell, Nashua	31	43	14	10	.851
Dillon, Nashua	13	11	6	3	.850
Doe, Lewiston	30	28	6	6	.850
Wise, Haverhill	33	40	2	7	.850
Barry, Portland	91	156	11	31	.843
Ross, Augusta, Manchester	25	22	5	7	.794
Long, Portland	20	16	6	6	.785
Wiley, Portland	37	36	3	12	.765
Beville, Lowell	25	32	2	13	.724



Base Ball in Sandwich Islands

From a very interesting letter sent us from Honolulu last October by Mr. W. H. Babbitt, of The von Hamm Young Company of Honolulu, we are enabled to lay before the readers of the Guide some very interesting statistics showing how our American national game is flourishing in our new American territory. Base ball, in fact, has been a favorable field game with the students of the Oahu College and the Kamehameha School of the Islands. In fact, since 1897, there has been a regular annual series of matches for championship honors between the clubs of the Honolulu Base Ball League, and also of the Inter-scholastic League, composed of the above named college and school. In the former's pennant race the Honolulu club carried off the honors in 1901, the Stars being second, the Artillery team third, the Maile Ilimas fourth and the Police nine fifth, the wielders of the clubs occupying the "last ditch," as we call the tail-end position in a race. Here is the record of the series as sent us by Mr. Babbitt:

LEAGUE SEASON, 1901.

Teams.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.	Teams.	Won.	Lost.	P.C.
Honolulu A. C.	4	0	1.000	Maile Ilimas.	1	3	.250
Stars	3	1	.750	Police.	1	3	.250
Artillery.	1	3	.250				

The series of season's games between the Oahu College and the Kamehameha School nines in 1901 comprised five games, of which the Kamehameha nine won three and the Oahu nine won two.

California League Averages

Following are the official averages of the California League players for the season of 1901:

CLUB BATTING.

Clubs.	Games.	At Bat.	Base Hits.	Per Cent.
Sacramento	152	5149	1260	.244
San Francisco	165	5564	1360	.244
Los Angeles	155	5176	1239	.239
Oakland	162	5313	1169	.220

CLUB FIELDING.

Clubs.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Per Cent.
Los Angeles	4207	1914	373	.932
Sacramento	4000	1883	365	.941
San Francisco	4273	2196	440	.936
Oakland	4329	2251	505	.928

INDIVIDUAL BATTING.

Name.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	Base Hits.	Sacrifice Hits.	Stolen Bases.	Per Cent.
Dougherty	46	190	55	63	5	14	.331
Wilson	73	296	46	94	3	11	.317
Flood	36	132	20	41	2	0	.310
Courtney	150	572	82	177	8	24	.309
Hamilton	22	69	3	21	0	0	.304
Householder	138	567	92	169	14	21	.298
Pabst	152	561	86	166	16	25	.295
Doyle	128	524	67	153	6	27	.292
Altrock	19	60	6	17	1	1	.283
Krug	159	643	88	181	7	20	.281
Hilderbrand	160	629	98	174	23	31	.276
Nordyke	156	501	103	162	12	23	.274
Hall	41	129	16	35	5	3	.271
Streib	146	561	65	152	4	25	.270
Hemphill	51	190	23	51	3	9	.268

INDIVIDUAL BATTING—Continued.

Name.	Games.	At Bat.	Runs.	Base Hits.	Sacrifice Hits	Stolen Bases.	Per Cent.
Kihm	49	163	35	43	7	10	.263
Reitz	100	373	56	98	20	17	.262
Atherton	64	243	36	63	4	4	.259
Schwartz	103	626	88	162	20	39	.258
Lohman	130	420	59	108	19	24	.257
C. Reilly	145	508	62	131	15	17	.257
Holland	29	110	17	28	3	2	.254
Hoffer	49	171	25	42	4	10	.245
Stanley	130	459	53	112	27	19	.244
Eagan	114	435	64	106	7	14	.243
Hutchinson	108	385	64	92	14	16	.238
Stricklett	67	293	45	70	7	10	.238
Shay	68	232	35	55	4	24	.237
Devereaux	152	571	97	135	14	53	.236
Drennan	124	466	60	110	7	39	.236
McLaughlin	152	583	83	138	20	64	.236
Davis	46	168	20	39	5	8	.232
Dunlevy	141	633	75	123	10	34	.230
Sheehan	132	603	64	130	24	24	.230
Schmidt	37	107	8	24	4	3	.224
Evans	38	94	7	21	4	1	.223
Hansen	53	170	18	38	4	2	.223
Moskiman	115	384	33	85	6	9	.221
Francks	131	162	63	102	20	36	.220
McNeely	24	73	9	16	2	0	.219
Sullivan	29	105	12	23	2	2	.219
Kelly	127	451	47	97	25	22	.215
McGucken	96	381	34	82	11	9	.215
Brockhoff	107	469	63	87	3	20	.212
Spies	154	506	64	116	13	31	.212
Arellanes	120	447	55	94	2	21	.210
Rowman	108	381	29	79	16	19	.207
Hanlon	95	358	50	73	7	27	.203
Mohler	58	212	84	43	11	28	.202
Hartwell	38	114	16	23	3	0	.201
Graham	99	326	24	65	12	13	.199
Babbitt	122	389	47	76	18	23	.195
Decker	13	41	2	8	0	0	.195
Held	30	93	13	18	2	2	.193
J. Reilly	158	579	56	108	8	16	.186
Jones	60	196	8	36	6	5	.183
Carter	10	23	3	4	1	0	.174
Croll	91	286	33	49	4	6	.171
Moore	68	234	20	40	3	5	.170
Ashenbach	19	67	10	11	2	2	.164
Iberg	67	211	17	32	5	8	.151
Whalen	66	213	18	30	6	1	.140
Briseno	21	73	5	10	1	2	.137
Hodson	41	116	5	15	2	1	.129
McCarthy	12	40	1	5	0	2	.125
Hale	40	125	3	15	1	0	.120
Johnson	36	99	7	11	4	2	.111
McPartlin	14	39	4	3	2	0	.077
Thomas	13	42	3	2	0	2	.047

CATCHERS.

Name.	Games.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Passed Balls.	Per Cent.
Sullivan	23	88	22	2	5	.982
Spies	154	782	164	19	14	.980
Stanley	180	550	132	19	20	.972
Carter	6	19	8	1	1	.964
Wilson	62	259	61	12	12	.963
Graham	87	346	83	22	14	.951
Lohman	120	481	166	35	22	.944
Hansen	89	109	89	13	5	.919

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name.	Games.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Per Cent.
Ashenback	10	81	2	1	.988
Davis	43	415	10	6	.986
Decker	13	116	6	2	.983
Klhm	48	481	18	9	.982
Streib	73	767	19	16	.980
Hanlon	91	881	47	19	.979
Hutchinson	104	1039	44	24	.978
Pabst	139	1490	70	36	.977
Nordyke	16	168	7	4	.977
Eagan	61	673	13	16	.975

SECOND BASEMEN.

Briseno	21	41	55	5	.950
Flood	31	88	90	10	.945
Reitz	100	236	280	31	.943
Courtney	111	309	322	45	.933
Atherton	14	23	37	5	.923
Schwartz	112	222	305	45	.921
Mohler	58	186	185	34	.916
Krug	51	120	160	26	.915
Arellanes	103	233	341	54	.914
Brockhoff	19	48	39	13	.870

SHORTSTOPS.

Krug	97	252	345	61	.907
Babbitt	18	36	68	12	.896
Kelly	124	268	424	82	.894
Franks	117	315	390	86	.891
Devereaux	142	314	456	95	.890
Eagan	20	34	79	15	.882
Shay	66	148	227	54	.874
Hall	29	34	60	16	.854

THIRD BASEMEN.

Name.	Games.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Per Cent.
C. Reilly	145	199	352	52	.915
J. Reilly	156	204	351	60	.902
Babbitt	44	50	83	16	.892
Sheehan	147	191	306	60	.892
Dunlevy	22	33	43	12	.863
Eagan	34	37	79	19	.859
Moore	66	64	166	41	.848

FIELDERS.

Courtney	36	69	10	2	.975
Hamilton	22	36	2	1	.974
Drennan	124	253	27	9	.968
Bowman	103	225	18	9	.964
Atherton	42	67	10	3	.962
Held	26	48	1	2	.960
Streib	72	131	13	6	.960
McLaughlin	101	290	26	15	.954
Hildebrand	160	299	21	16	.952
Hemphill	51	95	4	5	.951
Doyle	85	138	9	8	.948
Croll	79	143	13	9	.945
Hoffer	33	54	7	4	.938
Schwartz	52	62	8	5	.933
Householder	138	302	34	25	.930
Dunlevy	111	201	21	18	.925
Nordyke	136	226	21	21	.921
Moskiman	56	75	9	8	.914
Babbitt	20	36	6	4	.913
Stricklett	29	46	5	5	.910
Dougherty	45	64	8	8	.900
Brockhoff	84	116	18	16	.893
Holland	29	49	8	11	.833

PITCHERS' RECORDS.

Name.	Games Won.	Games Lost.	Percentage of Victories.	Batting Ave. of Opponents.	Fielding Ave.	Hits per Game.	R. R. E. per Game.	Base on Balls per Game.	Struck Outs per Game.	Wild Pitches.	Batsmen Hit.
McPartlin	10	1	.909	.862	.862	7.0	0.9	2.5	2.4	1	4
Krug	8	2	.800	.231	.963	7.8	3.0	3.9	3.5	5	5
Doyle	20	12	.625	.237	.961	7.7	2.3	3.4	3.2	7	10
Whalen	36	23	.610	.216	.924	7.1	2.1	3.7	2.5	9	30
Iberg	37	27	.578	.236	.962	7.8	2.2	2.2	2.5	4	24
Moskiman	29	22	.568	.233	.960	7.5	1.8	1.7	1.8	3	15
Hale	19	15	.558	.227	.942	7.3	1.9	2.4	4.0	10	17
Stricklett	27	22	.551	.231	.927	7.4	2.2	3.0	3.6	9	30
Jones	29	24	.547	.224	.925	7.5	1.8	2.3	3.4	16	16
Evans	12	11	.521	.238	.910	7.9	2.7	2.7	3.1	4	4
McNeely	10	11	.476	.227	.978	7.1	1.9	1.5	1.8	1	13
Babbitt	9	11	.450	.241	.935	8.1	2.3	4.0	2.7	4	11
Hartwell	13	18	.419	.208	.880	8.8	1.5	3.3	4.2	18	37
Hodson	13	23	.361	.245	.949	7.8	2.3	2.4	2.1	3	9
Johnson	6	15	.285	.250	.915	7.6	3.2	3.1	2.1	4	12
Schmidt	5	14	.263	.255	.946	7.9	2.8	3.5	2.3	4	26



College Base Ball

It may be truly said that our national game finds in the college and school arena its best home in the country. In fact, college and school players comprise nearly all of the legitimate class of base ball players now left to us. The growth of base ball in favor with the faculties of our great universities has increased of late years to such an extent that the game now has no rival as the model field sport alike for college students and for those of the academies and public schools. It is a game that requires no time taken from hours delegated to study in order to devote them to exhaustive physical training, such as is required in track athletics, rowing and other athletic sports, while in its economy of time, and its wide field for healthy and exciting recreative exercise, it surpasses all field sports in vogue for young men and boys.

In regard to the question of professionalism in base ball it has to be remembered that to that class of the fraternity is due the credit of bringing the game up to a point of excellence in playing it which never would have been reached under the sole regime of the amateur class, simply from the fact that the amateurs never have had, nor are likely to have, the time and facilities at command for special training purposes that the professional class have. This it is that prevents the college clubs from attaining success in contests with first-class professional teams. In fact, the general class of both college and school teams are at best but "picked nines," and such find it impossible to cope successfully with professional teams noted for their skill in what is technically known as "team work," in which strategic skill in playing the points of the game is brought into play with the most telling effect. Nevertheless the permanency of the game, as a national field sport, depends entirely upon the amateur class, as the professional clubs—as experience has shown of late years—do not always follow the wise policy of catering solely for the reputable class of their patrons.

One would naturally suppose that the colleges would form a national college base ball association to govern the college players in the matter of playing rules and regulations, and to make up schedules for championship campaigns. Strange to say, however, that not only are college clubs without any governing representative national association, but they bow in humble submission to the dictates of the National League of Professional Clubs in the matter of their playing rules, and even when they do happen to change them for their own use they seldom or ever improve on the professional rules. This is a strange anomaly, but it is true.



The College Season of 1901

It may be truthfully said that the college season each year in the base ball arena is marked by a series of "go-as-you-please" championship contests, which, as a rule, are of no more account than were the nominal championships of the old amateur days. One thing goes down to the credit of the college base ball year of 1901, and that is that more college club nines took the field last season than ever before recorded; especially was this the case in the South and West. Here in the East we, of course, had the "Big Three" of the universities of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton in the field, and there were the clubs of the New England Intercollegiate

Association engaged in a tri-college series of championship games; but as a general rule the various college club teams simply played a series of practice exhibition games with each other and with professional teams occasionally, "the gate" being a factor in most of the games.



Base Ball at Harvard in 1901

A copy of the "Harvard Crimson" — the University's ably edited journal—reached us last December, in which we found the scores of the games played between Harvard and Yale during the past five years, from which we made up the following interesting summary:

A FIVE YEARS SERIES OF HARVARD vs. YALE.

Date.	Contesting Clubs.	Where Played.	Pitchers.	Score.
1897—June 23	Harvard vs. Yale.	Cambridge.	Peirce..... Hecker	7-5
" 29	Harvard vs. Yale.	New Haven	Peirce..... Fincke	10-8
1898—June 23	Harvard vs. Yale.	Cambridge.	Hayes..... Feary	9-4
" 26	Harvard vs. Yale.	New Haven	Hayes..... Greenway	0-7
July 2	Harvard vs. Yale.	New York..	Fitz..... Greenway	1-3
1899—June 23	Harvard vs. Yale.	Cambridge.	Fitz..... Robertson	0-2
" 27	Harvard vs. Yale.	New Haven	Fitz..... Robertson	4-3
July 1	Harvard vs. Yale.	New York..	Morse..... Robertson	13-10
1900—June 21	Harvard vs. Yale.	Cambridge.	Kernan..... Robertson	5-15
" 26	Harvard vs. Yale.	New Haven	Stillman..... Robertson	3-0
" 30	Harvard vs. Yale.	New York..	Stillman..... Garvan	5-8
1901—June 20	Harvard vs. Yale.	Cambridge.	Clarkson..... Robertson	7-3
" 25	Harvard vs. Yale.	New Haven	Clarkson..... Robertson	3-0

Total runs—Harvard, 67; Yale, 63. Games won—Harvard, 9; Yale, 4. Series won—Harvard, 4; Yale, 1.

The pitchers' records were as follows:

HARVARD.				YALE.			
Pitcher.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.	Pitcher.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Clarkson.....	2	0	1.000	Greenway.....	2	0	1.000
Stillman.....	2	0	1.000	Robertson.....	2	5	.286
Peirce.....	2	0	1.000	Feary.....	0	1	.000
Morse.....	1	0	1.000	Fincke.....	0	1	.000
Fitz.....	1	2	.667	Garvan.....	0	1	.000
Kernan.....	0	1	.000				

In the same paper we found a well-written commentary on the base ball methods which prevailed at Harvard during the self-same five-year period well worthy of record in the "Guide." The article is from the pen of Dr. E. H. Nichols, the most successful base ball "coach" the University has had for many years past. Mr. W. T. Reid, Jr., in writing of Dr. Nichols, said:

"Entering directly into our base ball life two years ago, when he was first appointed head coach, and when he had been through the year previous as an associate coach, and therefore had the situation well in hand, he set to work to place our base ball interests on a firm and self-renewing foundation. He realized that every team cannot win, and no coach or team can be blamed for losing if the best was made out of the material at hand. The question was how to secure the best continually. How best to direct matters so that

Harvard should always play her "best" on the field. The first principle adhered to in accomplishing this end was that of teaching every candidate for the University nine all those things about base ball which any player can do whether he is of exceptional or moderate ability, and then adding to this whatever else in the way of "extras" seemed possible. That is, the teams have been trained thoroughly in the arts of sliding, batting, throwing, base running, etc. Having gained such a foundation, Dr. Nichols built his team up with drill, thus making the men familiar with the every-day routine plays, and added finally whatever extras in the way of base ball skill he had time for.

"What is more, there have been records kept the past few seasons which the coaches and captains hereafter can read at their leisure—thus affording a basis upon which to work."

But the most interesting feature of the "Crimson's" pages is Dr. Nichols' own excellent review of Harvard's past five years in base ball. In this ably written article the Doctor says:

"Harvard's record in the base ball games with Yale during the past five years has been extremely satisfactory to Harvard men. Harvard won four of the five series of games, and has nine games to her credit against four games for Yale. This result is especially gratifying since it can fairly be said to have destroyed the prestige in base ball which Yale won by a series of consecutive victories after '85. The steps which mark Harvard's advance in the development of ball teams may be of interest.

"In the early eighties Harvard was in a transitional stage in regard to the management of base ball and other athletic teams. The College had grown rapidly, the recently introduced elective system had weakened class spirit, and methods which had been satisfactory in the development of teams while the College was small had begun to prove ineffective in a large and rapidly growing university. Yale saw the advantage of systematic graduate coaching long before Harvard did, and in my opinion, to that chiefly was due her success in sports during the eighties. At that time at Harvard, in base ball at least, the captain was the only person responsible for the arrangement of schedules, the method of developing the team, the training and selection of the men, and the plan of campaign in the actual contests. In fact, at one period no graduate was asked or even allowed to aid in the development of the nine. If suggestions were offered they were received with chilling indifference or open contempt, and the men who offered them were considered extremely officious.

"Consequently an undergraduate captain with one, or, at the most, three years' experience in intercollegiate base ball, was pitted against the accumulated experience of the best men at Yale, some of whom had had many times the experience of our captains, and the result usually was disastrous for us, unless, as happened in '85, a captain of unusual sagacity and executive ability appeared.

"Gradually the value of graduate experience was appreciated at Harvard. At first men who had been successful players were invited to assist as head coaches. This was an improvement, but had the disadvantage of putting the development of all positions upon one man, whose experience had been confined to one or two positions. During the past five years a system gradually has been developed which promises to produce not only men prepared to take up the duties of head coach, but also well-trained men to assist in the development and training of men for special positions.

"In recent years, too, the value of team play has been more and more appreciated. In base ball, perhaps more than in any other college sport, one or two men can carry along a team of undeveloped and really inefficient players, but, in the long run, that college which has the best developed team will win the greatest number of victories.

"The value of careful drill in the details of the game also is more appreciated now than formerly. We hear much said about spirit and courage in competition. In fact, the man who has been taught the details of his game thoroughly and is confident, that, no

matter how bad a time he is having, the other fellow is having a much worse one, is pretty sure to show spirit and courage.

"Moreover, the spirit of a college team more or less reflects the spirit of the college. Harvard has re-adjusted herself to the change from a college to an enormous university, the undergraduates have been slowly welded together, and the final and complete fusion has been brought about by our magnificent 'Union.' No such Harvard spirit has been shown in recent years as was displayed this fall at Soldiers' Field. I believe that that spirit has come to stay, and that it will have the greatest effect upon our teams in the future. Every man can aid in the expression of that spirit, and so add his share to the winning spirit of his team.

"The Athletic Committee has been another great factor in our development, not only of ball nines, but of other teams. Harvard has had many men on that committee who have done excellent work, but no man ever has done more to put our athletics on the highest possible footing than the present head of the committee. His conscientious courage, discretion, fairness, and sagacity have been of the greatest value in our development.

"The appointment of a competent trainer to bring men into contests in perfect physical condition has not been the least of the factors which enabled us to turn out winning nines.

"For the future we must perfect our system of coaching so as to give our nines the accumulated experience of our best men; maintain the high standard of team play; appreciate the value of detail in the development of our teams; send our men into the games in first-class physical condition; keep our college spirit; and, finally, support the men of the committee which has done so much to remove obstacles from our development in athletics.

"If we do all of these things we are certain to win the majority of our games."

Here is a chapter of advice and suggestion that other universities in the land could profit by and utilize to the advantage of their base ball clubs.



The Games of "The Big Three"

Of course, the great event of the college base ball year of 1901 was the series of games for the eastern universities' nominal championships, which comprised the university nines of Harvard, Yale, and Princeton. The time was when the "Big Three"—as they are technically called—used to have their tri-university championship games; but last season Harvard wouldn't play in Princeton's yard, and so Yale was left to fight both on each other's grounds, and though the Yales managed to win one game out of three with Princeton, they sustained two consecutive defeats with Harvard.



Yale vs. Princeton

The first game of the University series of 1901 between Harvard, Yale, and Princeton nines took place at New Haven on June 1st, the contestants being the nines of Yale and Princeton. It will be remembered that in the first game between Yale and Princeton in 1900, played at Princeton, Yale had the victory well in hand up to the close of the eighth inning, the score then standing at 8 to 0 in Yale's favor, Robertson and Hillebrand being the pitchers. In the ninth inning, however, Yale went to pieces, and by loose fielding let Princeton score 5 runs and the game. In the season of 1901 a similar condition of things prevailed, only this time it was the Princeton nine which went to pieces and allowed Yale to score 6 runs in the ninth inning, the figures standing at 8 to 8 in Princeton's favor at the end of the eighth inning. The

final result was the success of Yale by 9 to 8 in runs; 9 to 9 in base hits; 6 to 9 in fielding errors; 6 to 3 in "battery" errors; and 1 to 4 in stolen bases. Garvan pitched for Yale up to the end of the sixth inning, when Robertson went in to pitch, and saved the game.

YALE.					
	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Guernsey, 3b	1	1	1	0	0
Waddell, 2b.	1	0	0	6	2
Sharpe, 1b.	0	0	10	0	1
Cook, cf, lf	2	2	3	0	1
O'Rourke, s. a.	3	3	1	4	1
Hirsch, c.	0	1	5	0	0
Robertson, lf, p.	1	2	2	0	0
Garvan, p.	0	0	0	2	0
Eliason, cf.	1	0	4	0	0
Total	9	10	27	12	5

PRINCETON.					
	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Steinwender, 2b. ...	2	1	4	3	0
Cosgrove, s. s.	2	2	2	2	1
Meier, 1b.	1	1	8	1	2
Hillebrand, cf, p. ...	0	1	5	0	0
Brown, lf.	1	0	1	0	0
Pearson, rf.	1	1	0	0	0
Hutchings, 3b.	0	2	2	3	0
Green, c.	0	1	4	3	0
Underhill, p.	1	0	0	1	0
Davis, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	8	9	26	12	6

* Winning run made with two men out.

Yale	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	6—9
Princeton	0	1	2	3	0	1	1	0	0—8

Summary.—Two-base hit, Robertson. Stolen bases, Cook, Hillebrand, Pearson, Hutchings. First base on balls, off Underhill, 2; off Garvan, 5. Hit by pitched ball, Brown. Struck out, by Underhill, 2; by Garvan, 4. Wild pitch, Underhill. Time, 2 hours and 25 minutes. Umpire, Mr. Burns.



Princeton vs. Yale

won by a score of 15 to 5 in runs; 17 to 5 in base hits; 5 to 4 in fielding errors; 1 to 3 in "battery" errors, and 0 to 3 in stolen bases. The Princetons opened the game with 4 to 0, and at the end of the sixth inning the score stood at 11 to 3 in their favor. Yale tried a rally in their ninth inning, but it only yielded a couple of runs, leaving their total at just one-third of that of their opponents. Sharpe pitched the last three innings for Yale, Robertson retiring in the fifth inning. Underhill's pitching was very effective. The following is the score:

PRINCETON.					
	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Steinwender, 2b. ...	1	2	4	2	0
Cosgrove, rf.	3	2	0	0	0
Meier, s. a.	3	1	3	3	2
Hillebrand, cf.	2	2	0	1	2
Brown, lf.	2	2	4	0	0
Pearson, 1b.	1	2	11	0	1
Hutchings, 3b.	2	3	0	4	0
Green, c.	0	3	5	1	0
Underhill, p.	1	0	0	2	0
Totals	15	17	27	13	5

YALE.					
	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Guernsey, 3b.	1	1	1	3	0
Waddell, 2b.	0	0	3	3	0
Sharpe, p. & 1b.	0	0	6	1	0
Cook, lf.	2	2	3	0	0
O'Rourke, s. a.	1	0	1	2	2
Winslow, 2b.	1	0	1	0	1
Eliason, cf.	0	1	0	0	0
Hirsch, c.	0	1	5	0	1
Robertson, p. & 1b.	0	0	4	1	0
Totals	5	5	24	10	4

Yale	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2—5
Princeton	4	0	0	2	1	4	0	4	—15

Summary.—Stolen bases, Pearson, Cook (2), Winslow. First base on errors, Princeton, 4; Yale, 3. Two-base hits, Cosgrove, Guernsey. Home runs, Cosgrove, Hillebrand. Double plays, Waddell and Sharpe (2). First base on balls, off Underhill, 1; off Sharpe, 1. Hit by pitched ball, by Sharpe. Struck out, by Robertson, 2; by Sharpe, 3; by Underhill, 4. Wild pitch, Robertson. Time of game, 2 hours. Umpire, Burns. Attendance, 7,000.

Of course, as each nine had now won a game, a third contest on a neutral field had to be played, and the Polo Grounds at New York was the place selected as the scene of the third encounter.



Princeton vs. Yale

The test game of the series between the Princeton and Yale nines took place on June 15th at the Polo Grounds before a smaller crowd than was expected, rain threatening to fall all the forenoon. The game opened very promisingly for a close contest, neither side being able to score until the fifth inning. Underhill and Cook were the opposing pitchers, and both were effective and were well supported in a majority of the innings. Robertson, the regular Yale pitcher, covered left field in this game. In the fifth inning, after Yale had drawn their fifth blank, a badly judged fly ball from Hutchings' bat gave him a life. By sharp running on a short hit, Green got his base, and Hutchings went to second. On a balk, all three bases were filled, the college rules giving the batsman a base on a balk. Then the next two batsmen made fungo hits in the air and retired on catches. Meier, however, hit safely to right field, and two of the runners ran home, the other being left, as Waddell was thrown out. This left the score at 2 to 0 at the end of the fifth, with the Princeton confident of winning. The end of the eighth left the totals at 5 to 0 in their favor, and when the Yales went in for their last inning their stock was below par. Now, however, came a Yale rally to recover the lost ground, and the result was a very lively and exciting finish. The first Yale batsman was caught out on a foul fly. Then young O'Rourke—the son of the veteran president of the Bridgeport club—waited for a good ball and got his base on four wide ones. Winslow then hit a hard one to Hutchings and the batsman was sacrificed, O'Rourke getting to second. Here were two out and the first run for Yale yet to be scored. Ellason now came to the rescue with a safe tap, earning his base and sending O'Rourke to second. Then came Hirsch with a safe two-bagger to left field which sent O'Rourke and Ellason home. Robertson was then given his base on balls, and now it was that the Princeton crowd began to look serious. Before another run could be scored, however, a fine catch of a liner by Meier ended the inning and the game.

YALE.						PRINCETON.					
	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.		R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Guernsey, 3b.	0	0	1	0	0	Steinwender, 2b....	0	1	4	1	0
Waddell, 2b.	0	1	7	3	0	Cosgrove, rf.	1	1	1	0	0
Sharpe, 1b.	0	0	5	0	0	Meier, s. s.	0	2	1	4	3
Cook, p.	0	0	0	3	0	Hillebrand, cf.	0	0	5	1	0
O'Rourke, s. s.	1	0	1	3	1	Brown, lf.	1	2	3	1	0
Winslow, rf.	0	0	4	0	1	Pearson, 1b.	1	0	8	0	1
Ellason, rf.	1	3	0	0	0	Hutchings, 3b.	1	1	1	4	1
Hirsch, c.	0	2	5	0	1	Green, c.	1	1	3	2	0
Robertson, lf.	0	0	0	0	1	Underhill, p.	0	2	1	0	1
Totals	2	6	23	9	4	Totals	5	10	27	13	6

*Steinwender out, hit by batted ball.

Yale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	—	2
Princeton	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	—	5	

Summary.—First base on errors, Yale, 4; Princeton, 2. Left on bases, Yale, 9; Princeton, 6. First base on balls, off Underhill, 4. Struck out, by Cook, 3; by Underhill, 2. Stolen bases, Meier, Brown, (2). Double plays, Hutchings, Steinwender and Pearson; Brown and Pearson. Balk, Cook. Umpire, Betts. Time, 2 hours and 30 minutes. Attendance, 3,500.

With Yale "knocked out in three rounds" the "Tigers" were ready for Harvard blood, but the Cambridge youths declined to meet the Princetonians in 1901, and so an attractive series of games were lost to the cranks in consequence. There were still a series of games left to be played out, and these were the two Harvard vs. Yale games.



Harvard vs. Yale

The first of the two contests between the Crimson and the Blue of Harvard and Yale took place at Soldiers' Field (Cambridge) on June 20th, on which occasion a gathering numbering 9,000 people were packed together on the home field to witness the first game of the season between the old-time rival nines of the two universities. The scene on the occasion was attractive in the extreme. The perfect weather conditions and the cheers, the songs, and the music of two brass bands gave the contestants every incentive to play their best. The Harvard graduates and undergraduates assembled in the yard and marched to Soldiers' Field in two divisions, each with its brass band. Back of third base there was a small knot of Yale men, and they did their best in the way of singing and yelling to offset the impression of the loud Crimson songs and cheers.

Young Clarkson—brother of the veteran Boston pitcher—was in the "box" for Harvard, while Cook officiated for Yale. After Clarkson had retired Yale for a blank, the home vets made a base on balls, a fielding error and two hits sent in three runs for Harvard, and with this start victory for Harvard looked promising. In the next four innings the fight was close, each side getting a single run only. In the sixth inning, however, the Harvards by three telling hits off Cook added three runs to their score, and now victory seemed to be assured. But Yale rallied in their eighth inning, and made things lively for awhile; but the game finally ended with the score at 7 to 2 in favor of Harvard, the score in full being as follows:

YALE.						HARVARD.					
	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.		R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Guernsey, 3b.	0	0	2	0	2	Wendell, lf.	1	3	2	2	0
Waddell, 2b.	0	2	4	4	0	Clark, 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
Sharpe, 1b.	0	1	3	0	1	Reld, c.	1	0	10	1	0
Cook, p.	0	0	1	3	0	Frantz, 1b.	1	2	13	0	0
O'Rourke, s. s.	1	0	2	2	0	Stillman, cf.	2	2	0	0	0
Winslow, rf.	1	1	0	2	1	Devens, rf.	0	1	0	1	1
Ellason, cf.	0	1	0	0	0	Flincke, 2b.	0	0	0	2	0
Hirsch, c.	0	0	11	1	0	Coolidge, s. s.	1	1	2	3	1
Robertson, lf.	1	1	1	0	0	Clarkson, p.	1	1	0	3	0
Totals	3	6	24	12	4	Totals	7	10	27	13	2
Yale	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	—	3
Harvard	3	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	—	7	

Summary.—Stolen bases, Reld, Devens. Sacrifice hit, Coolidge. First base on balls, off Cook, 1; off Clarkson, 1. Struck out, by Clarkson, 7; by Cook, 7. Passed balls, Hirsch. Umpire, Snyder. Time, 2 hours and 25 minutes.



Harvard vs. Yale

The return match of the series between Yale and Harvard took place on the Yale field at New Haven on June 25, on which occasion about 6,000 spectators were present, the majority of whom were in the hope of seeing Yale get square with their rivals for their defeat at Cambridge the week before. This time Robertson was in the "box" for Yale and it was not his fault that victory once more perched on the

Harvard banner. But his pitching opponent (Clarkson) had a great deal to do with balking Yale of a desired victory, as the score shows, for he limited the Yale batsmen to a single hit, and Harvard only got six off Robertson. It was, therefore, a pitcher's game, and as Clarkson had the best support given him, he won out without difficulty.

HARVARD.						YALE.					
	R.	H.	O.	A.	E.		R.	H.	O.	A.	E.
Wendell, lf.	1	1	0	0	0	Guernsey, 3b.	0	1	2	0	0
Clark, 3b.	1	0	0	1	0	Barnwell, cf.	0	0	2	0	1
Reid, c.	1	1	11	0	0	Winslow, cf.	0	0	0	0	0
Frantz, 1b.	0	1	9	0	0	Waddell, 2b.	0	0	1	4	0
Stillman, cf.	0	1	1	0	0	Sharpe, 1b.	0	0	12	0	0
Devens, rf.	0	1	1	0	0	Cook, lf.	0	0	4	0	0
Fincke, 2b.	0	0	1	3	0	Hirsch, c.	0	0	6	0	0
Coolidge, s.s.	0	1	2	1	0	O'Rourke, s. s.	0	0	0	5	2
Clarkson, p.	0	0	1	1	0	Ward, rf.	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	3	6	26	6	0	Robertson, p.	0	0	0	2	1
						Totals	0	1	27	11	4

*Barnwell out, foul strike.

Harvard	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	— 3
Yale	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 0

Summary.—Earned run, Harvard. Stolen bases, Wendell, Frantz. Double play, Clarkson, Coolidge and Frantz. First base on balls, off Clarkson, 4 (Guernsey, O'Rourke, Ward, Robertson); off Robertson, 2 (Stillman, Wendell). Struck out, by Clarkson, 11 (Barnwell 3, Robertson 2, Sharpe 2, Ward, O'Rourke, Hirsch, Guernsey); by Robertson, 5 (Clark 2, Stillman, Reid, Clarkson). Passed balls, Reid, Hirsch. Time of game, 2 hours and 25 minutes. Umpire, Mr. Snyder. Attendance, 6,000.

The summary of the series of games is appended :

Date.	Contesting Clubs.	Where Played.	Pitchers.	Score.
June 1	Yale vs. Princeton..	New Haven	Garvan.....Underhill	9-8
" 8	Princeton vs. Yale..	Princeton...	Underhill.....Robertson	15-5
" 15	Princeton vs. Yale..	New York..	Underhill.....Robertson	5-2
" 20	Harvard vs. Yale...	Cambridge.	Clarkson.....Robertson	7-2
" 25	Harvard vs. Yale...	New Haven	Clarkson.....Robertson	8-0

The percentage record is as follows :

	Harvard.	Princeton.	Yale.	Won.	Per cent.
Harvard.....	..	0	2	2	1.000
Princeton	0	..	2	2	.667
Yale.....	0	1	..	1	.200
Defeats	0	1	4	5	



The most complete college club statistics sent in to us this year were those of the Princeton club.

Here is the games record, by which it will be seen that the Princeton team not only won the series from Yale by two games to one, but only lost two games out of twenty-two played with college opponents, the list of victories including two with Brown University, two with Georgetown, two with

The Princeton Record

University of Virginia, two with Manhattan College, and one each with the lines of Cornell, Lehigh, Carlisle Indians, Holy Cross, Tufts, Lafayette, Rutgers and Lawrenceville. Their two defeats were by Yale and Cornell. They whipped the League professional team at Philadelphia, and the Montreal professionals at Chester, Pa.

Date.	Contesting Clubs.	Where Played.	Pitchers.	Score.
Mar. 24	Prince'n vs. Rutgers..	Princeton..	Underhill... Ritchers	21-1
" 27	Prince'n vs. Manhat'n	Princeton..	Underhill, Stevens, Thielm'n	5-4
" 30	Prince'n vs. Tufts...	Princeton..	Underhill..... Cusson	22-4
Apr. 4	Prince'n vs. Montreal	Chester...	U'l, Yo'g; B'n, W't'g, O'B'n	7-6
" 5	Prince'n vs. Philad'l'a	Philadel'a.	Yo'g, Dunn, Wh'te, Dugg'y	7-2
" 8	Prince'n vs. Georget'n	Washing'n	Underhill..... Bluett, Fay	6-2
" 9	Prince'n vs. U. of Va.	Charl'sv'le	St's, H'leb'd, Cr't, Mo'n, H't	19-10
" 10	Prince'n vs. U. of Va.	Charl'sv'le	Underhill..... Carter	9-5
" 17	Prince'n vs. Lehigh...	Princeton..	Underhill..... Taylor	18-2
" 27	Prince'n vs. Manhat'n	New York	Stev'n's, Hillebr'nd, Thielm'n	16-12
May 1	Prince'n vs. Cornell..	Princeton..	Stevens, Underhill... Chase	21-2
" 4	Prince'n vs. Brown...	Providence	Underhill; Lynch, Washburn	5-2
" 8	Prince'n vs. Lafayette	Princeton..	Un'h'l, Ste's, Wil's, Pritch'd	21-3
" 11	Prince'n vs. Cornell..	Ithaca.....	Under'll, Hillebrand; Chase	1-6
" 13	Prince'n vs. La'ceville	La'nceville	Stevens..... Westervelt	21-0
" 15	Prince'n vs. Brown...	Princeton..	Underhill, Hillebrand; Lynch	4-3
" 18	Prince'n vs. Georget'n	Princeton..	St's; M'Kay, Fay, Cox, Bl'tt	7-6
" 22	Prince'n vs. Holy Cr's	Princeton..	Stevens..... Coakley	12-4
June 1	Prince'n vs. Yale.....	New Haven	U'll, Hil'd; Garvan, Rob'son	8-9
" 5	Prince'n vs. Car. Ind's	Princeton..	Stevens..... LeRoy, Pratt	14-0
" 8	Prince'n vs. Yale.....	Princeton..	Underhill; Robertson, Sharp	15-5
" 15	Prince'n vs. Yale.....	New York.	Underhill..... Cook	5-2

THE PRINCETON CLUB PITCHING AVERAGES.

Players.	Games.	Runs.	Stolen Bases.	Sacrifice Hits.	Batting	Fielding.
Hamilton.....	4	6	0	0	.444	1.000
Davis.....	13	11	2	0	.411	.800
Hillebrand.....	20	32	13	0	.379	.928
Muir.....	22	42	18	1	.361	.950
Brown.....	23	34	13	2	.361	.975
Cosgrove.....	20	30	8	2	.333	.800
Steinwender...	19	31	9	2	.324	.946
Hutchings.....	21	16	11	2	.321	.910
Langdon.....	6	7	2	0	.315	.807
Stevens.....	9	7	0	0	.300	.844
Pearson.....	19	17	5	1	.283	.950
Green.....	18	11	7	4	.262	.983
Underhill.....	16	16	1	1	.204	.870



The Harvard Record.

The Harvard University nine had a very successful season in 1901, inasmuch as out of twenty games during the spring campaign, they lost but two, one was with the Williams College nine, and the other with that of Brown University. They defeated Brown once. They took the University of Pennsylvania team into camp

twice, and they whitewashed Bowdoin, Trinity, Cornell and Colby by double figure scores, and Lafayette and Yale by single figures. Dartmouth gave them a good fight in one game, the University of Michigan and that of Brown, but with the rest it was comparatively easy work with two such effective pitchers in the box as Clarkson and Stillman.

THE HARVARD RECORD

Date.	Contesting Clubs.	Where Played.	Pitchers.	Score
April 18	Harvard vs. U. of Va.	Charlo'ville	Clarkson.....Carter	8-5
" 17	Harvard vs. Trinity..	Durham....	{ Kernan Clarkson.. ... Bradsher Stillman	12-0
" 26	Harvard vs. Dartm'h.	Cambridge..	Clarkson.....Varney	4-2
" 27	Harvard vs. Dartm'h.	Cambridge..	Stillman.....Rollins	11-2
May 4	Harvard vs. Williams.	Cambridge..	Clarkson.....Heffernan	4-5
" 7	Harvard vs. Amherst.	Cambridge..	Stillman.....Rushmore	12-2
" 9	Harvard vs. Colby ...	Cambridge..	Clarkson.....Saunders	10-0
" 12	Harvard vs. Bowdoin.	Cambridge..	StillmanOakes	14-0
" 14	Harvard vs. Lafayette	Cambridge..	{ Stillman ClarksonPrichard	7-0
" 18	Harvard vs. U. of Pa.	Phila.....	{ Stillman.....Leary Clarkson.....Layton	10-3
" 22	Harvard vs. Exeter...	Exeter	StillmanJackson	8-1
" 25	Harvard vs. U. of Mich	Cambridge..	Clarkson.....Uteley	5-4
" 29	Harvard vs. Brown...	Cambridge..	Stillman.....Washburn	8-1
" 31	Harvard vs. Cornell..	Cambridge..	Clarkson { Chase Morrison	11-0
June 1	Harvard vs. U. of Chi.	Cambridge..	Stillman.....Smith	7-1
" 8	Harvard vs. U. of Pa.	Cambridge..	Clarkson.....Layton	11-3
" 12	Harvard vs. Brown...	Providence..	Stillman.....Lynch	3-4
" 15	Harvard vs. Carl. In.	Cambridge..	Clarkson { Leroy Bender	20-4
" 20	Harvard vs. Yale.....	Cambridge..	ClarksonCook	7-3
" 25	Harvard vs. Yale.....	New Haven	Clarkson.....Robertson	8-0

HARVARD BATTING AVERAGES.

Players.	Games.	Sacrifice Hits.	Per Cent. Base-hits.	Per Cent. Total Base-hits.
Frantz	20	0	.397	.738
Stillman.	20	1	.361	.652
Wendell, Jr.....	19	1	.341	.378
Reid.....	18	2	.297	.554
Clarkson.....	15	2	.265	.510
Coolidge.....	20	2	.257	.272
Devens.....	19	1	.238	.253
Fincke	6	1	.238	.285
Clark.....	20	9	.229	.351
George.....	5	0	.461	.461
Kernan	5	0	.272	.454
Murphy.....	9	0	.235	.253
Putnam.....	6	1	.125	.187



1—Boyle, 2—Gudgel; 3—Fields; 4—Show; 5—Darby; 6—Millette, Capt.; 7—French; 8—Clevenger; 9—Miller; 10—Davidson, Mgr.; 11—Thornton; 12—Sutphin.

INDIANA UNIVERSITY BASE BALL TEAM.



1—Varco; 2—Allen; 3—Barnard, Mgr.; 4—Jordan; 5—Leach; 6—Hammell; 7—Metcalf; 8—Cameron; 9—Freeman, Capt.; 10—Plymot; 11—Hurley; 12—Solem.

Photo by Opsah.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA BASE BALL TEAM.



1—Wyant, Asst. Mgr.; 2—Collins, Mgr.; 3—Cromley, Capt.; 4—Brandon;
5—Jackson; 6—Williams; 7—Harper; 8—Liddel; 9—Conner; 10—
Brown; 11—Workman. *Photo by Woodard.*

KENYON COLLEGE BASE BALL TEAM.



1—Akens; 2—Fauver, Coach; 3—Tompkins; 4—Holter; 5—Jones, Mgr.
6—Robinson; 7—Jones; 8—Woodworth; 9—Morgan; 10—Hotchkiss; 11—
Shepler; 12—Peirce; 13—Randall; 14—Lightner.

OBERLIN COLLEGE BASE BALL TEAM.



1—Phelan; 2—Gardner; 3—Braly; 4—McKeown; 5—Overall; 6—Hunter, Capt.; 7—Smith; 8—Hamlin; 9—Adams. *Photo by Wilcox*

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA BASE BALL TEAM.



1—Bonee, Trainer; 2—Scanlon; 3—Smith, Coach; 4—Donohue; 5—Mitchell; 6—Dempsey; 7—O'Brien; 8—Hartman; 9—Swetnam; 10—McKenna, Capt.; 11—Horan; 12—Heide; 13—Keane; 14—Ewald.

FORDHAM COLLEGE BASE BALL TEAM.



1—J. Jones, Mgr.; 2—Reed, Coach; 3—Weber, Capt.; 4—Atkinson;
5—Hoover; 6—Ferrell; 7—Collins; 8—Shannon; 9—H. Jones; 10—
Kittle 11—O'Brien; 12—Schultz.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY BASE BALL TEAM.



1—Huter; 2—Pater; 3—Klimper; 4—Schoen; 5—Myers; 6—
Buchart; 7—Kirchner; 8—Minke, Capt.; 9—Hart; 10—Wong Leong.
ST. MARY'S INSTITUTE (DAYTON, O.) BASE BALL TEAM.



1—S. Wharton ; 2—W. Wharton ; 3—Clapp ; 4—Voorhees ; 5—Thomas ;
6—Haines ; 7—Stewart ; 8—Blaunt, Coach ; 9—McLain ; 10—Noble ;
11—Cadwalader ; 12—Gowan ; 13—Hume.

POMONA COLLEGE BASE BALL TEAM.



1—Mullen ; 2—Atwater ; 3—Mallard ; 4—Estes ; 5—Frambach ; 6—Emrich ;
7—Vaughn ; 8—Paul, Mgr. ; 9—Lehmer, Capt. ; 10—Bruce ; 11—Clark ;
12—Collbran.

Photo by Krueger.

COLORADO SCHOOL OF MINES BASE BALL TEAM.



1—Schueler ; 2—Fitzgerald ; 3—Hill ; 4—Walsh ; 5—Ferdinand ; 6—Slattery, Capt. ; 7—Curtan ; 8—Wade, Mgr. ; 9—Shea ; 10—Hoffman ; 11—Calnan ; 12—Higgins ; 13—Hanick ; 14—Ryan ; 15—Coffey.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE (KANSAS) BASE BALL TEAM.



1—Daly ; 2—Graber ; 3—Moore ; 4—Russell ; 5—Spillard ; 6—White ; 7—Mercer, Capt. ; 8—Cook ; 9—Finnegan ; 10—Morrison.

ST. IGNATIUS COLLEGE (CHICAGO) BASE BALL TEAM.

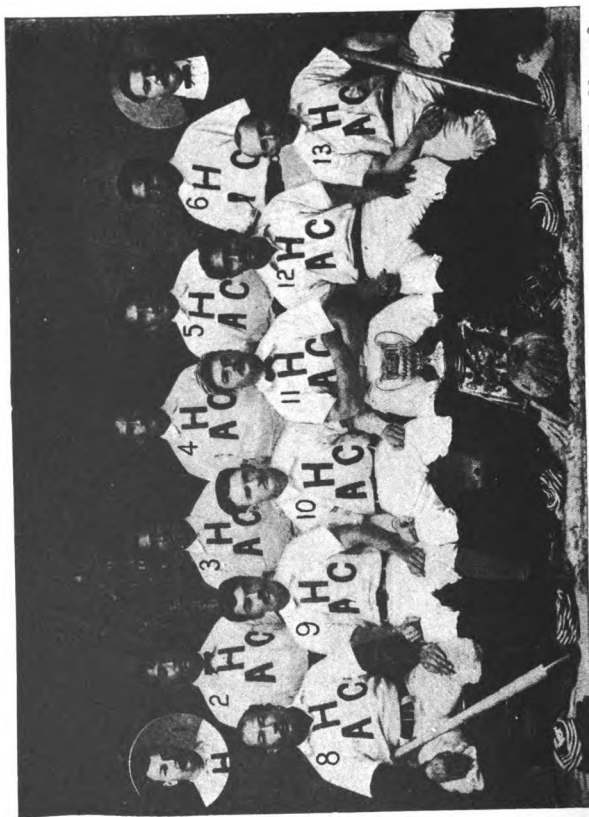


1—McGuigan, Dir.; 2—Decker; 3—Ross; 4—Voorhies; 5—Spinosa; 6—Amey; 7—Flagler; 8—Jett, Capt.; 9—Spavin; 10—Lutz; 11—Zimmerman; 12—Elliott, Mgr.

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT BASE BALL TEAM, PORTO RICO.



KAMEHAMEHA BOYS' SCHOOL B. B. TEAM. HONOLULU.



1—Dayton; 2—Aylett; 3—Louis; 4—Jones; 5—Makanani; 6—Kaaui; 7—Wise, Mgr.; 8—
 Thompson; 9—Price; 10—Williams; 11—Gleason, Capt.; 12—Kaai; 13—Hausmann.
 HONOLULU ATHLETIC CLUB BASE BALL TEAM.

HARVARD FIELDING AVERAGES.

Players.	Put Outs.	Assists.	Errors.	Per Cent.
Wendell, Jr.....	15	0	0	1.000
Frantz.....	143	16	4	.976
Raid.....	192	27	7	.969
Clarkson.....	10	19	1	.966
Clark.....	86	18	4	.931
Stillman.....	16	23	3	.928
Fincke.....	6	15	2	.913
Devens.....	18	2	2	.909
Coolidge.....	25	31	12	.833
Putnam.....	3	0	0	1.000
George.....	5	2	0	1.000
Murphy.....	11	15	1	.963
Kernan.....	29	4	3	.916



The Yale Record

The Yale team had a mixed up sort of campaign in 1901; that is, they played against professional teams as well as college nines, the Baltimore team defeating them 10 to 8; the Philadelphia Athletics 4 to 3, while they defeated the New York Giants, with Mathewson in the box, by 5 to 4, and the Bridgeport team by 7 to 5, thus coming out even with the professionals, but with Princeton and Harvard they only won one out of five games. Three straight victories from the Browns, however, were offsets. The closest fight they had was with Georgetown in their drawn ten-innings game of 1 to 1. They shut out Wesleyan and also Brown. Their highest score, 29 to 5, was made against the Manhattan College nine. They won 17 games, lost 8 and drew one. Here is the record:

Date.	Contesting Clubs.	Where Played.	Pitchers.	Score
Mar. 30	Yale vs. Manhattan C.	New Haven	Robertson.....Thielman	29-5
Apr. 4	Yale vs. Georgetown..	Washington	Patten.....Bluett	1-8
" 5	Yale vs. Balti (Pro.)..	Baltimore..	Sharpe.....McGinnity	3-10
" 8	Yale vs. VirginiaU'v'y	Charlott's'e	Patten.....Castor	9-6
" 9	Yale vs. Georgetown..	Washington	Cook.....Mackay	*1-1
" 10	Yale vs. N. Y. (Pro.)..	New York..	Sharpe.....Mathewson	5-4
" 11	Yale vs. Athl'tic (Pro.)	Philad'phia	Robertson.....Piatt	†3-4
" 13	Yale vs. Wesleyan....	New Haven	Garvan.....Lupton	5-0
" 27	Yale vs. Amherst....	Amherst...	Robertson.....Rushmore	6-1
May 1	Yale vs. Brown.....	New Haven	Cook.....Washburn	9-3
" 8	Yale vs. B'dgep't(Pro.)	Bridgeport.	Garvan.....Howell	7-5
" 4	Yale vs. Crescent A.C.	New Haven	Robertson.....Dunn	14-4
" 10	Yale vs. Exeter.....	Exeter.....	Robertson, Jackson (A.M.)	25-2
" 10	Yale vs. Andover....	Andover....	Sharpe....Campbell (P.M.)	3-3
" 11	Yale vs. Brown.....	Providence.	Garvan.....Lynch	15-5
" 15	Yale vs. Lafayette....	New Haven	Robertson.....Willis	10-1
" 23	Yale vs. Mich'n Univ'y	New Haven	Cook.....Fischer	12-3
" 25	Yale vs. Brown.....	Providence.	Garvan.....Washburn	2-0
" 30	Yale vs. Orange A. C.	Orange....	Cook.....Taylor	2-4
June 1	Yale vs. Princeton ...	New Haven	Robertson.....Underhill	9-8
" 5	Yale vs. Williams....	New Haven	Robertson.....Heffernan	8-3
" 8	Yale vs. Princeton ...	Princeton ..	Robertson.....Underhill	5-15
" 12	Yale vs. Carlisle.....	New Haven	Garvan.....LeRoy	9-5
" 15	Yale vs. Princeton....	New York..	Cook.....Underhill	2-5
" 30	Yale vs. Harvard.....	Cambridge.	Cook.....Clarkson	3-7
" 25	Yale vs. Harvard. ...	New Haven	Robertson.....Clarkson	0-3

*10 innings. †11 innings. Out of 25 games Yale won 17 and lost 8.

The Georgetown College Record

The Georgetown team of 1901 failed to equal the club's college record of 1900 by five victories, as they won only 16 college games last year, while the year before they won 21, the victories and draws being equal each year. They got the best of Yale at Georgetown by 8 to 1, and drew the second game by 1 to 1, after a ten innings fight; then they whipped Cornell by 7 to 5; the University of Pennsylvania, however, got the best of them by 8 to 4; Brown beat them 2 to 0, and they succumbed to Princeton by 6 to 2. They played five professional teams, having an easy task in defeating the Norfolk team by 10 to 8 and 21 to 7; but the Washington professionals shut them out in one game and won by 8 to 1; in another, the American League team of Philadelphia beat them 18 to 6. Altogether they won 18 games and lost 7, drawing 1. They blanked the Naval Cadets, the University of Virginia, the University of Maryland, the Maryland Agricultural nine and the picked nine of Washington. Here is their games record:

Date.	Contesting Clubs.	Where Played.	Score.
March 23	Georgetown vs. Md. Agr. College.	Georgetown.....	9-8
" 27	Georgetown vs. Norfolk League..	Norfolk.....	10-8
" 28	Georgetown vs. Norfolk League..	Norfolk.....	21-7
" 29	Georgetown vs. Lafayette.....	Georgetown.....	17-8
" 30	Georgetown vs. Gallaudet.....	Georgetown.....	12-5
April 4	Georgetown vs. Yale.....	Georgetown.....	8-1
" 8	Georgetown vs. Princeton.....	Georgetown.....	2-6
" 9	Georgetown vs. Yale.....	Georgetown.....	1-1
" 10	Georgetown vs. Pennsylvania....	Georgetown.....	6-2
" 13	Georgetown vs. U. S. N. Cadets..	Annapolis.....	5-0
" 16	Georgetown vs. Phila. Athletics...	Philadelphia.....	6-13
" 17	Georgetown vs. Cornell.....	Georgetown.....	7-5
" 22	Georgetown vs. Wash. League....	Georgetown.....	1-3
" 23	Georgetown vs. Wash. League....	Georgetown.....	0-9
" 27	Georgetown vs. Virginia.....	Georgetown.....	13-0
" 30	Georgetown vs. Maryland Univ...	Georgetown.....	9-0
May 4	Georgetown vs. Virginia.....	Charlottesville....	9-6
" 8	Georgetown vs. Md. Agr. College.	Georgetown.....	15-0
" 12	Georgetown vs. Johns Hopkins...	Georgetown.....	21-2
" 18	Georgetown vs. Princeton.....	Princeton.....	6-7
" 24	Georgetown vs. Dickinson....	Georgetown.....	5-8
" 25	Georgetown vs. All Washington...	Georgetown.....	16-0
" 28	Georgetown vs. Holy Cross.....	Worcester.....	6-0
" 29	Georgetown vs. Phillips Andover.	Andover.....	10-6
" 30	Georgetown vs. Brown.....	Providence.....	0-2
" 31	Georgetown vs. Fordham.....	Fordham.....	10-1
June 1	Georgetown vs. Pennsylvania....	Philadelphia.....	4-8



University of Michigan Record

Cornell and University of Chicago nines opposed to them. They won three out of four games with the Chicagos, made a close fight with the Harvard and Brown University men, and came off even with Cornell. Here is the well-made-out table by scorer S. W. Utley.

The team played 21 games in 1901, of which they won 18 and lost 8, getting a percentage of victories of .618—very good figures considering that they had the Harvard, Yale,

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN RECORD.

Date.	Contesting Clubs.	Where Played.	Pitchers.	Score.
April 18	Michigan vs. Illinois..	Champaign.	Utley.....Faulkenberg	9-8
" 15	Michigan vs. Purdue..	Lafayette..	Sawyer, Borelli ..Bronson	7-6
" 16	Michigan vs. Chicago..	Chicago....	Utley.....Smith, Calhoun	6-7
" 17	Michigan vs. Beloit ..	Beloit.....	Utley.....Adkins	4-18
" 18	Michigan vs. Wis.	Madison ...	Borelli.....Reedal	0-6
" 19	Michigan vs. N'westn	Evanston..	Utley..Tillotson, Johnson	7-6
" 27	Michigan vs. Beloit ..	Ann Arbor.	Utley.....Adkins	5-1
May 4	Michigan vs. Minn...	Ann Arbor.	Utley.....Freeman	5-1
" 11	Michigan vs. Illinois..	Ann Arbor.	Utley.....Faulkenberg	7-6
" 15	Michigan vs. Chicago..	Ann Arbor.	Utley.....Smith	10-6
" 18	Michigan vs. Cornell..	Ithaca.....	Utley.....Chase	5-12
" 20	Michigan vs. Syracuse..	Syracuse...	Borelli, Utley.....Moore	4-8
" 23	Michigan vs. Yale....	New Haven	FisherCook	8-12
" 23	Michigan vs. Brown..	Providence.	Utley...Leland, Washburn	8-9
" 26	Michigan vs. Harvard	Cambridge.	Utley.....Clarkson	4-5
" 30	Michigan vs. Illinois..	Ann Arbor.	UtleyLundgren	4-8
June 1	Michigan vs. Wis.	Ann Arbor.	Utley...Reedal, Mathews	10-2
" 8	Michigan vs. Chicago..	Ann Arbor.	Utley.....Smith	6-8
" 14	Michigan vs. Cornell.	Ann Arbor.	Webber, Utley....Chase	11-9
" 17	Michigan vs. Chicago..	Chicago....	Utley.....Smith	5-8



New England Tri-Collegiate Association

The general club statistics of the championship campaign of 1901 as given below were sent us by Secretary W. H. Swift, Jr. The records

of the clubs and players are as follows :

College	Amherst.	Williams.	Wesleyan.	Won.	Per cent.
Amherst.....	..	3	2	5	.326
Williams.....	1	..	3	4	.500
Wesleyan.....	2	1	..	3	.375

The games record of the season as sent us by Mr. Swift is appended :

Date.	Contesting Clubs.	Where Played.	Pitchers.	Innings	Score.
April 27	Williams vs. Wesleyan.	Middletown	Bent.....Lufkin	9	7-3
May 1	Amherst vs. Williams..	Amherst...	Dunleavy.....Bent	9	10-0
" 4	Wesleyan vs. Amherst .	Middletown	Garman....Rushmore	9	4-8
" 23	Williams vs. Wesleyan.	Middletown	Bent.....Garman	9	2-1
" 25	Amherst vs. Wesleyan..	Amherst...	Rushmore...Garman	9	8-4
" 30	Amherst vs. Williams..	Wil'mst'wn	KaneTerrell	9	8-2
June 1	Wesleyan vs. Williams.	Wil'mst'wn	Garman.....Bent	9	6-7
" 8	Wesleyan vs. Amherst..	Amherst...	Garman.....Kane	9	1-0
" 15	Williams vs. Amherst..	Wil'mst'wn	Terrell.....Kane	9	7-6
" 23	Williams vs. Wesleyan.	Wil'mst'wn	Bent.....Garman	11	4-3
" 24	Amherst vs. Williams..	Amherst...	Kane.....Terrell	8	9-0
" 27	Amherst vs. Wesleyan..	Middletown	Rushmore...Garman	9	11-5

BATTING.					FIELDING.		
College.	Runs.	S. H.	S. B.	Per Cent.	College.	Total Chances.	Per Cent. Accepted.
Amherst	55	10	35	.238	Amherst.....	294	.906
Williams.	40	2	30	.186	Williams	321	.908
Wesleyan.....	29	2	27	.155	Wesleyan	295	.903

PLAYERS' AVERAGES.

Name and College.	Games.	Runs.	S. H.	S. B.	Per Cent.
Shay, Amherst.....	8	12	0	7	.343
Chase, Amherst.....	7	8	1	9	.308
Rushmore, Amherst.....	5	4	0	2	.307
Burrell, Williams.....	8	10	1	2	.303
Favour, Amherst.....	8	7	0	4	.291
Terrell, Wesleyan.....	8	9	0	8	.290
Turrell, Williams.....	3	3	0	0	.273
Field, Amherst.....	6	7	0	0	.260
Bartlett, Amherst.....	2	2	1	0	.250
Bent, Williams.....	8	7	0	2	.241
Street, Williams.....	8	7	0	11	.240
Bauman, Amherst.....	6	5	0	7	.238
Sturgis, Amherst.....	8	7	1	1	.226
Lydecker, Williams.....	8	7	0	2	.226
Doughty, Williams.....	5	4	0	2	.222
Stevens, Wesleyan.....	8	6	0	2	.222
King, Amherst.....	8	7	2	1	.212
Clark, Wesleyan.....	7	5	1	1	.200
Anderson, Wesleyan.....	8	6	0	3	.194
Jeffrey, Williams.....	8	6	0	4	.162
Durfee, Williams.....	8	4	0	1	.153
Inglis, Wesleyan.....	8	5	0	4	.152
Hawley, Amherst.....	8	4	3	4	.148
McDonnell, Wesleyan.....	8	4	0	4	.143
Leggett, Williams.....	7	3	0	2	.125
Raymond, Wesleyan.....	7	3	0	1	.111
Garman, Wesleyan.....	8	3	0	3	.090
Couch, Amherst.....	2	0	0	0	.000
Kane, Amherst.....	5	0	2	0	.000
Jayne, Williams.....	4	0	0	0	.000
Lawrence, Williams.....	6	0	0	3	.000
Bailey, Wesleyan.....	8	0	1	1	.090
Heffernan, Williams.....	2	0	1	1	.000



On May 23, 1901, the final game of the class series between the Juniors and Freshmen of Harvard took place at Cambridge, and the result was a victory for the Junior nine by 14 to 9, thus winning the class championship for 1901.

PITCHERS' RECORDS.

Name and College.	Games.	Hit Batsman.	Bases on Balls.	Struck out.	Per Cent.
Garman, Wesleyan.....	7	6	17	84	.900
Bent, Williams.....	7	7	26	89	.939
Kane, Amherst.....	5	7	12	25	.824
Turrell, Williams.....	8	2	11	10	.800
Rushmore, Amherst.....	5	1	12	22	.572

FIRST BASEMEN.

Name and College.	Games.	Total Chances.	Per Cent.
Favour, Amherst.....	8	77	1.000
Jeffrey, Williams.....	8	94	.926
Clark, Wesleyan.....	7	86	.919

SECOND BASEMEN.

Couch, Amherst.....	2	10	.900
McDonnell, Wesleyan.....	8	81	.871
Bauman, Amherst.....	6	26	.846
Street, Williams.....	8	26	.846

THIRD BASEMEN.

Terrell, Wesleyan.....	8	18	.944
Chase, Amherst.....	7	25	.840
Lydecker, Williams.....	8	25	.760

SHORTSTOPS.

Heffernan, Williams.....	2	18	.928
Jayne, Williams.....	3	7	.857
Sturgis, Amherst.....	8	20	.850
Anderson, Wesleyan.....	8	81	.806
Bent, Williams.....	2	11	.555

LEFT FIELDERS.

Lawrence, Williams.....	3	10	1.000
Doughty, Williams.....	4	5	1.000
Hawley, Amherst.....	8	9	.777
Bailey, Wesleyan.....	7	14	.714

CENTER FIELDERS.

Shay, Amherst.....	8	16	.875
Leggett, Williams.....	7	14	.857
Raymond, Wesleyan.....	7	18	.777

RIGHT FIELDERS.

Burrell, Williams.....	7	8	.875
Stevens, Wesleyan.....	8	11	.819
Field, Amherst.....	5	11	.819
Bartlett, Amherst.....	2	4	.750

CATCHERS.

Name and College.	Passed Balls.	Total Chances.	Per Cent. Accepted.
King, Amherst.....	2	88	.978
Inglis, Wesleyan.....	3	61	.961
Durfee, Williams.....	6	76	.986



Brown University Record

Harvard, 3) the games were lost by only small margins, and the team met defeat only once by a small college. In Washburn, Lynch and Leland, Brown had as strong a pitching staff as any college team of the season. The chief weakness of the team was inopportune hitting, several of the big games being lost in this way. The most notable victories were those over Cornell, 2 to 1; Dartmouth, 1 to 0 and 5 to 0; University of Chicago, 10 to 4; University of Michigan, 8 to 9; Georgetown, 2 to 0; and Harvard, 4 to 3. The team played twenty-eight games altogether.



TUFTS COLLEGE RECORD.

Date.	Contesting Clubs.	Where Played.	Pitchers.	Score.
Mar. 29	Tufts vs. Manhattan.	New York..	Clay, Curran.... Phillips Walsh, Doyle, Kearns	24-12
" 30	Tufts vs. Princeton...	Princeton..	Curran, Clay, Richmond Underhill, Vaill	4-23
April 18	Tufts vs. Holy Cross.	Worcester..	Curran..... Coakley	2-4
" 17	Tufts vs. Wesleyan...	Middletown	Perkins..... Garman	9-8
" 20	Tufts vs. Exeter.....	Exeter.....	Clay..... Woodsum	*18-1
" 23	Tufts vs. Williams...	Tufts.....	Perkins, Bent... Lawrence	†17-7
" 27	Tufts vs. Trinity.....	Hartford....	Clay..... Goodridge	4-2
" 29	Tufts vs. Colby.....	Tufts.....	Richmond, Cur'n.. Saun'rs	5-4
May 1	Tufts vs. Holy Cross.	Tufts.....	Perkins, Curran.. Coakley	9-5
" 4	Tufts vs. Exeter.....	Tufts.....	Clay..... Jackson	†18-0
" 9	Tufts vs. Syracuse...	Tufts.....	Clay, Perkins... Costello	9-10
" 11	Tufts vs. Norwich U.	Norwich...	Clay..... Gokey	14-1
" 13	Tufts vs. Vermont....	Burlington..	Perkins..... Taylor	23-9
" 14	Tufts vs. Vermont....	Burlington..	Clay..... Fogg	13-6
" 15	Tufts vs. Dartmouth..	Hanover...	Perkins... Varney, Rollins	7-9
" 16	Tufts vs. Maine.....	Tufts.....	Clay..... Webber	15-6
" 21	Tufts vs. Willist'n Se.	Easthamp'n	Perkins... Clay, Clancy	†12-10
" 23	Tufts vs. Amherst....	Amherst...	Curran..... Dunleavy	6-1
" 30	Tufts vs. Bates.....	Lewiston...	Clay..... Bucknam	3-9
" 31	Tufts vs. Maine.....	Bangor.....	Perkins..... Webber	7-5
June 1	Tufts vs. Colby.....	Waterville..	Williams.... Saunderson	8-1
" 8	Tufts vs. Woonsocket.	Woonsocket	Clay... Green, Woodworth	11-10

*3 innings. †7 innings. ‡10 innings.

FORDHAM COLLEGE RECORD.

Date.	Contesting Clubs.	Where Played	Pitchers.	Score.
Mar. 30	F'd'm vs. C.C. of N.Y.	Fordham...	McKenna, Scanlon, Sull'n	10-8
Apr. 13	F'd'm vs. C.C. of N.Y.	Fordham...	M'K'a, Sc'n, Sul'n, Gold'g	19-9
" 17	F'd'm vs. Syracuse U.	Fordham...	McKenna, Moore, Dissel	6-3
" 27	F'd'm vs. Holy Cross.	Worcester..	McKenna.....Coakley	10-8
May 1	F'd'm vs. Roches'r U.	Fordham...	Horan.....McPherson	8-5
" 2	Fordham vs. Cornell..	Fordham...	McKenna.....Lyon	7-4
" 4	Fordh'm vs. Lafayette	Easton....	McKenna.....Prichard	5-3
" 8	F'd'm vs. St. F's X'r G.	Eordham...	Scanlon.....Shultz	9-2
" 11	F'd'm vs. Ora'ge A. C.	Orange....	McKenna.....Boutillier	8-4
" 15	F'd'm vs. K'ck'r A. C.	Fordham...	Horan.....Davis	11-3
" 16	Fordh'm vs. Lafayette	Fordham...	M'Kenna, Jaekel, Johns'n	21-5
" 18	F'd'm vs. Cresc't A. C.	Bay Ridge..	Horan.....Stevenson	9-4
" 21	F'd'm vs. Holy Cross.	Fordham...	McKenna.....Noone	18-6
" 23	F'd'm vs. Syracuse U.	Syracuse...	Horan, M'Kenna, Costello	5-4
" 31	F'd'm vs. Georgetown	Fordham...	McKenna, Scanlon, Fay	10-1
June 18	Fordham vs. Lehigh...	S. Bethle'm	Foley.....Taylor	20-7

BOWDOIN COLLEGE RECORD.

Date.	Contesting Clubs.	Where Played.	Pitchers.	Score.
May 1	Bowdoin vs. Dartm'th	Hanover....	OakesVarney	2-6
" 2	Bowdoin vs. Dartm'th	Hanover....	PrattRollins	1-10
" 11	Bowdoin vs. Harvard	Cambridge..	OakesStillman	0-14
" 15	Bowdoin vs. Br'ns'w'ck	Brunswick..	Pratt, Oakes.....Libby	10-6
" 18	Bowdoin vs. U. Maine	Brunswick..	PrattWebber	12-6
" 25	Bowdoin vs. U. Maine	Orono	OakesWebber	8-7
" 31	Bowdoin vs. Bates....	Lewiston...	OakesTowne	2-1
June 5	Bowdoin vs. Colby...	Brunswick..	OakesNewenham	2-4
" 8	Bowdoin vs. Columbia	Portland...	Pratt, Oakes.....Gearin	6-11
" 12	Bowdoin vs. Colby...	Waterville..	Oakes, Pratt..Newenham	12-20
" 14	Bowdoin vs. Bates...	Brunswick..	Oakes.....Towne	6-3

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE RECORD.

Date.	Contesting Clubs.	Where Played.	Pitchers.	Score.
April 26	Dartm'th vs. Harvard	Cambridge..	Varney.....Clarkson	4-4
" 27	Dartm'th vs. Harvard	Cambridge..	Rollins.....Stillman	2-11
May 1	Dartm'th vs. Bowdoin	Hanover....	Varney.....Oakes	6-9
" 2	Dartm'th vs. Bowdoin	Hanover....	Rollins.....Platt	10-1
" 4	Dartm'th vs. Trinity..	Hanover....	Varney.....Goodridge	15-0
" 7	Dartm'th vs. Brown..	Hanover....	Varney.....Lynch	0-1
" 9	Dartm'th vs. Wesley'n	Middletown	Varney.....Pierson	5-4
" 11	Dartm'th vs. Amherst	Amherst,...	Varney.....Dunleavy	2-0
" 13	Dartm'th vs. Syracuse	Hanover....	Rollins.....Moore	7-4
" 15	Dartm'th vs. Tufts...	Hanover....	Varney.....Perkins	10-5
" 17	Dartm'th vs. Amherst	Hanover....	Varney.....Rushmore	1-3
" 23	Dartm'th vs. Brown..	Providence..	Varney.....Washburn	0-5
" 30	Dartm'th vs. Holy C's	Worcester..	Varney.....Coakley	5-6
June 1	Dartm'th vs. Holy C's	Hanover....	Rollins.....Noone	11-0
" 6	Dartm'th vs. Colum'a	Hanover...	Rollins.....Grant	16-3
" 7	Dartm'th vs. Wesley'n	Hanover....	Varney.....Pierson	14-3

WILLIAMS COLLEGE RECORD.

Williams, 7; Wesleyan, 8.	Williams, 2; Wesleyan, 1.
Williams, 7; Tufts, 17.	Williams, 2; Amherst, 8.
Williams, 0; Amherst, 10.	Williams, 7; Wesleyan, 8.
Williams, 5; Harvard, 4.	Williams, 2; Yale, 8.
Williams, 17; Middlebury, 7.	Williams, 5; Union, 4.
Williams, 8; Holy Cross, 4.	Williams, 7; Amherst, 6.
Williams, 6; Trinity, 5.	Williams, 4; Wesleyan, 3.

KENYON COLLEGE BASE BALL RECORD.

Date.	Contesting Clubs.	Score.
April 30	Kenyon vs. Otterbein University.....	24-2
May 4	Kenyon vs. Oberlin College.....	6-5
" 11	Kenyon vs. Ohio Wesleyan University.....	8-4
" 14	Kenyon vs. Wooster University.....	9-4
" 25	Kenyon vs. Ohio State University.....	6-0
June 1	Kenyon vs. Case Scientific School.....	21-0
" 8	Kenyon vs. Ohio Wesleyan University.....	9-1
" 13	Kenyon vs. Western Reserve University.....	9-0
" 20	Kenyon vs. Ohio State University, Championship game....	1-0



COLLEGE NOTES

The Boston League professionals gave the University of Virginia nine two hours of active field exercise at Charlottesville on April 11, 1901, when they whipped the home team by 23 to 0.

The Princeton University nine on April 5, 1901, took the professional National League team of Philadelphia into camp at the Broad Street grounds by the score of 7 to 2, Dunn pitching for the professionals.

Harvard beat Pennsylvania on May 18, 1901, at Philadelphia, by a score of 10 to 3, Hillman and Leavy being the opposing pitchers, and defeated them again on June 8 at Cambridge, 11 to 3, with Clarkson against Layton in the box.

The Yale Freshmen team, on April 8, 1901, had the nine of the Hopkins Grammar School as opponents, on which occasion Freshman Allen's pitching was so effective that the Hopkins failed to make a single safe hit in the game, and were beaten 22 to 0.

One of the earliest games of the season of 1901 on the college arena was the contest at Bethlehem, Pa., on March 30, in which the Lehigh nine whipped the visiting Rutgers nine by 16 to 0. The home team did not even let them have one run, so as to give the score a "silver" color.

The Brown University nine had three noteworthy triumphs placed to their credit on three successive days of the May campaign; inasmuch as on June 12th they defeated the Harvard University nine at Providence by 4 to 3; on June 13th they won a close game with the Carle Indians at Providence by 4 to 2 in a ten-inning contest, and on June 14th defeated Columbia University nine at Providence by 5 to 0, and then they finished their season on the 19th with a victory over the Brown graduates by 3 to 1.

The Cornell University nine took the Rochester professional team into camp at Ithaca, N. Y., on March 30th to the tune of 9 to 3, Lyon pitching against Webster.

"Scientific batters are rare, but batting can be taught, and any player who will conscientiously apply himself can learn just as he can learn anything else," says an old-time base ball player.

On October 5th the Princeton Juniors won the class base ball championship of the university for the third consecutive year when they defeated the Sophomores by the score of 3 to 0. At night the third-year men, headed by a fife and drum corps, paraded around the campus, rejoicing over their victory.

A singular occurrence marked the meetings of the Phillips-Andover nine with the Freshmen teams of Yale and Harvard during the May campaign, inasmuch as the Phillips-Andover nine, after whipping the Yale Freshmen at Andover by 2 to 0 on May 15, did the same thing to the visiting Harvard Freshmen, winning by 2 to 0.

The noted Pratt Institute of Brooklyn had a base ball team in 1901 which especially distinguished itself in the interscholastic League series of Long Island, inasmuch as the team won the pennant with a clean record of victories. It is worthy of note, too, that the hockey team of the Institute, as also the foot ball eleven and the basket ball five won the season's championship honors in their respective arenas.

On November 1, 1901, the members of the 1900 and 1901 base ball teams at Harvard, both of which defeated Yale, were recipients of gold base balls in the living room of the Union. A. P. Gardner, '86, made the presentation. The base balls for the team of 1900 were given by graduates, those for the team of '01 by the athletic association. The two teams were as follows: 1900—Reir, Stillman, Kendall, Fincke, Coolidge, Clark, George, Devens, Loughlin and Wendell. 1901—Reid, Clarkson, Frantz, Fincke, Coolidge, Clark, Wendell, Stillman and Devens.

An interesting battle was fought on the diamond field at Annapolis on May 18 between nines of the Army and Navy, represented by the cadets of West Point and Annapolis, in which the Army whipped the Navy, but only by a single run. Randenbush and Weaver comprised the Navy's battery team, and Graham and Hackett that of the Army. The latter had the best of it after the third inning by 3 to 1, but in the last inning the Naval nine rallied at the bat and got in two runs after the sixth inning had ended with the score at 4 to 1 against them, the West Point nine coming in victor by 4 to 3 only. As the Army beat the Navy at foot ball in November, the honors of the athletic season went to West Point.

The Torrington (Conn.) High School Base Ball Club of Torrington, claims, through their club manager, Wm. T. Bernhold, the high school championship of Connecticut for 1901. Their games record sent in show that they defeated the Waterbury High School twice, by 11 to 5 and 12 to 0; the Winsted Business College twice, by 6 to 0 and 10 to 4; the Robbins High School twice, by 11 to 2 and 9 to 4; the New Britain High School once, by 16 to 3; and the Gilbert High School by 6 to 0. The only defeat sustained in a school nine match by the Torrington nine was at the hands of the Gilbert High School nine by 6 to 3. The defeated team then challenged the victors to play a third game, but the latter declined; hence the claim of the Torringtons to the title of champions. The Torrington nine of the season was as follows: Quin, pitcher; Brimble, catcher; Healey, first base; Curtin, second base; B. Fussenich, third base; Friend, shortstop; C. Fussenich, left field; Jones, center field; Delano, right field. The game played outside of the high school arena was with the Coe Brass Company's team, which ended with the score of 2 to 0 only, in favor of the factory nine, Medon pitching against Quin.

On May 31, 1901, the Ithaca High School nine played their final game with the Syracuse High School nine at Ithaca, and after a close contest the Ithacans won by three runs, thereby winning the Inter-scholastic championship of their district.

The annual base ball game between the Freshmen and Sophomores at Princeton took place early in October, 1901, and was won by the second-year men amid one of the noisiest scenes that has been witnessed in a long time. The score was 7 to 2.

One of the best games played by the St. John's College nine of Fordham, N. Y., in 1901, was that which took place at Syracuse on May 23d, when they defeated the Syracuse University nine by 5 to 4 in a twelve innings game. The locals started off with the score at 4 to 0 in their favor, but the visitors evened up things in the fifth inning 4 to 4. From then until the twelfth inning the contesting nines failed to add a single run to their scores, the eleventh inning ending with the total still at 4 to 4. In the twelfth, however, the St. John's boys got in the winning run. McKenna pitched in the latter part of the game for the visitors. The base hits were 9 to 4 in favor of the New Yorkers, while errors were even.

"Any man can be improved in batting if shown his weak points in a proper way," said the well-known ex-player, Arthur Irwin, recently in the Boston Herald. "Look at men like Kelley, Keeler, McGraw, and Jennings, all former members of the great Baltimore team. They are all students of the game. They can hit in any direction, and can bunt to perfection. They studied the game and the art of batting. They saw the necessity of doing away with all superfluous motions when at the bat. They practiced morning after morning, and actually worked harder in the morning than they did in the afternoon. They knew that by doing so they were making themselves more valuable. These men coached each other. They felt free to call attention to anything in a comrade that looked like bad form."

According to Arthur Irwin, who has had more experience in college coaching than any other professional, the college man has a big advantage so far as coaching goes. Pennsylvania has a trained professional coach from the middle of January. To show what coaching will do, Collier, of the University of Pennsylvania team, went to Pennsylvania in 1899 from a preparatory school. He played eight games in his first year on the Varsity and made one hit. This was without any coaching. Last year he played all season and ran his batting average up to .600. Irwin says: "I consider him the best college player on the field to-day and faster to first base than any man I ever saw play ball. Collier has had plenty of offers to play professionally, but will not make any decision as to his intentions until he graduates. Should he decide to accept a professional engagement he can get big money."

The uncertainty of base ball was strikingly illustrated at the Polo Ground, New York, on April 10th, when the Yale nine, fresh from their Southern trip, met the professional New York team in the first game of the New York season of 1901. The Giants had been practicing during the morning and a goodly crowd of spectators were gathered in the afternoon to see them "do up the collegians" with Mathewson as their pitcher against Sharpe of Yale. The college nine led by 1 to 0 up to the third inning, when the professionals went to the front by 3 to 1, and when the eighth inning ended the Giants led by 4 to 1. The professionals had Fiske in the box in the first three innings, and then Taylor took up the ball for the next three innings, after which Mathewson went in and finished the game. When the collegians went in to their last inning it looked like a sure victory for the locals, but to the great surprise of the Giants the visitors got in five hits off Mathewson's pitching, which yielded them four runs, and then they retired the professionals for a blank and came in victors by 5 to 4 in runs; 7 to 14 on base hits; 3 to 0 in fielding errors; 0 to 2 in battery errors, and 2 to 0 in stolen bases.

Base Ball Government of the Future

BY A. G. SPALDING.

From the beginning of time one of the most difficult problems with which the human race has had to contend is that of government. Every people and every nation have their distinctive form of government and there are no two alike, consequently there is no uniform or standard form of government.

Considering the difficulty that all the nations of the world have experienced in formulating a satisfactory government, and all differing, it is not strange that there should be a difference of opinion as to the proper and best form of base ball government, which, like that of nations, must be the result of experience and natural evolution.

A national sport of the magnitude of base ball requires a special kind of government, and a code of laws for its proper management and control, and it should be the aim of those who are called upon to legislate for the national game, to make a careful study of these questions for the purpose of formulating, and keeping the base ball government up to date, and in line with the general changes and improved conditions that are going on in this and other countries.

This article is not written for the purpose of outlining in detail a perfected ideal form of government for the control of base ball, but simply to give in skeleton form a few of the writer's ideas on the subject, with the hope that it may assist the legislators of the game in ultimately arriving at some reasonably satisfactory government, with a proper code of laws and rules that will tend to elevate and perpetuate the American national game of base ball.

Base ball is distinctively an American sport, and is entirely distinct from, and unconnected with cricket, rounders, or any other foreign game, except in so far as all ball games belong to the same general family. It is American in origin, American

in temperament, American in characteristics; its rules understood and the game played by nearly every American youth throughout the country, who could hardly claim to be an American boy if he did not understand and play the American game of base ball.

The exact date of the birth of the game is somewhat shrouded in mystery, but authorities agree that it was first known by the name of Base Ball back in the decade of the '40s, although a somewhat similar game was known as Town Ball, and by other names long before that. Crude rules of base ball were first printed in the '50s, and the game began to assume some importance around New York, Philadelphia and New England just previous to the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861. The soldiers from these sections carried the game into the army, where it became a favorite pastime in the camps. At the close of the war the returning soldiers carried the game into every town and hamlet throughout the United States, and base ball sprang up everywhere as if by magic, and has ever since been known as the National Game of America. So it will be seen that base ball has its patriotic side as well as its sentimental, artistic, and attractive side, but unfortunately all of these things are apt to be forgotten and engulfed in the modern and more engrossing business side.

This sudden popularity of base ball necessitated some governing power to control and direct it, which resulted in the organization of the first "National Association of Amateur Base Ball Players," which had a membership of several hundred clubs located in as many cities throughout the country. About all this first association attempted to do was to formulate the playing rules, regulate the general customs and interchange of games between the individual clubs (there were no sectional leagues or schedule of games in those days), and award the national championship.

This association was by no means perfect, but it answered the necessities of its time and made no more mistakes than might be expected of any organization that permitted a delegate to vote several hundred proxies that he had collected for the special purpose of carrying through some pet measure.

The popularity of the game became so great and the rivalry between the clubs so intense, and the demand of the public for a higher degree of skill so pronounced, that the evolution from amateurism to veiled professionalism, and thence into full fledged professionalism, as exemplified in the Cincinnati Red Stockings of 1869, was perfectly natural. These changed conditions, which culminated in 1871, demanded a change in base ball government, which resulted in the organization of the "National Association of Professional Base Ball Players" in March, 1871, with Mr. N. E. Young as Secretary.

It was expected that this new professional association would correct the abuses of the past and check the demoralization that had already set in, but the men directing its affairs were unequal to the situation and things went from bad to worse, and during the five years of its existence, it became so honey-combed with intrigue, selfishness and corruption, that professional base ball was all but ruined. The national championship and other important matters were settled by caucus combine meetings (or as we would say to-day "gumshoe" meetings). Contract jumping was not unusual, and in fact was encouraged by club officials with a "pull" in the councils of the association. The gamblers had the game by the throat, open betting was permitted everywhere, public base ball pool rooms existed in the larger cities and on the ball grounds, and it was not an unusual sight to see ball players in uniform buying pools on the game in which they were to play; in fact, going into the grand stand with a wad of bills and openly betting with spectators, and frequently with the knowledge, connivance and sometimes direction of a club official. The conditions surrounding professional base ball during this period had become intolerable.

It was to escape from these conditions and if possible create new conditions that would tend to raise the standard of professional base ball, and re-establish public confidence and support, that the present National League was formally organized at Grand Central Hotel, New York, February 2, 1876, with ex-Governor Bulkley, of Connecticut, as president, and William A. Hulbert as its guiding hand.

Through the able efforts of the late lamented William A. Hulbert, of Chicago (whom the writer had the pleasure of assisting) this National League of Professional Base Ball Clubs was organized. A new constitution was adopted, through which gambling and its demoralizing influences were entirely eliminated; clubs that deliberately broke their contractual obligations were expelled, and many other objectionable features were removed, with the result that a new era dawned upon professional base ball. The expulsion of the New York and Philadelphia clubs in 1876 for failing to comply with their contractual obligations to the League, had a salutary effect in causing the clubs and everybody connected with the game to respect the laws of the National League. The expulsion of Hall, Craver, Devlin and Nichols for deliberately selling games in 1877, has put an end to dishonorable practices of this character. The expulsion by the League in 1881 of ten prominent players for confirmed dissipation and general insubordination, has, in a very great measure, tended to raise the moral standard of the players. In fact, under the guidance of Mr. Hulbert, nearly all the objectionable features that had previously crept into the game were entirely eliminated. Mr. Hulbert's motto in handling base ball affairs was to "Stand for principle and do only that which the best interests of the game demand, regardless of consequences or temporary advantages." These high motives were the underlying cause that led to the success of the National League during his very able administration, and that of his successor, Mr. A. G. Mills, and also during the early days of the administration of Mr. N. E. Young.

The Brotherhood war of 1890 was caused by the efforts of a coterie of business men who desired to break into the game and exploit it for individual gain, assisted by the star players of that period, who for selfish purposes hoped to not only materially increase their salaries, but also to divide with the promoters a large portion of the expected profits. This rebellion of 1890 cost both sides, in round numbers, \$500,000, but ended in a complete victory for the National League. This Brother-

hood war was a severe blow to the game, but the old National League, which has been the governing body of base ball since its organization in 1876, went to work with a determination to rehabilitate the game into popular favor, and accomplished a marked degree of success in that direction.

Through an unwise change in the constitution of the National League, as a result of the compromise between the National League and American Association, as set forth in the Indianapolis Agreement of 1891, the hands of the National League were tied in such a way that it was practically impossible to continue the work on the original lines.

The National Agreement was abrogated in August, 1901, and with the National Agreement abrogated, a faction of the League that had advanced a certain business plan in the administration of League base ball, became very strenuous in their advocacy of a scheme which was as bitterly opposed by another faction of the League, and it was at this time that the latter faction began searching for someone of experience, judgment and ability to lead their forces along lines they earnestly believed to be in the best interests of the game, and it so happened, without the knowledge, direction or consent of A. G. Spalding, his name was placed in nomination soon after the assemblage of the League, December 10, 1901.

The history of these three base ball associations, covering a period of forty-five years, shows the absolute necessity of any governing body that would perpetuate its existence and legislate for any great length of time for the best interests of base ball, must continue to fight and stand for principle, and not allow selfish interests to get control of their organization.

All these recent happenings have created new conditions for the base ball legislators to contend with, and this brings the writer to suggesting some crude ideas that he now has on the subject. The following plank in the platform which he announced in accepting the presidency of the National League has a bearing on this question :

"To establish a central governing body in which all professional base ball interests shall be properly represented ; this

body to be clothed with ample power to carry into effect these and other objects that tend to maintain the integrity and high standard of the game."

In the opinion of the writer, the time has passed when the National League, its successor, or any single rival association, can successfully establish and continue for any length of time, a general base ball government on the lines of the old National League and National Agreement. The National League, or any other league that attempts to do so, will simply build its edifice upon a foundation of sand, for the same spirit that prompted the old patriots at Boston in throwing King George's tea into Boston Harbor, actuates the numerous base ball men of to-day in objecting to taxation without representation. With this principle recognized, it would seem that the next step necessary would be to amalgamate these different base ball interests into one harmonized governmental body, which the writer suggests might be done along some such lines as the following:

Let each league, or each combination of leagues, together with the players, have an equal representation on a board that might properly be called the Supreme Base Ball Court, this court to consist of, say three members, to be selected by each league, or each combination of leagues, and by the players in some way that could easily be devised, with a chief justice, or chairman, who would be the executive head of this court; this court to settle all disputes between leagues, between clubs of one league and clubs of another, between players and their employers; appoint and have charge of all the umpires; formulate the playing rules and direct and control all matters pertaining to the general government of the sport. This court could also arrange territorial rights on a fair and proper basis, and also the rights, management and discipline of club officials, umpires and players, but not attempt to regulate the salary of players or the business management of the game further than is absolutely necessary to carry out and protect the game itself in all its integrity.

The chief justice, or chairman, of such a court should be

clothed with ample power to carry out all its laws, providing, of course, for the right of appeal from his decision to the full court.

This court should select a corps of umpires which should be under the direct supervision and direction of the chief justice, or chairman. A sort of civil service would naturally suggest itself in handling the corps of umpires, and the writer believes one of the most difficult problems that base ball has had to contend with, would, in a great measure, be overcome by such a course, for an umpire going on a field in the smallest town or largest city, backed by the combined power of organized base ball, would command respect from magnate, manager, player and the public, and with proper and prompt punishment to those who criticised an umpire's rulings, a more satisfactory condition of umpiring would soon be brought about than exists to-day under the present system.

If the writer had not been unexpectedly called upon recently to accept the presidency of the National League, which he did as a base ball duty, he had in mind some such governmental plan as indicated above, and but for the unfortunate factional controversy in the National League it might have been brought into successful operation by this time. While the writer realizes that in the present condition of public feeling, on account of the recent base ball controversy that has had so many different ramifications, this or any other plan that might now be suggested could not be put into operation just at this time, yet his long connection with, and downright love for base ball, has prompted these few suggestions, with the positive announcement that the writer is not seeking and will not accept any office in this supreme base ball court, or any other official position in base ball.

At this time, just at the opening of the playing season, the important business interests of the game will prevent a serious and comprehensive discussion of these governmental questions. Still, it is to be hoped, before another season shall come round, and time given an opportunity to soften the somewhat strained personal relations that naturally exist on account of this recent

base ball upheaval, that the future legislators of the game and the public will give these questions the consideration their importance deserves, and work out in detail a proper form of government under which all interests may be properly protected. Then a reunited, harmonious base ball family would be brought together in such a way that everybody connected with professional base ball could work together for the perpetuation and uplifting of our national game.

EDITOR'S NOTE.

Dec. 14, 1901—Mr. A. G. Spalding formally notified that he had been unanimously elected President of the League.

Dec. 16, 1901—Mr. Spalding served with injunction papers restraining him from acting as President of the League.

Jan. 27, 1902—Mr. Spalding's demurrer filed.

Mar. 11, 1902—Demurrer argued before Judge Truax.

Mar. 29, 1902—Judge Truax handed down his decision overruling demurrer.

Apr. 2, 1902—National League meeting, at which time the following resignation of Mr. A. G. Spalding was read.

POINT LOMA, CAL., March 8, 1902.

NATIONAL LEAGUE AND AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL CLUBS.

Gentlemen :—In accepting the presidency of the National League, to which office I was informed last December I had been duly elected, I promulgated the following platform as the policy of my administration :

To promote, foster, elevate and perpetuate the game of base ball, the national field sport of America.

To eliminate all objectionable features that may tend to degrade and demoralize the sport.

To inculcate in the governors of the game, club officials, umpires, players, and every one interested in or connected with this national sport, a realization of what true sportsmanship is, and to subordinate the financial side of the game.

To cultivate among the players a desire for the highest athletic development, that they may by their skillfulness, integrity and gentlemanly deportment, both on and off the field, raise their profession to a high plane and add lustre and interest to the national game.

To establish a central governing body in which all professional base ball interests shall be properly represented. This body to be clothed with ample power to carry into effect these and other objects that tend to maintain the integrity and high standard of the game.

Conditions have arisen which in my opinion make it impossible at this time to carry out all the principles embodied in the above platform, and as no compromise or modification of these principles will be satisfactory to me, I have decided to discontinue further efforts in this direction, and hereby tender my resignation as President of the National League, and respectfully insist that it be accepted without delay.

I wish to emphatically declare that I am prompted in this action solely by the belief that prolonging a factional political warfare into the playing season would be distasteful to the public, injurious to the National League in particular and to professional base ball in general.

Respectfully,

(Signed) A. G. SPALDING.

The Official Playing Rules

Governing the American National Game of Base Ball for
1902, as adopted by the Joint Playing Rules Congress
held at Buffalo, N. Y., February 10 and 11, 1902.

For the purpose of formulating a uniform code of Playing Rules that would govern the game in the United States and throughout the world, it was decided at a conference held at the Auditorium Hotel, Chicago, Ill., January 18, 1902, between B. B. Johnson and A. G. Spalding, that the best interests of the game demanded a uniform code of playing rules, and it was then and there decided to hold a Joint Conference for that purpose at Buffalo, N. Y., February 10, 1902.

In order to make this conference or congress truly representative and national in character, the following joint invitation was extended to Mr. P. T. Powers, President of the National Association of Professional Base Ball Leagues, composed of the following members :

The Eastern League,	The Indiana-Illinois-Iowa League,
The Western League,	The New England League,
The Western Association,	The Pacific Northwest League,
The New York League,	The Connecticut League,
The Southern League,	The North Carolina League,
The Texas League,	The Pennsylvania League.

CHICAGO, ILL., January 18, 1902.

Mr. P. T. POWERS, President National Association of Professional Base Ball Leagues, St. Paul Building, New York City.

Dear Sir :—At an informal conference of the undersigned, held in Chicago to-day, it was mutually agreed that it is desirable that a Committee on Playing Rules of the American League of Professional Base Ball Clubs, a Committee on Playing Rules of the National Association of Professional Base Ball Leagues, and a Committee to be appointed by Mr. A. G. Spalding, meet at an early date, in joint conference, for the purpose of formulating a uniform code of playing rules that will govern all professional base ball contests for the year 1902. We are making this request in our personal capacities, and if agreeable to you, we will name Monday, February 10, 1902, at the Iroquois Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., as the time and place for this meeting.

Awaiting your reply, we are,

Yours truly, (Signed) A. G. SPALDING,
(Signed) B. B. JOHNSON.

Pursuant to the above call a Joint Playing Rules Congress was held at the Iroquois Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., Monday, February 10, 1902, the full account of which meeting as promulgated by Assistant Secretary J. H. Farrell, is as follows:

BUFFALO, N. Y., February 10, 1902.

Meeting of the Joint Playing Rules Committee of the American League of Professional Base Ball Clubs, the National Association of Professional Base Ball Leagues, and a Committee appointed by Mr. A. G. Spalding, at the Iroquois Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., Monday, February 10, 1902.

Present:

The American League, represented by

J. F. Kilfoyl of Cleveland, Ohio,
Connie Mack of Philadelphia, Pa.,
Frank Dwyer of Detroit, Mich.

The National Association, represented by

T. H. Murnane of Boston, Mass.,
M. H. Sexton of Rock Island, Ill.,
J. H. Farrell of Auburn, N. Y.

The A. G. Spalding Committee, represented by

James A. Hart of Chicago, Ill.,
A. J. Reach of Philadelphia, Pa.,
Henry Chadwick of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Mr. Hart explained that Mr. A. J. Reach, the third member of his committee, was snow-bound and would arrive later. The meeting was called to order at 4:15 P. M., by P. T. Powers, President of the National Association of Professional Base Ball Leagues, to whom the original call for the meeting, bearing the signatures of A. G. Spalding and B. B. Johnson, was addressed.

Mr. Powers explained the object of the meeting. He stated it was for the purpose of agreeing upon, and adopting uniform playing rules for the guidance of all base ball organizations, professional and amateur base ball players and the public generally.

By Mr. Hart—That Mr. J. F. Kilfoyl of Cleveland be elected permanent chairman of this meeting. Adopted.

Mr. Kilfoyl upon assuming the chair thanked the meeting and demanded its further pleasure.

By Mr. Murnane—That Mr. Hart be selected as Secretary of the meeting. Adopted.

By Mr. Hart—That Mr. Farrell act as Assistant Secretary. Adopted.

By Mr. Hart—That each of the three committees represented be allowed one vote, said vote to be cast by the chairman of the respective committees. Adopted.

The attention of the Chair was called to the fact that Messrs. Watkins of Indianapolis and Quinn of Milwaukee were in the hotel lobby, and the point as to their standing, in so far as the meeting was concerned, was raised. After the question had been thoroughly discussed it was the sense of the meeting, without dissent, that the above named gentlemen should be invited into the meeting, but not allowed a vote in the meeting.

By Mr. Hart—That Mr. Murnane be constituted a committee to invite Messrs. Quinn and Watkins into the meeting. Adopted.

Mr. Murnane retired and returned with Messrs. Quinn and Watkins. Chairman Kilfoyl carefully explained to Messrs. Quinn and Watkins that they were welcome to the meeting on the same basis as were those interested in the game, but would be denied a vote. Mr. Watkins expressed himself as satisfied and further stated that he had received a telegram from President Johnson Saturday last requesting him to attend this meeting, which fact accounted for his presence.

By Mr. Hart—That all accredited representatives of newspapers and other gentlemen interested in base ball now in the hotel be invited into this meeting and that they be permitted to offer suggestions. Adopted.

The newspaper representatives, together with Mr. C. D. White, Benjamin F. Shibe and Pitcher Nichols, entered meeting room. Copies of the playing rules of 1901 were supplied to all and the meeting proceeded to take up the rules.

By Mr. Sexton—That we select clauses of rules on which the organizations differed last season, endeavor to harmonize and pass upon them first, and then proceed to a consideration of the general rules. Adopted.

Mr. Hart said :

The American people are great for making a lot of rules in every line of business that they engage in and then follow them up with a lot of others that conflict. We must go at this matter in a cautious manner and do our work well; so well in fact that the game will be understood as well in England and other foreign countries, where it is fast gaining friends and participants, as in America. Let us cut out the unnecessary wording and get the rules down where they will be understood; where there will be no chance for argument.

It was agreed that when there is no objection offered we pass on with the understanding that rules shall stand as amended, but in case of conflict the roll be called. The first conflicting rule was found to be Rule 17, regarding the position of the catcher behind the bat.

The following was adopted :

RULE 17—The players' positions shall be such as may be assigned them by their captain, except that the pitcher, while in the act of delivering the ball to the bat, must take his position as defined in Rules 8 and 29; and the catcher must stand within the lines of his position as defined in Rule 3, whenever the pitcher delivers the ball to the bat, *and within ten feet of the home base.*

(This is a change in the American League rules only.)

The following changes were made in order :

RULE 30—A fairly delivered ball—A fairly delivered ball to the bat is a ball pitched or thrown to the bat by the pitcher while standing in his position and facing the batsman, the ball so delivered to pass over any portion of the home base not lower than the batsman's knee nor higher than his shoulder, **IN WHICH CASE THE UMPIRE SHALL CALL ONE STRIKE.**

(This change simply amplifies the rule.)

The word "AFTER" is substituted for the word "AND" in the first line of Section 1, Rule 32, as follows :

RULE 32—Delaying the game.

SECTION 1. If the ball is thrown by the pitcher to any player other than the catcher (except to retire a base-runner) **AFTER** the batsman is standing in his proper position ready to strike at a pitched ball, each ball so delivered shall be called a ball.

Section 2, Rule 32, was amended as follows:

SEC. 2. The umpire shall call a ball on the pitcher each time he delays the game by failing to deliver the ball to the batsman when in position for a longer period than twenty seconds, **EXCEPTING THAT IN THE CASE OF THE FIRST BATSMAN IN EACH INNING, THE PITCHER MAY OCCUPY NOT MORE THAN ONE MINUTE IN DELIVERING NOT TO EXCEED FIVE BALLS TO A BASEMAN.**

(Amendment matter in capitals.)

Rule 44 was amended as follows:

RULE 44—Strikes.

A strike is :

SECTION 1. A ball struck at by the batsman without its touching his bat; or

SEC. 2. A fair ball legally delivered by the pitcher, but not struck at by the batsman.

SEC. 3. *A foul hit ball not caught on the fly, unless two strikes have already been called, WHICH FALLS OR SETTLES ON FOUL GROUND INSIDE OR ON THE LINE OF THE TERRITORY DESCRIBED BY LINES DRAWN FROM FIRST AND THIRD BASES AT RIGHT ANGLES WITH AN IMAGINARY LINE DRAWN FROM HOME TO SECOND BASE AND EXTENDING ON EACH SIDE TO THE LIMIT OF THE PLAYING FIELD.*

SEC. 4. ANY INTENTION OR EFFORT TO HIT THE BALL TO FOUL GROUND OUTSIDE OF THE LINES OF THE TERRITORY DESCRIBED BY LINES DRAWN FROM FIRST AND THIRD BASES AT RIGHT ANGLES WITH AN IMAGINARY LINE DRAWN FROM HOME TO SECOND BASE AND EXTENDING ON EACH SIDE TO THE LIMIT OF THE PLAYING FIELD.

(Section 4 is entirely new and is a substitute for the "bunt hit," Section 4, as it appears in Spalding's 1901 Guide.)

Rule 46—The batsman is out.

This rule was amended by the insertion of the following as Section 7: **IF AFTER TWO STRIKES HAVE BEEN**

CALLED THE BATSMAN OBVIOUSLY ATTEMPTS TO MAKE A FOUL HIT, AS IN RULE 44, SECTION 3.

(The following sections of this rule are advanced one number each.)

Rule 47—When the batsman becomes a base-runner.

This rule now reads uniformly as follows:

The batsman becomes a base-runner :

SECTION 1. Instantly after he makes a fair hit.

SEC. 2. Instantly after four balls have been called by the umpire.

SEC. 3. Instantly after three strikes have been declared by the umpire.

SEC. 4. IF WHILE HE BE A BATSMAN, WITHOUT MAKING ANY ATTEMPT TO STRIKE AT THE BALL, HIS PERSON OR CLOTHING BE HIT BY A BALL FROM THE PITCHER, UNLESS IN THE OPINION OF THE UMPIRE HE PLAINLY AVOIDS MAKING ANY EFFORT TO GET OUT OF THE WAY OF THE BALL FROM THE PITCHER AND THEREBY PERMITS HIMSELF TO BE SO HIT.

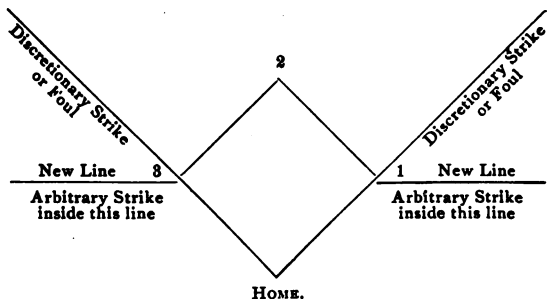
SEC. 5. If, while he be a batsman, the catcher interferes with him, preventing him from striking the ball.

Rule 68 was cut out entirely and eliminated from the book of rules. It read as follows:

No manager, captain or player, during the progress of the game, shall use indecent or improper language directed to a spectator, umpire, manager, club official or a player. A violation of this rule must be followed by the removal forthwith of the offender from the game and the grounds by the umpire on his own option or upon the written accusation of the manager or other official of either contesting club. Said removal to be followed by written proofs submitted within twenty-four hours to the president of the league, who, if the evidence warrants, shall suspend the offending manager, captain or player from actual service for a definite period of time, subject to appeal to the board of directors.

(This rule was considered superfluous, inasmuch as the umpire is vested with ample power.)

By Mr. Sexton—That the changes be adopted as a whole. Carried unanimously.



A recess was taken after the adoption of Rule 32 until 8 P. M.

When the session re-assembled at 8 P. M., Mr. Reach of Philadelphia, the third member of the A. G. Spalding Committee, had arrived and took part in the proceedings.

The consideration of Rule 44 (the foul strike rule) brought out a full and free discussion. The chair requested the views of each and every one present. The discussion was based upon the operation of the rule in the National League during the season of 1901.

Mr. Hart set forth the merits of the rule and spoke as heartily in favor of its adoption.

Mr. Kilfoyl was strongly opposed to the rule and recited the beauties of the discretionary rule as exemplified in the American League last season.

Mr. Sexton stated that his league adhered to the foul strike rule last season and its operation was liked immensely.

Mr. Farrell considered that the foul strike rule had been adopted for the purpose of penalizing expert batsmen, capable of intentionally "fouling off" sufficiently to delay games. In minor leagues not two in fifty batsmen possessed the requisite skill to do this. He opposed the rule.

Mr. Dwyer stated he entertained dual opinions, one in the capacity of umpire and the other in the capacity of player. While he liked the rule in one capacity he disliked it in the other. He thought it a bad rule on the whole.

Mr. Mack opposed the rule.

Mr. Murnane opposed the rule.

Mr. Reach considered it a very good rule.

Mr. Powers stated that his league did not use the rule last season.

Mr. Watkins said while the rule had some good features he still was opposed to it.

Mr. Nichols was called upon and declared that in the capacity of pitcher he favored the rule.

Mr. Quinn was called upon but declined to express an opinion.

Mr. Hart submitted a diagram in the nature of a compromise rule, providing that the arbitrary foul territory shall be considered all territory running parallel with the foul line twenty-five feet beyond first and third base.

Mr. Mack then moved that we adopt the rules of the American League on the foul strike.

Mr. Dwyer seconded the motion.

Mr. Hart raised the point of order that the mover of the motion and the second came from the same delegation.

Mr. Powers amended that we compromise on the ideas of Mr. Hart as exemplified in his drawing.

Mr. Hart seconded the amendment.

Mr. Farrell considered the proposed rule too complicated and thought there might be other suggestions.

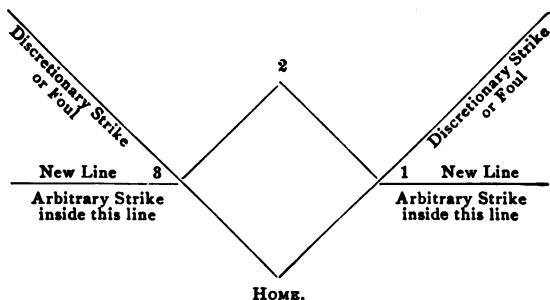
Mr. Kilfoyl was not in favor of hasty action and considered there might be other suggestions.

Mr. Hart thereupon withdrew his second of Mr. Powers' motion in order to consider further suggestions.

Further suggestions were then in order.

A plan which provided that foul territory shall consist of the territory outside of lines drawn from a point thirty feet back of home plate and running parallel with the foul lines to the boundary of the field was rejected.

The following diagram which embraces section 3 and section 4, Rule 44, was then adopted.



The meeting then adjourned until 10 A. M., Tuesday.

*Explanation—The line running from first base to the boundary of the field and the line running from third base to the boundary of the field are the only new lines.

A ball which falls or settles inside, or on the line, is an arbitrary strike.

A ball which falls or settles outside of the line, is a discretionary foul.

TUESDAY, February 11, 1902.

Meeting called to order at 10:20 A. M. Mr. Kilfoyl in the chair.

By Mr. Hart—That Mr. Chadwick be appointed a committee of one to codify the rules and submit copy to each of the Guide publishers and to the press. Adopted.

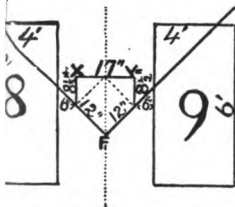
By Mr. Murnane—That thanks of meeting be tendered Mr. Kilfoyl for able manner in which he conducted the meetings and to Mr. Hart for the able manner in which he selected an assistant secretary.

Mr. Chadwick desired to insert name of Mr. Farrell, but Mr. Hart laughingly objected, stating that he desired the minutes to go out just that way. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

By Mr. Hart—That when this meeting adjourns it be subject to call of chair. Adopted.

The meeting then, at 11 A. M., adjourned.

J. H. FARRELL,
Assistant Secretary.



Enlarged Section Showing Home Base.

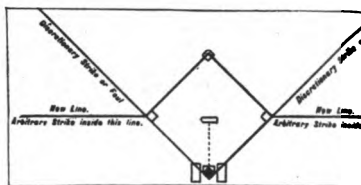
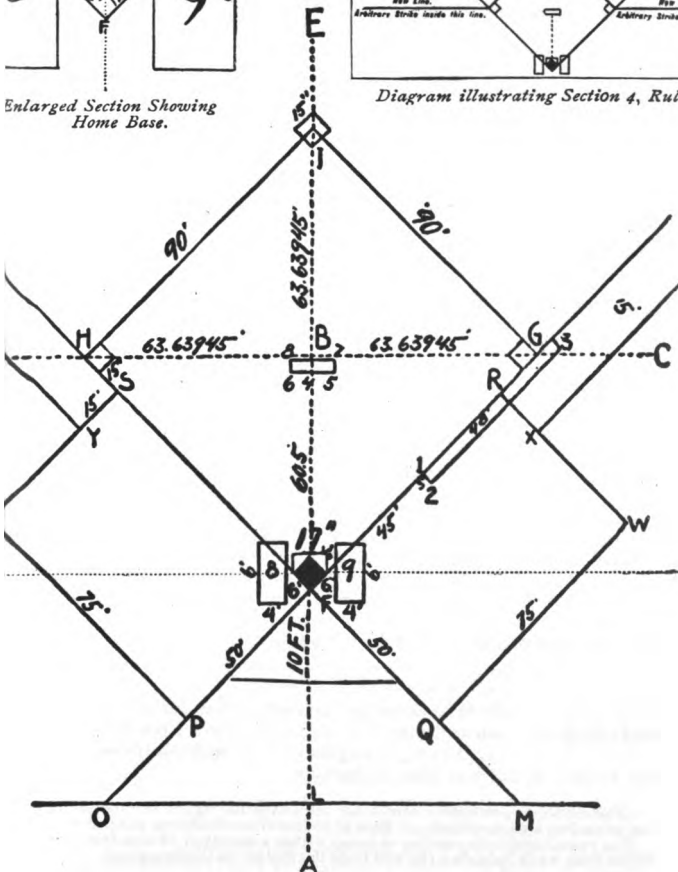


Diagram illustrating Section 4, Rule 9.



CORRECT DIAGRAM OF A BALL FIELD, 1902.

The Official Playing Rules

OF PROFESSIONAL BASE BALL CLUBS FOR THE SEASON OF 1902

AS REVISED BY THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE AT BUFFALO, N. Y., ON FEBRUARY 10 AND 11, 1902, AND RECODIFIED AT THE REQUEST OF THE COMMITTEE

BY

HENRY CHADWICK



MEASUREMENTS OF GROUNDS AND POSITIONS.

The Ball Ground.

RULE 1. The Ground must be an inclosed field, sufficient in size to enable each player to play in his position as required by these rules.

RULE 2. To lay off the lines governing the positions and the play of the game known as Base Ball, proceed as follows:

From a point, A, within the grounds, project a right line out into the field, and at a point, B, 154 feet from point A, lay off lines B C and B D at right angles to the line A B; then, with B as center and 63.63945 feet as radius, describe arcs cutting the lines B A at F and B C at G, B D at H and B E at I. Draw lines F G, G E, E H and H F, and said lines will be the containing lines of the Diamond or Infield.

The Catcher's Lines.

RULE 3. With F as center and 10 feet radius, an arc cutting line F A at L, and draw lines L M and L O at right angles to F A, and continue same out from F A not less than 10 feet.

(The catcher's position is shown by the triangular space marked out in the preceding diagram, having a limit of 10 feet from the Home Base.

The rules require the catcher to stand within a circuit of 10 feet from the Home Base when receiving the ball from the pitcher to the batsman.)

The Foul Line.

RULE 4. From the intersection point, F, continue the straight lines F G and F H until they intersect with the lines L M and L O, and then from the points G and H in the opposite direction until they reach the boundary lines of the grounds.

The Players' Lines.

RULE 5. With F as center and 50 feet radius, describe arcs cutting lines F O and F M at P and Q; then, with F as center again and 75 feet radius, describe arcs cutting F G and F H at R and S; then, from the points P, Q, R and S draw lines at right angles to the lines F O, F M, F G and F H, and continue same until they intersect at the points T and W.

The Captain and Coacher's Line.

RULE 6. With R and S as centers and 15 feet radius, describe arcs cutting lines R W and S T at X and Y, and from the points X and Y draw lines parallel with lines F H and F G, and continue same out to the boundary lines of the ground.

The Three-Foot Line.

RULE 7. With F as center and 45 feet radius, describe an arc cutting line F G at 1, and from 1 out to the distance of 3 feet draw a line at right angles to F G, and marked point 2; then from point 2, draw a line parallel with the line F G to a point 3 feet beyond the point G, and marked 3; then from the point 3 draw a line at right angles to line 2, 3, back to and intersecting with line F G, and from thence back along line G F to point 1.

The Pitcher's Plate.

RULE 8. With point F as center and 60.5 feet as radius, describe an arc cutting the line F B at a point 4, and draw a line 5, 6, passing through point 4 and extending 12 inches on either side of line F B; then with line 5, 6, as a side, describe a parallelogram 24 inches by 6 inches.

The Bases.

RULE 9. Within the angle F, describe a square the sides of which shall be 12 inches, two of its sides lying upon the lines F G and F H, and within the angles G and H describe squares the sides of which

shall be 15 inches, the two outer sides of said square lying upon the lines F G and G I and F H and H I, and at the angle E describe a square whose sides shall be 15 inches and so described that its sides shall be parallel with G I and I H, and its center immediately over the angular point E.

The Batsman's Line.

On either side of line A F B describe two
RULE 10. parallelograms 6 feet long and 4 feet wide (marked 8 and 9), their length being parallel with the line A F B, their distance apart being 6 inches added to each end of the length of the diagonal of the square within the angle F, and the center of their length being upon said diagonal.

(The batsman's position is shown in the preceding diagram, and he is required to stand within the lines of the square he occupies while at the bat, and if he steps outside of said lines while in the act of striking at the ball he makes a "foul strike," and must be decided out on such strike.)

The Home Base at F and the Pitcher's Plate
RULE 11. at 4 must be of whitened rubber, and so fixed in the ground as to be even with the surface.

The First Base at G, the Second Base at E,
RULE 12. and the Third Base at H must be of white canvas bags, filled with soft material and securely fastened in their positions described in Rule 9.

The lines described in Rules 3, 4, 5, 6, 7
RULE 13. and 10 must be marked with lime, chalk or other suitable material, so as to be distinctly seen by the umpire.

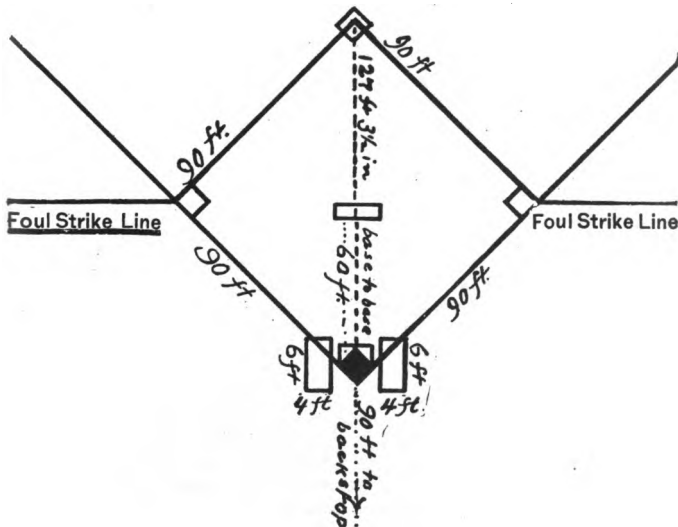
(With a view of aiding amateurs we append the following

SIMPLE WAY FOR LAYING OFF A BALL FIELD.

Lay a tape-line from center of backstop out into the field 217 feet 3½ inches to second base. At 90 feet from backstop place home plate, with the tape-line dividing it diagonally. Between 150 feet 6 inches and 150 feet 10 inches from the backstop place the pitcher's plate, with the tape-line dividing it at the center; 153 feet 7¼ inches from backstop drive a stake. At right angles to the tape-line and 63 feet 7¼ inches from the stake and 90 feet from both home plate and second base, place first base on one side and third base on the other. This done, remove the stake. Lay lines connecting the bases thus laid, forming the diamond, extending the lines from home base and first base, and home base and third base in each direction to the fence, thus forming the foul line and the catcher's position. Parallel with these lines and 50 feet away lay the players' lines, extending from intersection with lines already laid 75 feet. From this point lay lines at right angles to lines just described extending to the base lines. At right angles to these and parallel with the base lines, 15 feet distant, lay the coaches' lines, extending, say, 30 feet toward the outfield. Parallel with and three feet distant from the base line from home base to first base lay a line beginning 45 feet from home plate and extending just past first base.

PLAYING RULES.

On each side of home plate, parallel with line from center of backstop to second base and 6 inches distant from home plate lay lines 6 feet long, running 8 feet each way from a line through the center of home plate, also lay other lines parallel with and 4 feet distant from the ones just described. Form these into rectangles 4 feet by 6 feet in dimension, thus forming the batsman's position. (Observe Rules 11, 12 and 13.)



THE MATERIALS OF THE GAME.

*The Regulation Ball.**

RULE 14. SECTION I. Must not weigh less than five nor more than five and one-quarter ounces avoirdupois, and it must measure not less than nine nor more than nine and one-quarter inches in circumference. The Spalding League Ball, or the Reach American Association Ball, must be used in all games played under these rules.

***The Spalding League Ball has been adopted by the National League for the past twenty-five years and readopted in 1902 for five years, and is used in all League contests.**

For junior clubs (clubs composed of boys under 16 years of age) we recommend them to use the Spalding Boys' League Ball, and that games played by junior clubs with this ball will count as legal games the same as if played with the Official League Ball.

Number of Balls to be Used.

SEC. 2. For each championship game two regulation balls shall be furnished by the home club to the umpire for use. When the ball in play is batted to foul ground and out of sight of the umpire, the other ball shall be immediately brought into play. As often as one of the two in use shall be lost a new one must be substituted, so that the umpire shall at all times after the game begins have two balls in his possession and ready for use.

When the Ball is in Play.

SEC. 3. The moment an umpire delivers an alternate ball to the pitcher, it comes into play, and shall not be exchanged until it, in turn, passes out of sight to foul ground.

Ball Not to be Discolored.

SEC. 4. At no time shall the ball be intentionally discolored by rubbing it with the soil or otherwise. In the event of a new ball being intentionally discolored, or otherwise injured by a player, the umpire shall, upon appeal from the captain of the opposite side, forthwith demand the return of that ball and shall substitute another new ball and impose a fine of \$5.00 upon the offending player.

Home Club Provides Balls.

SEC. 5. In all games the balls played with shall be furnished by the home club, and the last ball in play shall become the property of the winning club. Each ball to be used in championship games shall be examined, measured and weighed by the Secretary of the League, inclosed in a paper box, and sealed with the seal of the Secretary, which seal shall not be broken, except by the umpire in the presence of the captains of the two contesting nines after play has been called.

A Dozen Reserve Balls on Hand.

SEC. 6. The home club shall have, at least, a dozen regulation balls on the field ready for use on the call of the umpire during each championship game.

Balls that are Injured.

SEC. 7. Should the ball become cut or ripped so as to expose the interior, or in any way so injured as to be, in the opinion of the umpire, unfit for fair use, he shall, upon appeal by either captain, at once put the alternate ball into play and call for a new ball.

The Bat—Its Size and Material.

The bat must be entirely of hard wood, except that the handle may be wound with twine or a granulated substance supplied, not to exceed eighteen inches from the end.

RULE 15.

It must be round, and it must not exceed two and three-quarter inches in diameter in the thickest part, nor exceed forty-two inches in length.

THE PLAYERS IN THE GAME AND THEIR POSITIONS.

The Number of Players in a Game.

RULE 16. SECTION 1. The players of each club in a game shall be nine in number, one of whom shall act as captain; and in no case shall less than nine men be allowed to play on each side.

(Each of the contesting clubs in a match game must have a sufficient number of players on hand ready to fill vacancies occasioned by illness or injury, or by removal from the game by the umpire, as the failure to have nine players on the field during the progress of the contest, involves the forfeiture of the game.)

The Positions of the Players.

SEC. 2. The players' positions shall be such as may be assigned them by their captain, except that the pitcher, while in the act of delivering the ball to the bat, must take his position as defined in Rules 8 and 22; and the catcher must stand within the lines of his position as defined in Rule 3, whenever the pitcher delivers the ball to the bat, and within ten feet of the home base.

(The above rule requires the catcher to stand close up behind the batsman when in the act of receiving the ball from the pitcher when delivering it to the bat. While thus playing up behind the batsman he cannot legally receive the ball from the pitcher unless standing within ten feet distant from the home base; but in trying to field a ball thrown from the field to home base, or to catch a high fair or foul fly ball, the rule as to limit of distance does not apply.)

SEC. 3. Players in uniform shall not be permitted to occupy seats on the stands, or to stand among the spectators.

SEC. 4. Every club shall adopt uniforms for its players, and the suits of each team shall conform in color and style. No player who shall attach anything to the sole or heel of his shoes other than the ordinary base ball shoe plate, or who shall appear in a uniform not conforming to the suits of the other members of his team, shall be permitted to take part in the game.

The Wearing of Gloves.

SEC. 5. The catcher and first baseman are permitted to wear a glove or mitt of any size, shape or weight. All other players are restricted to the use of a glove or mitt weighing not over ten ounces, and measuring in circumference, around the palm of the hand, not over fourteen inches.

THE PLAYERS' BENCHES.

SECTION 1. The players' benches must be furnished by the home club and placed upon a portion of the ground not less than twenty-five (25) feet outside of the players' lines. One such bench shall be for the exclusive use of the visiting club, and one for the exclusive use of the home club. The benches must be covered by a roof and closed at the back and each end; a space, however, not more than six (6) inches wide may be left just under the roof for ventilation. All players of the side at bat must be seated on their bench, except such as are legally assigned to coach base-runners, and also the batsman, except when called to the bat by the umpire, and under no circumstances shall the umpire permit any person, except managers and players in uniform to occupy seats on the benches.

Players Fined for Leaving their Seats.

SEC. 2. To enforce this rule the captain of the other side may call the attention of the umpire to a violation, whereupon the umpire shall immediately order such player or players to be seated. If the order is not obeyed within one minute the offending player or players shall be fined \$5.00 each by the umpire. If the order is not then obeyed within one minute, the offending player or players shall be debarred from further participation in the game, and shall be obliged to leave the playing field forthwith.

(Under the above rule the batsman is not allowed to leave his seat on the bench until actually called to the bat by the umpire.)

SPECIAL GAME REGULATIONS.

When a Game Begins and Number of Innings.

SECTION 1. Every championship game must be commenced not later two hours before sunset.

SEC. 2. A game shall consist of nine innings to each contesting nine, except that

(a.) If the side first at bat scores less runs in nine innings than the other side has scored in eight innings, the game shall then terminate.

(b.) If the side last at bat in the ninth innings scores the winning run before the third man is out, the game shall terminate.

TIE, DRAWN, AND CALLED GAMES.

A Tie Game.

SEC. 3. If the score be a tie at the end of the nine innings, play shall be continued until one side has scored more runs than the other in an equal number of innings, provided, that the side last at the bat scores the winning run before the third man is out, the game shall terminate.

A Drawn Game.

SEC. 4. A drawn game shall be declared by the umpire when he terminates a game on account of darkness or rain, after five equal innings have been played, if the score at the time is equal on the last even innings played; except when the side that went second to bat is then at the bat, and has scored the same number of runs as the other side, in which case the umpire shall declare the game drawn without regard to the score of the last equal innings.

A Called Game.

SEC. 5. If the umpire calls "Game" on account of darkness or rain at any time after five innings have been completed, the score shall be that of the last equal innings played, but if the side second at bat shall have scored in an unequal number of innings, or before the completion of its unfinished inning one or more runs than the side first at bat, the score of the game shall be the total number of runs made.

THE RULES GOVERNING FORFEITED GAMES.

RULE 19. A forfeited game shall be declared by the umpire in favor of the club not in fault, at the request of such club, in the following cases:

Failing to Appear.

SECTION 1. If the nine of a club fail to appear upon the field, or being upon the field, fail to begin the game within five minutes after the umpire has called "Play" at the hour appointed for the beginning of the game, unless such delay in appearing, or in commencing the game, be unavoidable.

(The word "unavoidable" in the above rule applies to the occurrence of accidental delays on the way to the grounds; or to any such obstacle to the continuance of play in a game, not plainly the fault of the teams prevented from play.)

Refusing to Continue Play.

SEC. 2. If, after the game has begun, one side refuses or fails to continue playing, unless such game has been suspended or terminated by the umpire.

After Play is Suspended.

SEC. 3. If, after play has been suspended by the umpire, one side fails to resume playing within one minute after the umpire has called "Play."

For Intentional Delays.

SEC. 4. If a team resorts to dilatory movements to delay the game.

(In regard to the bearing of section 4 on forfeited games, the "dilatory movements" referred to in the section consist of intentional hitting of foul balls; wild throwing of balls to bases; refusal to field strongly thrown balls, and slow running after batted balls, etc.)

A Player Refusing to Obey the Umpire

SEC. 5. If, after ordering the removal of a player, as authorized by Rules 17, 39 and 41, said order is not obeyed within one minute.

In Case of Too Few Players.

SEC. 6. If, because of removal of players from the game by the umpire, there be less than nine players in either team.

(The above section shows the necessity of having a sufficient number of players on hand to prevent such forfeiture, either this or to stop players from "kicking" and thereby prevent their removal.)

Only Ten Minutes Between Games.

SEC. 7. If, when two games are scheduled to be played on the same afternoon, the second game is not commenced within ten minutes of the time of completion of the first game. The umpire of the first game shall be the timekeeper.

The Umpire's Notice of Forfeiture.

SEC. 8. In case the umpire declares the game forfeited, he shall transmit a written notice thereof to the president of the League within twenty-four hours thereafter. However, a failure on the part of the umpire to so notify the president shall not affect his decision declaring the game forfeited.

For Violation of Rules.

SEC. 9. If, in the opinion of the umpire, any one of the rules of the game is wilfully violated.

(This section may be said to cover a wide extent of territory as regards its application to forfeited games, as forfeiture of the game is involved in the violation of a single one of the rules of the game, besides those particularly specified in Rule 19.)

GAMES STOPPED BY RAIN OR DARKNESS.

SEC. 10. "No game" shall be declared by the umpire if he shall terminate play on account of rain or darkness before five innings on each side are completed. Except in a case when the game is called, and the club second at bat shall have more

runs at the end of its fourth innings than the club first at bat has made in its five completed innings; in such case the umpire shall award the game to the club having made the greatest number of runs, and it shall be a legal game and be so counted in the championship record.

THE PLAYING OF SUBSTITUTES.

RULE 20. SECTION 1. In any championship game each side shall be required to have present on the field, in uniform, conforming to the suits worn by their team mates, a sufficient number of substitute players to carry out the provision which requires that not less than nine players shall occupy the field in any innings of a game.

SEC. 2. Any such player may be substituted at any time by either club, but a player thereby retired shall not thereafter participate in the game.

SEC. 3. The base-runner shall not have a substitute run for him except by the consent of the captains of the contesting teams.

(Section 2 does not apply to the use of a substitute in running bases.)

The Choice of Innings—The Fitness of the Field for Play.

RULE 21. The choice of innings shall be given to the captain of the home club, who shall also be the sole judge of the fitness of the ground for beginning a game after rain; but, after play has been called by the umpire, he alone shall be the judge as to the fitness of the ground for resuming play after the game has been suspended on account of rain.

(After a game has started, and even but a single innings played, the umpire and not the captains, alone has the power to decide upon the condition of the field after a fall of rain, as to its being fit for fair play.)

THE PITCHING RULES.

Delivering the Ball to the Bat.

RULE 22. SECTION 1. The pitcher shall take his position facing the batsman with both feet square on the ground and in front of the pitcher's plate; but in the act of delivering the ball to the bat, one foot must be in contact with the pitcher's plate, defined in Rule 8. He shall not raise either foot, unless in the act of delivering the ball to the bat, nor make more than one step in such delivery.

A Fairly Delivered Ball.

SEC. 2. A fairly delivered ball to the bat, is a ball pitched or thrown to the bat by the pitcher while standing in his position and facing the batsman; the ball so delivered to pass over any portion of the home base, not lower than the bat-

man's knee, nor higher than his shoulder, in which case the umpire shall call one strike.

An Unfairly Delivered Ball.

SEC. 3. An unfairly delivered ball is a ball delivered by the pitcher, as in section 2, *except* that the ball does not pass over any portion of the home base, or does pass over the home base, above the batsman's shoulder or below the line of his knee, in which case the umpire shall call one ball.

Delaying the Game.

SEC. 4. If the ball is thrown by the pitcher to any player other than the catcher (except to retire a base-runner) after the batsman is standing in his proper position ready to strike at a pitched ball, each ball so delivered shall be called a ball.

Pitcher Throwing to Unoccupied Bases.

SEC. 5. The umpire shall call a ball on the pitcher each time he delays the game by failing to deliver the ball to the batsman when in position for a longer period than twenty seconds. Excepting that in the case of the first batsman in each inning, the pitcher may occupy not more than one minute in delivering not to exceed 5 balls to a baseman.

(This rule allows the pitcher to delay the game by throwing balls to unoccupied bases. It is a custom annoying to all the patrons of the game, and delays a contest considerably.)

What Constitutes a "Balk."

RULE 23. SECTION 1. A balk is any motion made by the pitcher to deliver the ball to the bat or to first base without delivering it.

(This rule is the basis of balking. Every pitcher has one or more motions of body or arms which he habitually makes in the act of delivering the ball to the bat; and whenever he makes a single one of these motions and then stops or turns and throws the ball to catch a runner napping at a base, he commits a balk.)

SEC. 2. The throwing of the ball by the pitcher to any base to catch the base-runner without first stepping directly towards said base immediately before throwing the ball.

(In making this step the pitcher must step directly towards the base he throws to. If he makes merely a side step, it is a balk. The step must be made on the line of the pitcher's plate and the base he throws to.)

SEC. 3. Any delivery of the ball to the bat by the pitcher while his (pivot) foot is not in contact with the pitcher's plate, and he is not facing the batsman, as defined in Rule 22.

(Under the above rule the pitcher makes a balk every time his "pivot" foot is not touching the plate; also when he fails to stand facing the batsman before delivering the ball to the bat.)

SEC. 4. Any motion in delivering the ball to the bat by the pitcher while not in the position defined in Rule 22.

SEC. 5. Standing in position and making any motion to pitch without having the ball in his possession.

SEC. 6. The making of any motion the pitcher habitually makes in his method of delivery, without his immediately delivering the ball to the bat.

(The word "habitual" in the above rule applies to motions frequently though not consecutively made in delivery, as the pitcher varies his motions, naturally making fewer motions when runners are on bases than when they are unoccupied.)

SEC. 7. If the pitcher delivers the ball to the bat when the catcher is standing outside the lines of the catcher's position as defined in Rule 3.

(This rule applies to the catcher's standing up close behind the batsman. It is to prevent practice pitching when a new pitcher takes the box, and pitches to the right or left of the batsman and beyond the 10-foot limit of the catcher's position.)

SEC. 8. If the pitcher fails to comply with the requirements of any section of this rule the umpire must call "A balk."

Dead Balls Affecting the Pitcher.

RULE 24. A Dead Ball is a ball delivered to the bat by the pitcher that touches any part of the batsman's person or clothing while standing in his position without being struck at; or that touches any part of the umpire's person or clothing while he is standing on foul ground, without its first passing the catcher.

(This dead ball rule does not apply to balls which accidentally hit the bat and go to fair ground, such hits being recorded, under the rules, as fair hit balls, an injustice to the batsman.)

When Ball is Not In Play.

RULE 25. In case of a foul strike, foul hit ball not legally caught out, dead ball, or base-runner put out for being struck by a fair hit ball, the ball shall not be considered in play until it is held by the pitcher standing in his position, and the umpire shall have called play.

(The rule requires the pitcher to be "standing in his position" when he receives the ball; that is, he must have one foot on the pitcher's plate.)

Block Balls Affecting the Pitcher.

RULE 26. **SECTION 1.** A Block is a batted or thrown ball that is touched, stopped or handled by any person not engaged in the game.

SEC. 2. Whenever a block occurs the umpire shall declare it, and the base-runners may run the bases without being put out until the ball has been returned to and held by the pitcher standing in his position.

SEC. 3. In the case of a block, if the person not engaged in the game should retain possession of the ball, or throw or kick

it beyond the reach of the fielders, the umpire should call "Time" and require each base-runner to stop at the last base touched by him until the ball be returned to the pitcher standing in his position and the umpire shall have called "Play."

(No person not a player in the game has a right to stop, touch or handle the ball while it is in play in the game, and whenever the ball is thus stopped, touched or handled by an outsider, it becomes out of play in putting runners on bases out, until it has ceased to be a "block" ball by the pitcher's handling it while standing with one foot on the pitcher's plate, until which time a base-runner can run bases without being put out. Of course, special ground rules can offset a block ball being called, in the case of an unusually crowded field on a holiday occasion, but it must be by mutual agreement before the game begins.)

THE BATTING RULES.

The Batsman's Position.

RULE 27. SECTION 1. The batsmen must take their position within the batsman's lines (as defined in Rule 10) in the order of batting.

The Order of Batting.

SEC. 2. The batting order must be submitted by the captains of the opposing teams to the umpire before the game, and this batting order must be followed, except in the case of a substitute player, in which case the substitute must take the place of the original player in the batting order.

The First Batsman in Each Innings.

SEC. 3. After the first inning the first striker in each innings shall be the batsman whose name follows that of the last man who has completed his turn—"time at bat"—in the preceding inning.

Batting Side Players on their Bench.

SEC. 4. When the batting side goes to the bat the players must immediately return to the players' bench, as defined in Rule 17, and remain there until the side is put out, except when called to the bat or they become coaches or substitute base-runners.

Players Must be Seated.

SEC. 5. No player of the side "at bat," except when batsman, shall occupy any portion of the space within the catcher's lines, as defined in Rule 3. The triangular space behind the home base is reserved for the exclusive use of umpire, catcher and batsman, and the umpire must prohibit any player of the side "at bat" from crossing the same at any time while the ball is in the hands of, or passing between, the pitcher and catcher, while standing in their positions.

SEC. 6. The players of the side "at bat" must occupy the portion of the field allotted them, but must speedily vacate

any portion thereof that may be in the way of the ball, or any fielder attempting to catch or field it.

(Players of the batting side when returning from the field, must be seated on the bench, and must remain seated until they go to the field again, unless when the batsman is called to the bat by the umpire, or coaches or substitutes for base-runners are called to act as such.)

Fair and Foul Hit Balls.

RULE 28. SECTION 1. A fair hit is a ball batted by the batsman—while he is standing within the lines of his position—that first touches “fair” ground, or the person of a player, or the umpire, while standing on fair ground, and then settles on fair ground before passing the line of first or third base.

SEC. 2. A foul hit ball is a similarly batted ball that first touches “foul” ground, or the person of a player, or the umpire while standing on “foul” ground.

SEC. 3. Should such “fair hit” ball bound or roll to foul ground, before passing the line of first or third base, and settle on foul ground, it shall be declared by the umpire a foul ball.

SEC. 4. Should such “foul hit” ball bound or roll to fair ground and settle there before passing the line of first or third base, it shall be declared by the umpire a fair ball.

(A ball which strikes *on* the foul line is fair, but it must hit *outside* the line to be foul. If in rolling it settles *on* the chalk marked line it is fair; to make it foul, it must roll off the line and settle off it.)

SEC. 5. A “foul tip” is a ball batted by the batsman while standing within the lines of his position that goes foul sharp from the bat to the catcher’s hands.

(A foul tip catch is not out under the rules, a “strike” being called in place of the out. The catch must be made by the catcher while standing within the 10 foot radius of the home base.)

Bunting the Ball.

RULE 29. A “bunt” hit is a ball delivered by the pitcher to the batsman who, while standing within the lines of his position, makes a deliberate attempt to hit the ball so slowly within the infield that it cannot be fielded in time to retire the batsman. If such a “bunt hit” goes to foul ground a strike shall be called by the umpire.

(This rule is not worded correctly. A “bunt” is made when the batsman simply holds up his bat for the pitched ball to hit it. If the ball is struck at it ceases to be a bunt hit; and if struck at and it goes foul, a strike cannot be called on it. To have a strike called it must be “bunted.”)

Balls Hit Over Fence.

RULE 30. SECTION 1. When a batted ball passes outside the grounds, the umpire shall decide it Fair should it disappear within, or Foul should

it disappear outside of the range of the foul lines, and Rule 28 is to be construed accordingly.

(The point at which the ball goes over the fence decides its character as to its being fair or foul, not where it touches the ground outside the fence.)

SEC. 2. A fair batted ball that goes over the fence shall entitle the batsman to a home run, except, that should it go over the fence at a less distance than two hundred and thirty-five (235) feet from the home base, when he shall be entitled to two bases only, and a distinctive line shall be marked on the fence at this point.

*The Calling of Strikes on Batsmen.**

A strike is:

RULE 31. **SECTION 1.** A ball struck at by the batsman without its touching his bat; or,

SEC. 2. A fair ball legally delivered by the pitcher, but not struck at by the batsman.

("Legally delivered" means that the ball must have passed over the home plate, and within the batsman's range, not lower than his knee, nor higher than his shoulder.)

SEC. 3. A foul hit ball not caught on the fly, unless two strikes have already been called, which falls or settles on foul ground inside or on the line of the territory described by lines drawn from first and third bases at right angles with an imag-

*The rules defining a strike in the National and American Leagues are given below; otherwise their codes agree with that printed in Spalding's Official Guide.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

A Strike is:

SECTION 1. A ball struck at by the batsman without its touching his bat; or

SEC. 2. A fair ball legally delivered by the pitcher, but not struck at by the batsman.

SEC. 3. A foul hit ball not caught on the fly, unless two strikes have already been called.

SEC. 4. A bunt hit which sends the ball to foul ground, either directly or by bounding or rolling from fair ground to foul ground and which settles on foul ground.

SEC. 5. A ball struck at, if the ball touches any part of the batsman's person.

SEC. 6. A foul tip by the batsman, caught by the catcher while standing within the lines of his position.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

A Strike is:

SECTION 1. A ball struck at by the batsman without its touching his bat; or

SEC. 2. A fair ball legally delivered by the pitcher, but not struck at by the batsman.

SEC. 3. A bunt hit which sends the ball to foul ground, either directly or by bounding or rolling from fair ground to foul ground and which settles on foul ground.

SEC. 4. A ball struck at, if the ball touches any part of the batsman's person.

SEC. 5. A foul tip by the batsman, caught by the catcher while standing within the lines of his position.

inary line drawn from home to second base and extending on each side to the limit of the playing field.

SEC. 4. Any intention or effort to hit the ball to foul ground outside of the lines of the territory described by lines drawn from first and third bases at right angles with an imaginary line drawn from home to second base and extending on each side to the limit of the playing field.

(Section 4 is entirely new and is a substitute for the "bunt hit," section 4, as it appears in Spalding's 1901 Guide.)

SEC. 5. A ball struck at, if the ball touches any part of the batsman's person.

(In this case the batsman cannot take a base from being hit by a pitched ball, the penalty of a called strike taking its place. In the one case the pitcher is punished for sending in a wild pitched ball. In the other case the batsman is punished for not hitting a ball "legally delivered.")

SEC. 6. A "Foul Tip" by the batsman, caught by the catcher while standing within the lines of his position.

SEC. 7. A "Foul Strike" is a ball batted by the batsman when any part of his person is upon ground outside the lines of the batsman's position.

WHEN BATSMEN ARE OUT.

The Batsman is out:

RULE 32.

SECTION 1. If he fails to take his position at the bat in his order of batting, unless the error be discovered and the proper batsman takes his position before a time "at bat" is recorded, and, in such case, the balls and strikes called must be counted in the time "at bat" of the proper batsman, and only the proper batsman shall be declared out, and no runs shall be scored or bases run because of any act of the improper batsman; provided, this rule shall not take effect unless the out is declared before the ball is delivered to the succeeding batsman. Should batsman declared out by this rule be sufficient to retire the side, the proper batsman the next innings is the player who would have come to bat had the players been out by ordinary play.

SEC. 2. If he fails to take his position within one minute after the umpire has called for the batsman.

SEC. 3. If he makes a foul hit other than a foul tip, as defined in Rule 28, and the ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground; provided, it be not caught in a fielder's hat or cap, or touched by some object other than a fielder before being caught.

SEC. 4. If he makes a foul strike.

SEC. 5. If he attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding or throwing the ball by stepping outside the lines of the position, or otherwise obstructing or interfering with the player.

SEC. 6. If, while the first base be occupied by a base-runner, three strikes be called on him by the umpire, except when two men are already out.

SEC. 7. If, after two strikes have been called, the batsman obviously attempts to make a foul hit, as in Rule 31, Section 4.

SEC. 8. If, while attempting a third strike, the ball touches any part of the batsman's person, in which case base-runners occupying bases shall return as prescribed in Rule 36, section 5.

SEC. 9. If he hits a fly ball that can be handled by an infielder while first and second bases are occupied, or first, second and third, unless two hands are out. In such case the umpire shall, as soon as the ball is hit, declare infield or outfield hit.

(Section 9 of the above rule is not as plainly worded as it might be. It means that when the bases are occupied, and no one is out, or only one hand out, and the batsman pops up a high fly ball which affords an easy chance for an out, and the ball be dropped, or even touched by an infielder, the batsman is out. The mere touching of the ball by any infielder—but not an outfielder—makes it a catch under this rule. The "infield" referred to in the rule is, within reach of an infielder's regular position.)

The Call to the Bat.

SEC. 10. The moment a batsman is declared out by the umpire, he (the umpire) shall call for the batsman next in order to leave his seat on the bench and take his position at the bat, and such player of the batting side shall not leave his seat on the bench until so called to bat, except as provided by Rule 27, section 4.

(Not a single umpire that I saw act last season carried out this rule. Batsmen left their seats before being called to the bat, in direct violation of the rule, and not an umpire made them go back to their seats until called to the bat.)

THE BASE RUNNING RULES.

When the Batsman Becomes a Base-Runner.

The batsman becomes a base-runner:

RULE 33. SECTION 1. Instantly after he makes a fair hit.

SEC. 2. Instantly after four balls have been called by the umpire.

SEC. 3. Instantly after three strikes have been declared by the umpire.

SEC. 4. If, while he be a batsman, without making any attempt to strike at the ball, his person or clothing be hit by a ball from the pitcher, unless in the opinion of the umpire he plainly avoids making any effort to get out of the way of the ball from the pitcher and thereby permits himself to be so hit.

SEC. 5. If, while he be a batsman, the catcher interferes with him, preventing him from striking the ball.

Bases to be Touched.

RULE 34. SECTION 1. The base-runner must touch each base in regular order, viz.: first, second, third and home bases, and when obliged to return (except on a foul hit) must retouch the base or bases in reverse order.

Holding a Base.

SEC. 2. The base-runner shall only be considered as holding a base after touching it, and shall then be entitled to hold such base until he has legally touched the next base in order or has been legally forced to vacate it for a succeeding base-runner.

Order of Base-running.

SEC. 3. No base-runner shall score a run to count in the game until the base-runner preceding him in the batting list (provided there has been such a base-runner who has not been put out in that inning) shall have first touched home base without being put out.

(This rule of touching bases must be observed, except in the case of a foul hit to outfield. When a runner has got to third from first before hearing the call of "foul," he can walk across to first base without touching any intermediate base, but in no other instance. Of course, if a runner running home from second fails to touch third, while the umpire is looking at the ball being fielded at right field, and does not see that the third base has not been touched, the runner escapes punishment, as the umpire cannot decide a play not seen.)

Entitled to Bases.

RULE 35. The base-runner shall be entitled, without being put out, to take the base in the following cases:

SECTION 1. If, while he was batsman, the umpire called four balls.

SEC. 2. If the umpire awards a succeeding batsman a base on four balls, and the base-runner is thereby forced to vacate the base held by him.

SEC. 3. If the umpire calls a "balk."

SEC. 4. If a ball, delivered by the pitcher, pass the catcher, and touch the umpire, or any fence or building within ninety feet of the home base.

SEC. 5. If, upon a fair hit, the ball strikes the person or clothing of the umpire on fair ground.

SEC. 6. If he be prevented from making a base by the obstruction of an adversary, unless the latter be a fielder having the ball in his hand ready to meet the base-runner.

SEC. 7. If the fielder stop or catch a batted ball with his hat or any part of his uniform except his gloved hand.

Returning to Bases.

RULE 36. The base-runner shall return to his base, and shall be entitled to so return without being put out :

SECTION 1. If the umpire declares a foul tip (as defined in Rule 28), or any other foul hit not legally caught by a fielder.

SEC. 2. If the umpire declares a foul strike.

SEC. 3. If the umpire declares a dead ball, unless it be also the fourth unfair ball and he be thereby forced to take the next base, as provided in Rule 35, section 2.

SEC. 4. If the person or clothing of the umpire interferes with the catcher, or he is struck by a ball thrown by the catcher to intercept a base-runner.

SEC. 5. The base-runner shall return to his base if, while attempting a strike, the ball touches any part of the batsman's person.

(A base-runner cannot take a base on a foul tip catch as he can on a foul fly catch after the ball has been caught, as a "strike" is called on a foul tip catch, and the ball is dead for base-running purposes after the catch. Section 4 of the rule presupposes the umpire to be judging balls and strikes from behind the pitcher.)

When Base-runners are Out.

The Base-Runner is Out :

RULE 37. **SECTION 1.** If, after three strikes have been declared against him while batsman, and the catcher fail to catch the third strike ball, he plainly attempts to hinder the catcher from fielding the ball.

SEC. 2. If, having made a fair hit while batsman, such fair hit ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground, or any object other than a fielder ; PROVIDED, it be not caught in a fielder's hat or cap.

SEC. 3. If, when the umpire has declared three strikes on him while batsman, the third strike ball be momentarily held by a fielder before touching the ground ; PROVIDED, it be not caught in a fielder's hat or cap, or touch some object other than a fielder before being caught.

SEC. 4. If, after three strikes or a fair hit, he be touched with the ball in the hand of a fielder before he shall have touched first base.

SEC. 5. If, after three strikes or a fair hit, the ball be securely held by a fielder while touching first base with any part of his person before such base-runner touches first base.

SEC. 6. If, in running the last half of the distance from home base to first base, while the ball is being fielded to first

base, he runs outside the three-foot lines, as defined in Rule 7, unless to avoid a fielder attempting to field a batted ball.

(This rule, section 6, has been openly violated for years, and yet it is very plainly worded. When the batsman runs to first base after a fair hit, he must not leave the pathway indicated in the rule, unless to avoid interfering with the fielding of a ball between home and first base. But if he does, the umpire must declare the runner out the moment he leaves the pathway, even if the base-player muffs the ball thrown to him or not.)

SEC. 7. If in running from first to second base, from second to third base, or from third to home base, he runs more than three feet from a direct line between such bases to avoid being touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder; but in case a fielder be occupying the base-runner's proper path in attempting to field a batted ball, then the base-runner shall run out of the path, and behind said fielder, and shall not be declared out for so doing.

(It must be plain to the umpire that the runner ran beyond the three feet from the path to avoid the ball in the hands of a fielder, otherwise the runner does not violate the rule.)

SEC. 8. If he fails to avoid a fielder attempting to field a batted ball, in the manner described in sections 6 and 7 of this rule, or if he, in any way, obstructs a fielder attempting to field a batted ball, or intentionally interferes with a thrown ball; **PROVIDED**, that if two or more fielders attempt to field a batted ball, and the base-runner comes in contact with one or more of them, the umpire shall determine which fielder is entitled to the benefit of this rule, and shall not decide the base-runner out for coming in contact with any other fielder.

SEC. 9. If, at any time while the ball is in play, he be touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder, unless some part of his person is touching a base he is entitled to occupy; **PROVIDED**, the ball be held by the fielder after touching him.

Over-running First Base.

SECTION 1. The base-runner in running to
RULE 38. first base may over-run said base, without being put out for being off said base, after first touching it, provided he returns at once and retouches the base, after which he may be put out as at any other base. If, in over-running first base, he also attempts to run to second base, or after passing the base he turns to his left from the foul line, he shall forfeit such exemption from being put out.

(A base-runner, in over-running first base, is not obliged to return and touch the base again if he sees a chance to run to second on a muff or an overthrow. But in failing to return and touch the base he forfeits the right of exemption from being put out. He also forfeits that right if after over-running the base he runs on foul ground.)

Running on Caught Balls.

SEC. 2. If, when a fair or foul hit ball (other than a foul tip as referred to in Rule 28) is legally caught by a fielder, such ball is legally held by a fielder on the base occupied by the base-runner when such ball was struck (or the base-runner be touched with the ball in the hands of a fielder), before he retouches said base after such fair or foul hit ball was so caught; PROVIDED, that the base-runner shall not be out, in such case, if, after the ball was legally caught as above, it be delivered to the bat by the pitcher before the fielder holds it on said base, or touches the base-runner with it; but if the base-runner, in attempting to reach a base, detaches it before being touched or forced out, he shall be declared safe.

Forced to Leave Bases.

SEC. 3. If, when a batsman becomes a base-runner, the first base, or the first and second bases, or the first, second and third bases, be occupied, any base-runner so occupying a base shall cease to be entitled to hold it, until any following base-runner is put out, and may be put out at the next base, or by being touched by the ball in the hands of a fielder in the same manner as in running to first base, at any time before any following base-runner is put out.

(Suppose runners are on second and third bases and the runner at third runs for home and the one on second goes to third; the runner from third finding he cannot reach home before the ball, returns to third base and stands there, as does the runner from second, and the ball is thrown to the third baseman and he touches both runners on the base. The question is, which one is out? and the answer is, the runner who ran to third from second, as he had no legal right to hold third base unless the occupant at third had touched the home base. Of course this rule does not govern the play when a batsman forces a runner to leave base by a fair hit.)

Base-runners Hit by Batted Ball.

SEC. 4. If a fair hit ball strike him before touching the fielder, and, in such case, no base shall be run unless forced by the batsman becoming a base-runner, and no run shall be scored or any other base-runner put out.

Failing to Touch Bases.

SEC. 5. If, when running to a base, or forced to return to a base, he fail to touch the intervening base, or bases, if any, in the order prescribed in Rule 34, he may be put out at the base he fails to touch, or being touched by the ball in the hands of the fielder in the same manner as in running to first base; PROVIDED, that the base-runner shall not be out in such

case if the ball be delivered to the bat by the pitcher before the fielder holds it on said base or touches the base-runner with it.

Base-running After "Time" is Called.

SEC. 6. If, when the umpire calls "Play," after any suspension of a game, he fails to return to and touch the base he occupied when "Time" was called before touching the next base; PROVIDED, the base-runner shall not be out, in such case, if the ball be delivered to the bat by the pitcher, before the fielder holds it on said base or touches the base-runner with it.

THE RULES FOR COACHING.

RULE 39. The Coacher shall be restricted to coaching the base-runner only, and shall not be allowed to address any remarks except to the base-runner, and then only in words of necessary direction.

Coachers Restricted.

SECTION 1. The Coacher shall not, by words or signs, incite or try to incite the spectators to demonstrations; and shall not use language which will in any manner refer to or reflect upon a player of the opposite club, the umpire or the spectators.

Number of Coachers.

SEC. 2. Not more than one coacher who may be a player participating in the game, or any other player under contract to and in the uniform of either club shall be allowed at any one time, except, that if base-runners are occupying two or more of the bases, then the captain and one player, or two players under contract to and in the uniform of either club, may occupy the space between the players' lines and the captains' lines to coach base-runners.

SEC. 3. The captain or one player only may occupy the space between the players' lines and the captain's lines to coach base-runners, except that if two or more base-runners are occupying the bases, then the captain and one player, or two players, may coach base-runners.

Penalty for Violation of Rules.

SEC. 4. To enforce the above the captain of the opposite side may call the attention of the umpire to the offence, and thereupon the umpire must order the illegal coacher or coachers to the bench; if his order is not obeyed within one minute, the umpire shall assess a fine of \$5.00 each against the offending

player or players, and, upon a repetition of the offence, the offending player or players shall be debarred from further participation in the game, and shall leave the playing field forthwith.

The Scoring of Runs.

RULE 40. One run shall be scored every time a base-runner, after having legally touched the first three bases, shall touch the home base before three men are put out. (Exception)—If the third man is forced out, or is put out before reaching first base, a run shall not be scored.

THE RULES FOR UMPIRING.

The Status of the Umpire.

RULE 41. SECTION 1. The umpire is the representative of the League, and as such shall have power to enforce every section of the code of playing rules of the game; and he shall also have power to order any player, or captain, or manager, to do or omit to do, any action that he may deem necessary to give force and effect to the laws of the game.

(This rule fully obliges the umpire, in a match game, not only to see that every rule of the playing code is strictly abided by according to the letter of the law; but it also empowers him, in the case of any special emergency, to act as arbiter and judge in any case not exactly covered by the letter of the law, and to take the responsibility upon himself in the interests of the game at large.)

The Umpire's Decision Not to be Disputed.

SEC. 2. There shall be no appeal from any legal decision of the umpire.

(There is no appeal allowable from any decision rendered by the umpire in which any error of judgment is involved. If the umpire himself renders an illegal decision, then only can an appeal for a revoke be made, and that only by the captain of the team.)

On Reversing a Decision.

SEC. 3. Under no circumstances shall any player be allowed to dispute a decision by the umpire, in which only an error of judgment is involved; and no decision rendered by him shall be reversed, except it be plainly shown by the code of rules to have been illegal; and in such case the captain alone shall be allowed to make the appeal for reversal.

(This rule expressly prohibits any captain or player of either of the contesting nines in a game from questioning a single decision, by word or action, in any case of called balls or strikes, or as to whether a base-runner has been touched or not while off a base, as in all such decisions only errors of judgment are involved.)

The Penalties for Violations of the Rules.

RULE 42. SECTION 1. In all cases of violation of these rules, by either a player or manager, the penalty for the first offence shall be a fine by the umpire of \$5.00, and for a second offence, a prompt removal of the offender from the game or grounds, followed by such period of suspension from actual service in the club as the president of the League may elect.

(The penalty for disputing an umpire's decision should be prompt suspension from play for the entire game. The cash fine is no punishment, as the penalty does not cost the player a dollar.)

The Umpire to Report Violations of the Rule.

SEC. 2. The umpire shall, within twelve hours after fining or removing a player from the game, forward to the president a report of the action and the causes therefor.

SEC. 3. Immediately upon notification by the umpire that a fine has been imposed upon any manager, captain or player, the president shall notify the person so fined and also the club of which he is a member, and, in the event of the failure of the person so fined to pay to the secretary of the League the amount of said fine within five days of notice, he shall be debarred from participating in any championship game or from sitting on a player's bench during the progress of a championship game until such fine is paid.

The Punishment of Flagrant Offences.

SEC. 4. When the offence of the player debarred from the game is of such a flagrant nature, such as the use of obscene language or an assault upon a player or umpire, the umpire shall, within four hours thereafter, notify the president of the League, giving full particulars.

(It will be seen that the assaulting of a player or an umpire is placed on the same plane of offences as that of simply disputing an umpire's decisions, a decided weakness in the code.)

The Umpire's Notification of Enforcement of the Rules.

SEC. 5. The umpire shall notify both captains before the game, and in the presence of each other, that all the playing rules will be impartially enforced, and that their failing to co-operate in such enforcement, will result in their being fined and, perhaps, their removal from the game.

On Ground Rules.

RULE 43. SECTION 1. Before the commencement of a game the umpire shall see that the rules governing all the materials of the game are strictly observed. He shall ask the captain of the home club whether

there are any special ground rules to be enforced, and if there are, he shall see that they are duly enforced, provided they do not conflict with any of these rules.

The Calling of "Play" and "Game."

SEC. 2. The umpire shall not only call "play" at the hour appointed for the beginning of the game, but also announce "game called" at its legal conclusion.

Suspending Play on Account of Rain.

SEC. 3. The umpire shall suspend play for the following causes: First, if rain is falling so heavily as to oblige the spectators on the open field and open stands to seek shelter, in which case he shall note the time of suspension; and should rain fall continuously for thirty minutes thereafter he shall terminate the game.

("Suspending play on account of rain" is a discretionary duty to some extent. Rain may be falling, and yet be only a fine drizzle, in which case few of the exposed class of spectators seek shelter, and in such case suspension is not quite in order. But when the rain falls so heavily as to drench all exposed to it, suspension of play becomes imperative.)

Suspension on Account of Accidents.

SEC. 4. The umpire shall suspend play in case of an accident to himself or to a player which incapacitates him or them from service in the field, or in order to remove from the grounds any player or spectator who has violated the rules.

SEC. 5. In suspending play from any legal cause, the umpire shall call "time;" when he calls "time" the play shall be suspended until he calls "play" again, and during the interim no player shall be put out, base be run, or run be scored. "Time" shall not be called by the umpire until the ball is held by the pitcher standing in his position.

The Calling of Balls.

SECTION 1. The umpire shall call and count as a "ball" any unfair ball delivered by the pitcher to the batsman, but not before such ball has passed the line of the home base.

RULE 44.

The Calling of Strikes.

SEC. 2. The umpire shall call and count as a "strike" any fairly delivered ball which passes over any portion of the home base, and within the batsman's legal range, as defined in Rule 31, which is not struck at by the batsman, or a foul tip which is caught by the catcher, standing within the lines of his position, or which after being struck at and not hit, strikes the person of the batsman; or when the ball is purposely hit

foul by the batsman, or when the ball is bunted foul by the batsman.

(No player is allowed to dispute a single decision rendered by the umpire in the calling of "balls" or "strikes.")

No Outsiders on the Field.

RULE 45. No person shall be allowed upon any part of the field during the progress of a game in addition to the players in uniform, the manager of each side and the umpire, except such officers of the law as may be present in uniform, and such officials of the home club as may be necessary to preserve the peace.

No Talking to Spectators.

RULE 46. SECTION 1. No manager, captain or player shall address the spectators during the progress of a game, except in case of necessary explanation.

(The term "necessary explanation" means, the umpire or managers giving information to the spectators to allay excitement due from ignorance of the cause of any special disturbance, such as explaining the cause of an apparently unfair decision, etc.)

No Change of Umpires Except for Illness or Injury.

SEC. 2. The umpire shall not be changed during the progress of a championship game, except by reason of personal illness or injury incapacitating him for the discharge of his duties.

Calling Players Out.

SEC. 3. The umpire shall declare the batsman or base-runner out, without waiting for an appeal for such decision, in all cases where such player is put out in accordance with these rules, except as provided in Rule 38, sections 1 and 5.

HINTS TO UMPIRES.

(A column of "Advice to Umpires" is matter thrown away as a rule. Certain it is that the advice is never taken. Last year's Guide had a page of advice to umpires, but the experience of the season of 1901 showed conclusively, that a large majority of the umpires disregarded the advice. How many umpires paid attention to this paragraph?)

"You are the absolute master of the field from the beginning to the termination of the game. You are by these rules given full authority to order any player, captain or manager to do or omit to do any act which you may deem necessary to maintain your dignity and compel respect from players and spectators."

How many "maintained the dignity of their position or compelled respect"? Here is a paragraph that was never noticed by an umpire:

"Do not allow a player (not even a captain) to leave his position (which is the bench or coacher's box, for the captain whose side is at bat, or the regular fielding position of the captain whose side is not at bat) to argue with you."

Here is another one which was ignored:

"These rules are mandatory, not discretionary. If you allow them to be violated you become the chief culprit and do not properly perform the duties of your position. Bear in mind that you are not responsible for the creation of the rules or the penalties prescribed by them. The rules are created to be enforced to the letter. If they are poor rules the fault is not yours. If they are disobeyed you are to blame."

The only impartial method of rendering a decision is to do it in accordance with the *first impression* of the play made on your mind.

The rules give you ample power to stop kicking. If you do not enforce the rules you deserve prompt removal from your position, as there is no legal excuse for your violation of the rules.)

REGULAR GROUND RULES.

The Home Club to have Police Present.

Every club shall furnish sufficient police
RULE 47. force upon its own grounds to preserve order, and in the event of a crowd entering a field during the progress of a game and interfering with the play in any manner, the visiting club may refuse to play further until the field be cleared. If the ground be not cleared within fifteen minutes thereafter, the visiting club may claim, and shall be entitled to the game, by a score of nine runs to none (no matter what number of innings has been played).

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Umpire's Call.

RULE 48. SECTION 1. "Play" is the order of the umpire to begin the game, or to resume play after its suspension.

SEC. 2. "Time" is the order of the umpire to suspend play. Such extension must not extend beyond the day of the game.

SEC. 3. "Game" is the announcement by the umpire that the game is terminated.

A Time at Bat.

A "Time at Bat" is the term at bat of a batsman. It begins when he takes his position and continues until he is put out or becomes a base-runner; except when, because of being hit by a pitched ball, or in case of an illegal delivery by the pitcher, or in case of a

sacrifice hit purposely made to the infield which, not being a base-hit, advances a base-runner without resulting in a put-out, except to the batsman, as in Rule 32.

What is an Inning?

RULE 50. An "Inning" is the term at bat of the nine players representing a club in a game, and is completed when three of such players have been put out, as provided in these rules.

A Significant Term.

RULE 51. "Legal" or "Legally" signifies as required by these rules.

THE SCORING RULES.

RULE 52. In order to promote uniformity in scoring championship games the following instructions, suggestions and definitions are made for the benefit of scorers, and they are required to make all scores in accordance therewith.

The Batsman's Score.

RULE 53. SECTION 1. The first item in the tabulated score, after the player's name and position, shall be the number of times he has been at bat during the game. No time at bat shall be scored if the batsman be hit by a pitched ball while standing in his position, and after trying to avoid being so hit; or in case of the pitcher's illegal delivery of the ball to the bat which gives the batsman his base, or when he intentionally hits the ball to the field, purposely to be put out, or if he is given first base on called balls.

SEC. 2. In the second column should be set down the runs made by each player.

SEC. 3. In the third column should be placed the first-base hits made by each player.

The Scoring of Base Hits.

RULE 54. A base-hit should be scored in the following cases:

When the ball from the bat strikes the ground within the foul lines and out of reach of the fielders.

When a hit ball is partially or wholly stopped by a fielder in motion, but such player cannot recover himself in time to handle the ball before the striker reaches first base.

When the ball is hit with such force to an infielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out the batsman. (In case of

doubt over this class of hits, score a base-hit and exempt the fielder from the charge of an error.)

When a ball is hit so slowly towards a fielder that he cannot handle it in time to put out the batsman.

That in all cases where a base-runner is retired by being hit by a batted ball, the batsman should be credited with a base-hit.

When a batted ball hits the person or clothing of the umpire, as defined in Rule 35, section 5. In no case shall a base-hit be scored when a base-runner has been forced out by the play.

Scoring Sacrifice Hits.

RULE 55. In the fourth column shall be placed the sacrifice hits, which shall be credited to the batsman who, when no one is out or when but one man is out, advances a runner a base by a bunt hit, which results in putting out the batsman, or would so result if the ball were handled without error.

(According to this rule only sacrifice hits made by bunting are scored, an injustice to the team-worker at the bat.)

The Scoring of Field Plays.

RULE 56. SECTION 1. The number of opponents put out by each player shall be set down in the fifth column. Where a batsman is given out by the umpire for a foul strike, or where the batsman fails to bat in proper order, the put-out shall be scored to the catcher. In all cases of "out" for interference, running out of line, or infield fly dropped, the "out" should be credited to the player who would have made the play, but for the action of the base-runner or batsman.

SEC. 2. The number of times the player assists shall be set down in the sixth column. An assist should be given to each player who handles the ball in assisting a run out or other play of the kind.

SEC. 3. An assist should be given to a player who makes a play in time to put a runner out, even if the player who could complete the play fails through no fault of the player assisting.

And generally an assist should be given to each player who handles or assists in any manner in handling the ball from the time it leaves the bat until it reaches the player who makes the put-out, or in case of a thrown ball, to each player who throws or handles it cleanly and in such a way that a put-out results, or would result if no error were made by the receiver.

Assists should be credited to every player who handles the ball in the play which results in a base-runner being called out for interference or for running out of line.

The Scoring of Errors.

RULE 57. SECTION 1. An error shall be given in the seventh column for each misplay which allows a striker or base-runner to make one or more bases when perfect play would have insured his being put out, except that "wild pitches," "bases on balls," bases on the batsman being struck by a "pitched ball," or in case of illegal pitched balls, balks and passed balls, all of which comprise battery errors, shall not be included in said column. In scoring errors of batted balls see section 3 of this rule.

SEC. 2. An error shall not be scored against the catcher for a wild throw to prevent a stolen base, unless the base-runner advances an extra base because of the error.

SEC. 3. No error shall be scored against an infielder who attempts to complete a double play, unless the throw is so wild that an additional base is gained.

Scoring Stolen Bases.

RULE 58. A stolen base shall be credited to the base-runner whenever he reaches the base he attempts to steal unaided by a fielding or by a battery error or a hit by the batsman.

The Summary Score.

RULE 59. The summary score of a game shall contain the following special records:

SECTION 1. The score made in each innings of the game.

SEC. 2. The number of bases stolen by each player.

SEC. 3. The number of two-base hits made by each player.

SEC. 4. The number of three-base hits made by each player.

SEC. 5. The number of home runs made by each player.

SEC. 6. The number of double and triple plays made by each side and the names of the players assisting in the same.

SEC. 7. The number of innings each pitcher pitched in.

SEC. 8. The number of base-hits made off each pitcher.

SEC. 9. The number of times the pitcher strikes out the opposing batsmen.

SEC. 10. The number of times the pitcher gives bases on balls.

SEC. 11. The number of wild pitches charged to the pitcher.

SEC. 12. The number of times the pitcher hits batsmen with pitched ball.

SEC. 13. The number of passed balls by each catcher.

SEC. 14. The time of the game.

SEC. 15. The name of the umpire.

(A new section should be introduced after section 5, which should record the number of times each player had forwarded base-runners by base hits.)

THE FOUL BALL STRIKE RULE.

Quoting from the Committee's official code of rules describing the "compromise" measure adopted in reference to the rules applicable to the calling of strikes on intentionally hit foul balls, the rule in question is as follows:

Rule 44 was amended as follows:

RULE 44.—Strikes.

A strike is:

SECTION 1. A ball struck at by the batsman without its touching his bat; or,

SEC. 2. A fair ball legally delivered by the pitcher, but not struck at by the batsman.

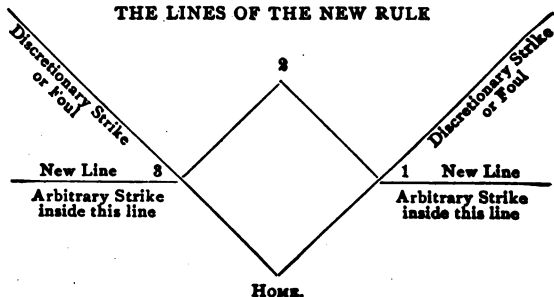
SEC. 3. *A foul hit ball not caught on the fly, unless two strikes have already been called, WHICH FALLS OR SETTLES ON FOUL GROUND INSIDE OR ON THE LINE OF THE TERRITORY DESCRIBED BY LINES DRAWN FROM FIRST AND THIRD BASES AT RIGHT ANGLES WITH AN IMAGINARY LINE DRAWN FROM HOME TO SECOND BASE AND EXTENDING ON EACH SIDE TO THE LIMIT OF THE PLAYING FIELD.*

SEC. 4. ANY INTENTION OR EFFORT TO HIT THE BALL TO FOUL GROUND OUTSIDE OF THE LINES OF THE TERRITORY DESCRIBED BY LINES DRAWN FROM FIRST AND THIRD BASES AT RIGHT ANGLES WITH AN IMAGINARY LINE DRAWN FROM HOME TO SECOND BASE AND EXTENDING ON EACH SIDE TO THE LIMIT OF THE PLAYING FIELD.

(Section 4 is entirely new and is a substitute for the "bunt hit," section 4, as it appears in Spalding's 1901 Guide.)

The above rules render it imperative on the umpire to call every ball a strike which hits the ground foul back of the center line of the appended diagram. But if the ball hits foul ground on the forward of the center line, it is left at the discretion of the umpire to regard the foul hit as intentional or accidental. Here is a correct diagram of the new lines:

THE LINES OF THE NEW RULE



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New York, March 18, 1902.

In accordance with a resolution passed at the recent Joint Playing Rules Conference, held at Buffalo, authorizing me to supply Official Copies of the Playing Rules to the publishers of the base ball guides, I hereby certify that the above rules as published in the Spalding Base Ball Guide are correct and are the official rules unanimously adopted at the Joint Playing Rules Congress held February 10 and 11, 1902.

Henry Chadwick

March 18, 1902.

This is to certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the Rules as adopted at the Buffalo Conference, February 10, 1902, and all games must be played under the same; furthermore, that Henry Chadwick was appointed a Committee of One to codify the rules and send copies to the guides.

J. Farrell

NATIONAL LEAGUE SCHEDULE FOR THE SEASON OF 1902

CLUBS, 1902.	At Boston.	At Brooklyn.	At New York.	At Phil'd'phia.	At Cincinnati.	At Chicago.	At Pittsburg.	At St. Louis.
Boston.....	April 17, 18 May 2, 3, 5 May 30, 31 July 18, 19	April 21, 22, 23 24, June 30 July 1, 2 Sept. 22, 23, 24	April 25, 26, 28, 29 Sept. 13, 15, 16 Sept. 27, 28, 30	April 25, 26, 28, 29 Sept. 13, 15, 16 Sept. 27, 28, 30	May 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 July 10, 11, 12 Aug. 16, 17, 18, 19 Aug. 20, 21	May 16, 17, 19, 20 July 4, 4, 5 Aug. 22, 23, 25	May 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19 Aug. 26, 27	May 21, 22, 23, 24 July 7, 8, 9 Aug. 20, 21, 21
Brooklyn.....	Apr. 19, 19, 30 May 1, June 25, 26, 27, 28 Aug. 29, 30	April 26, 29 June 21, 24 July 25, 28, Sept. 15, 16, 30, 29	April 21, 24 June 21, 24 July 25, 28, Sept. 15, 16, 30, 29	April 21, 22, 23, 24 June 17, 18, 19 Oct. 2, 3, 4	May 21, 22, 24, 25 July 6, 7, 8, 9 Aug. 20, 21	May 11, 12, 13, 14, 15 July 14, 15, 16 Aug. 22, 23, 24	May 7, 8, 9, 10 16, 17, 18, 19 July 10, 11, 12, 13, Aug. 16, 17	May 16, 17, 18, 19 July 10, 11, 12, 13, Aug. 16, 17
New York.....	May 27, 28, 29 June 17, 17, 18, 19 Oct. 1, 2, 4	April 25, 28 June 20, 23 July 23, 24, 26 Sept. 13, 19, 27	April 17, 19 May 1, 2, 3, 5 May 30, 30, 31 July 19	April 18, 30 June 25, 26, 27 28, Aug. 29, 30 Sept. 25, 26	May 16, 17, 18, 19 July 14, 15, 16 17, Aug. 26, 27	May 7, 8, 9, 10, 25 July 7, 8, 13 Aug. 16, 17	May 21, 22, 23, 24 July 10, 11, 12 Aug. 19, 20, 21	May 11, 12, 13, 14 July 4, 4, 5, 6, Aug. 23, 24
Philadelphia.	June 20, 21, 23, 24 July 23, 24, 26 Sept. 18, 19, 20	May 27, 28, 29 June 30 July 1, 2, 21, 22 Sept. 22, 23	April 17, 19 May 1, 2, 3, 5 May 30, 30, 31 July 19	June 10, 11, 12 July 29, 30, 31 Aug. 1 Sept. 6, 8, 9	May 12, 13, 14, 15 July 4, 4, 5 Aug. 22, 23, 25	May 21, 22, 23, 24 July 10, 11, 12 Aug. 19, 20, 21	Apr. 22, 23, May 27, 28, July 1, 2, Sept. 13, 27, Oct. 2, 4	May 7, 8, 9, 10 July 14, 15, 16, 17 Aug. 26, 27
Cincinnati....	June 6, 7, 9 Aug. 7, 8, 9, 11 Sept. 1, 1, 2	June 3, 4, 5 Aug. 2, 4, 5, 6 Sept. 10, 11, 12	June 13, 14, 16 Aug. 12, 13, 14 Sept. 3, 4, 5	June 10, 11, 12 July 29, 30, 31 Aug. 1 Sept. 6, 8, 9	May 12, 13, 14, 15 July 4, 4, 5 Aug. 22, 23, 25	May 21, 22, 23, 24 July 10, 11, 12 Aug. 19, 20, 21	Apr. 22, 23, May 27, 28, July 1, 2, Sept. 13, 27, Oct. 2, 4	May 30, 30, 31 June 24, 25, 26 July 19, 20 Sept. 21, 22
Chicago	June 10, 11, 12 July 29, 30, 31 Aug. 1 Sept. 6, 8, 9	June 6, 7, 9 Aug. 12, 13, 14 Sept. 3, 4, 5	June 3, 4, 5 Aug. 7, 8, 9, 11 Sept. 10, 11	June 13, 14, 16 Aug. 2, 4, 5, 6 Sept. 1, 1, 2	April 17, 18, 19, 20 June 18, 19, 21 Sept. 18, 19, 20	May 21, 22, 23, 24 July 10, 11, 12 Aug. 19, 20, 21	Apr. 24, 25, 26 May 30, 30, 31 July 19, Aug. 28, 29, 30	May 26, 27, 28 June 27, 28, 29, 30 Oct. 3, 4, 5
Pittsburg.....	June 13, 14, 16 Aug. 12, 13, 13, 14 Sept. 3, 4, 5	June 10, 11, 12 July 29, 30, 31 Aug. 1 Sept. 1, 1, 2	June 6, 7, 9 Aug. 2, 4, 5, 6 Sept. 6, 8, 9	June 3, 4, 5 Aug. 7, 8, 9, 11 Sept. 10, 11, 12	May 4, 5, 6, 11 June 28, 29 July 13, Aug. 24 Sept. 28, Oct. 5	Apr. 27, May 18 June 1, 22, 23, 24, 25, July 6, 20, Sept. 21	Apr. 29, 30 May 1, 3, June 21, 19, 20, 18, Sept. 18, 20	April 17, 18, 19, 20 July 23, 24, 26, 27, Sept. 14, 15
St. Louis.....	June 3, 4, 5 Aug. 2, 2, 4, 5, 6 Sept. 10, 11	June 13, 14, 16 Aug. 7, 8, 9, 11 Sept. 6, 8, 9	June 10, 11, 12 July 29, 30, 31 Aug. 1 Sept. 1, 1, 2	June 6, 7, 7, 9 Aug. 2, 4, 5, 6 Sept. 10, 11, 12	April 24, 25, 26 27, June 1, 22 Aug. 29, 30 Sept. 24, 25	Apr. 21, 22 May 4, 5, 6 July 1, 2 Sept. 13, 27, 28	Apr. 29, 30 May 1, 3, June 21, 19, 20, 18, Sept. 18, 20	May 17, 18, 19, 20 July 23, 24, 26, 27, Sept. 14, 15

AMERICAN LEAGUE BASE BALL SCHEDULE FOR 1902.

CLUBS.	Cleveland.	Chicago.	St. Louis.	Detroit.	Washington.	Baltimore.	Philadelphia.	Boston.
Cleveland.....	April 27, 28, 29, 30 July 4, 4, 5, 6 Sept. 17, 18	April 23, 24, 25, 26 June 28, 29, 30 Sept. 19, 20, 21	April 23, 24, 25, 26 June 28, 29, 30 Sept. 19, 20, 21	May 1, 2, 3, 4 July 1, 2, 3 Sept. 26, 27, 28	May 26, 27, 28, 29 July 23, 24, 25 Aug. 16, 18, 19	May 30, 30, 31 June 2 July 26, 28, 29 Aug. 13, 14, 15	May 21, 22, 23, 24 July 19, 21, 22 Aug. 23, 25, 26	June 17, 17, 18 July 15, 16, 17, 18 Aug. 20, 21, 22
Chicago.....	May 6, 7, 8, 9 July 7, 8, 9 Sept. 9, 10, 11	May 1, 2, 3, 4 July 1, 2, 3 Sept. 26, 27, 28	May 1, 2, 3, 4 July 1, 2, 3 Sept. 26, 27, 28	May 10, 11, 12, 13 June 24, 25, 26 Sept. 12, 13, 14	May 30, 30, 31 June 2 July 26, 28, 29 Aug. 20, 21, 22	May 26, 27, 28, 29 July 23, 24, 25 Aug. 13, 14, 15	May 30, 30, 31 June 3, 4, 5 July 15, 16, 17, 18 Aug. 16, 18, 19	May 21, 22, 23, 24 July 19, 21, 22 Aug. 13, 14, 15
St. Louis.....	May 10, 11, 12, 13 June 24, 25, 26 Sept. 12, 13, 14	May 14, 16, 17, 18 July 11, 12, 13 Sept. 23, 24, 25	April 27, 28, 29, 30 June 28, 29, 30 Sept. 19, 20, 21	May 6, 7, 8, 9 July 4, 4, 5 Sept. 9, 10, 11	May 21, 22, 23, 24 July 19, 21, 22 Aug. 13, 14, 15	June 3, 4, 5 July 15, 16, 17, 18 Aug. 16, 18, 19	June 2 July 26, 28, 29 Aug. 20, 21, 22	May 26, 27, 28, 29 July 23, 24, 25 Aug. 23, 25, 26
Detroit.....	May 14, 16, 17, 18 July 11, 12, 13 Sept. 23, 24, 25	April 23, 24, 25, 26 June 28, 29, 30 Sept. 19, 20, 21	April 27, 28, 29, 30 June 28, 29, 30 Sept. 16, 17, 18	April 27, 28, 29, 30 July 6, 8, 9 Sept. 16, 17, 18	June 3, 4, 5 July 15, 16, 17, 18 Aug. 23, 25, 26	May 21, 22, 23, 24 July 19, 20, 22 Aug. 20, 21, 22	May 26, 27, 28, 29 July 23, 24, 25 Aug. 13, 14, 15	May 30, 30, 31 June 2 July 26, 28, 29 Aug. 16, 18, 19
Washington..	June 19, 20, 21, 22 Aug. 3, 4, 5 Aug. 28, 29, 30	June 7, 8, 9, 10 Aug. 6, 7, 8 Sept. 5, 6, 7	June 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 9, 10, 11 Sept. 2, 3, 4	June 15, 16, 17, 18 July 31 Aug. 1, 2, 31 Sept. 1, 1	May 14, 15 May 19, 20 July 10, 12, 14 Sept. 19, 20, 22	May 12, 13 May 16, 17 July 7, 8, 9 Sept. 12, 13, 15	May 7, 8, 9, 10 July 4, 4, 5 Sept. 16, 17, 18	May 2, 3, 5, 6 July 1, 2, 3 Sept. 9, 10, 11
Baltimore.....	June 7, 8, 9, 10 Aug. 9, 10, 11 Sept. 2, 3, 4	June 15, 16, 17, 18 Aug. 3, 4, 5 Aug. 28, 29, 30	June 15, 16, 17, 18 Aug. 3, 4, 5 Aug. 28, 29, 30	June 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 6, 7, 8 Sept. 5, 6, 7	Apr. 28, 29, 30 May 1 June 27, 28, 30 Sept. 26, 27, 29	April 23, 24, 25, 26 June 24, 25, 26 Sept. 23, 24, 25	May 2, 3, 5, 6 July 1, 2, 3 Sept. 9, 10, 11	May 7, 8, 9, 10 July 4, 4, 5 Sept. 16, 17, 18
Philadelphia..	June 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 6, 7, 8 Sept. 5, 6, 7	June 15, 16, 17, 18 Aug. 3, 4, 5 Aug. 28, 29, 30	June 19, 20, 21, 22 July 31 Aug. 1, 2, 31 Sept. 1, 1	June 7, 8, 9, 10 Aug. 9, 10, 11 Sept. 2, 3, 4	Apr. 28, 29, 30 May 1 June 27, 28, 30 Sept. 26, 27, 29	April 23, 24, 25, 26 June 24, 25, 26 Sept. 23, 24, 25	May 2, 3, 5, 6 July 1, 2, 3 Sept. 9, 10, 11	May 16, 17, 18, 20 July 7, 8, 9 Sept. 12, 13, 15
Boston.....	June 3, 4, 5, 6 June 15 Aug. 1, 2, 31 Sept. 1, 1	June 11, 12, 13, 14 Aug. 9, 10, 11 Sept. 2, 3, 4	June 7, 8, 9, 10 Aug. 6, 7, 8 Aug. 28, 29, 30	June 19, 20, 21, 22 Aug. 8, 4, 5 Aug. 28, 29, 30	April 23, 24, 25, 26 June 24, 25, 26 Sept. 23, 24, 25	Apr. 28, 29, 30 May 1 June 27, 28, 30 Sept. 26, 27, 29	May 12, 13, 14, 15 July 11, 12, 14 Sept. 19, 20, 22	May 16, 17, 18, 20 July 7, 8, 9 Sept. 12, 13, 15

BASE BALL SCHEDULE OF AMERICAN ASSOCIATION, SEASON OF 1902.

CLUBS.	Milwaukee.	St. Paul.	Minneapolis.	Louisville.	Indianapolis.	Toledo.	Columbus.	Kansas City.
Milwaukee...	June 16, 17, 18, 19 July 11, 12, 13 Aug. 26, 27, 28	June 12, 13, 14, 15 July 15, 16, 17 Aug. 22, 23, 24	June 12, 13, 14, 15 July 15, 16, 17 Aug. 22, 23, 24	Apr. 27, 28, 29, 30, June 30 July 1, 2 Aug. 8, 9, 10	April 23, 24, 25, 26 June 27, 28, 29 Aug. 12, 13, 14	May 1, 2, 3, 4 June 24, 25, 26 Aug. 18, 19, 20	May 5, 6, 7, 8 June 21, 22, 23 Aug. 15, 16, 17	May 30, 31 June 1 July 4, 4, 5 Sept. 1, 1, 2
St. Paul.....	June 7, 8, 10, 11 July 21, 22, 23 Sept. 7, 8, 9	May 30, 31 June 1 July 6, 7, 8 Sept. 1, 1, 2	May 30, 31 June 1 July 6, 7, 8 Sept. 1, 1, 2	May 5, 6, 7, 8 June 21, 22, 23 Aug. 18, 19, 20	May 1, 2, 3, 4 June 24, 25, 26 Aug. 15, 16, 17	April 23, 24, 25, 26 June 27, 28, 29 Aug. 12, 13, 14	Apr. 27, 28, 29, 30, June 30 July 1, 2 Aug. 8, 9, 10	June 3, 4, 5, 6 June 18, 19, 20 Sept. 4, 5, 6
Minneapolis..	June 3, 4, 5, 6 July 18, 19, 20 Sept. 4, 5, 6	May 26, 27, 28, 29 July 4, 4, 5 Aug. 29, 30, 31	May 10, 11, 12, 13 July 29, 30, 31 Sept. 30, 21, 22	May 1, 2, 3, 4 June 24, 25, 26 Aug. 15, 16, 17	May 5, 6, 7, 8 June 21, 22, 23 Aug. 18, 19, 20	April 23, 24, 25, 26 June 27, 28, 29 Aug. 12, 13, 14	April 23, 24, 25, 26 June 27, 28, 29 Aug. 12, 13, 14	June 7, 8, 10, 11 July 21, 22, 23 Sept. 7, 8, 9
Louisville....	May 22, 23, 24, 25 Aug. 4, 5, 6 Sept. 13, 14, 15	May 14, 15, 16, 17 July 25, 26, 27 Sept. 17, 18, 19	May 10, 11, 12, 13 July 29, 30, 31 Sept. 30, 21, 22	May 14, 15, 16, 17 July 25, 26, 27 Sept. 17, 18, 19	May 10, 11, 12, 13 July 29, 30, 31 Sept. 30, 21, 22	June 7, 8, 10, 11 July 15, 16, 17 Sept. 7, 8, 9	June 3, 4, 5, 6 July 11, 12, 13 Sept. 4, 5, 6	May 18, 19, 20, 21 Aug. 1, 2, 3 Sept. 10, 11, 12
Indianapolis..	May 18, 19, 20, 21 Aug. 1, 2, 3 Sept. 10, 11, 12	May 10, 11, 12, 13 July 29, 30, 31 Sept. 20, 21, 22	May 14, 15, 16, 17 July 25, 26, 27 Sept. 17, 18, 19	May 27, 28, 29, 29 July 4, 4, 5 Aug. 29, 30, 31	June 12, 13, 14, 15 July 21, 22, 23 Aug. 22, 23, 24	June 3, 4, 5, 6 July 11, 12, 13 Sept. 4, 5, 6	June 7, 8, 10, 11 July 15, 16, 17 Sept. 7, 8, 9	May 22, 23, 24, 25 Aug. 4, 5, 6 Sept. 13, 14, 15
Toledo.	May 10, 11, 12, 13 July 29, 30, 31 Sept. 20, 21, 22	May 18, 19, 20, 21 Aug. 1, 2, 3 Sept. 10, 11, 12	May 22, 23, 24, 25 Aug. 4, 5, 6 Sept. 13, 14, 16	June 16, 17, 18, 19 July 18, 19, 20 Aug. 26, 27, 28	June 12, 13, 14, 15 July 21, 22, 23 Aug. 22, 23, 24	June 3, 4, 5, 6 July 11, 12, 13 Sept. 4, 5, 6	May 30, 30, 31 June 1 July 6, 8, 9 Sept. 1, 1, 2	May 14, 15, 16, 17 July 25, 26, 27 Sept. 17, 18, 19
Columbus....	May 14, 15, 16, 17 July 25, 26, 27 Sept. 17, 18, 19	May 22, 23, 24, 25 Aug. 4, 5, 6 Sept. 13, 14, 16	May 18, 19, 20, 21 Aug. 1, 2, 3 Sept. 10, 11, 12	June 12, 13, 14, 15 July 21, 22, 23 Aug. 22, 23, 24	June 16, 17, 18, 19 July 18, 19, 20 Aug. 26, 27, 28	May 27, 28, 29, 29 July 4, 4, 5 Aug. 29, 30, 31	May 1, 2, 3, 4 June 24, 25, 26 Aug. 15, 16, 17	May 10, 11, 12, 13 July 29, 30, 31 Sept. 20, 21, 22
Kansas City..	May 26, 27, 28, 29 July 6, 8, 9 Aug. 29, 30, 31	June 12, 13, 14, 15 July 15, 16, 17 Aug. 22, 23, 24	June 16, 17, 18, 19 July 11, 11, 13 Aug. 26, 27, 28	April 23, 24, 25, 26 June 27, 28, 29 Aug. 12, 13, 14	Apr. 27, 28, 29, 30, June 30 July 1, 2 Aug. 8, 9, 10	May 5, 6, 7, 8 June 21, 22, 23 Aug. 15, 16, 17	May 1, 2, 3, 4 June 24, 25, 26 Aug. 18, 19, 20	

SOUTHERN ASSOCIATION OF BASE BALL CLUBS SCHEDULE.

CLUBS.	Nashville.	New Orleans.	Little Rock.	Memphis.	Atlanta.	Chattanooga.	Birmingham.	Shreveport.
Nashville		June 9, 10, 11 July 25, 26, 27 Sept. 19, 20, 21	June 2, 3, 4 July 8, 9, 10 Sept. 11, 12, 13	June 6, 7, 8 July 20, 21, 22 Sept. 7, 8, 9	Apr. 26, 28, 29 June 30, July 1, 2 Aug. 18, 19, 20	May 5, 6, 7 June 26, 27, 28 Aug. 14, 15, 16	May 1, 2, 3 June 16, 17, 18 Aug. 21, 22, 23	June 13, 14, 15 July 28, 29, 30 Sept. 15, 16, 17
New Orleans..	May 22, 23, 24 July 14, 15, 16 Aug. 28, 29, 30		May 12, 13, 14 June 26, 27, 28 Aug. 18, 19, 20	May 9, 10, 11 June 23, 24, 25 Aug. 15, 16, 17	May 29, 30, 31 July 7, 8, 9 Sept. 4, 5, 6	May 26, 27, 28 July 10, 11, 12 Sept. 1, 1, 2	May 19, 20, 21 July 17, 18, 19 Aug. 25, 26, 27	May 5, 6, 7 June 30, July 1 Aug. 11, 12, 13
Little Rock ..	May 19, 20, 21 July 17, 18, 19 Sept. 4, 5, 6	May 2, 3, 4 June 20, 21, 22 Aug. 8, 9, 10		May 16, 17, 18 June 30, July 1 Aug. 22, 23, 24	May 26, 27, 28 July 10, 11, 12 Aug. 28, 29, 30	May 23, 23, 24 July 7, 8, 9 Aug. 25, 26, 27	May 29, 30, 31 July 14, 15, 16 Sept. 1, 1, 2	Apr. 27, 28, 29 June 23, 24, 25 Aug. 4, 5, 6
Memphis.....	May 29, 30, 31 July 10, 11, 12 Aug. 25, 26, 27	Apr. 27, 28, 29 July 4, 4, 5 Aug. 4, 5, 6	May 5, 6, 7 June 16, 17, 18 Aug. 11, 12, 13		May 22, 23, 24 July 17, 18, 19 Sept. 1, 1, 2	May 19, 20, 21 July 14, 15, 16 Sept. 4, 5, 6	May 26, 27, 28 July 7, 8, 9 Aug. 28, 29, 30	May 2, 3, 4 June 26, 27, 28 Aug. 8, 9, 10
Atlanta	May 12, 13, 14 June 23, 24, 25 Aug. 7, 8, 9	June 13, 14, 15 July 20, 21, 22 Sept. 15, 16, 17	June 5, 6, 7 July 26, 26, 27 Sept. 8, 9, 10	June 1, 2, 3 July 25, 26, 27 Sept. 19, 20, 21		May 8, 9, 10 June 19, 20, 21 Aug. 21, 22, 23	May 15, 16, 17 June 26, 27, 28 Aug. 4, 5, 6	June 9, 10, 11 Aug. 1, 2, 3 Sept. 13, 13, 14
Chattanooga..	May 15, 16, 17 July 4, 4, 5 Aug. 4, 5, 6	June 6, 7, 8 July 28, 29, 30 Sept. 7, 8, 9	June 12, 13, 14 July 21, 22, 23 Sept. 15, 16, 17	June 9, 10, 11 Aug. 1, 2, 3 Sept. 12, 13, 14	May 1, 2, 3 June 16, 17, 18 Aug. 11, 12, 13		Apr. 26, 28, 29 June 20, July 1, 2 Aug. 7, 8, 9	June 1, 2, 3 July 25, 26, 27 Sept. 19, 20, 21
Birmingham..	May 8, 9, 10 June 19, 20, 21 Aug. 11, 12, 13	June 1, 2, 3 July 1, 2, 3 Sept. 12, 13, 14	June 9, 10, 11 July 24, 25, 26 Sept. 18, 19, 20	June 13, 14, 15 July 28, 29, 30 Sept. 15, 16, 17	May 5, 6, 7 June 14, 15, 16 Aug. 14, 15, 16	May 12, 13, 14 June 23, 24, 25 Aug. 18, 19, 20		June 6, 7, 8 July 20, 21, 22 Sept. 7, 8, 9
Shreveport...	May 26, 27, 28 July 7, 8, 9 Sept. 1, 1, 2	May 16, 17, 18 June 16, 17, 18 Aug. 22, 23, 24	May 8, 9, 10 July 4, 4, 5 Aug. 14, 15, 16	May 12, 13, 14 June 20, 21, 22 Aug. 18, 19, 20	May 19, 20, 21 July 14, 15, 16 Aug. 25, 26, 27	May 29, 30, 31 July 17, 18, 19 Aug. 28, 29, 30	May 22, 23, 24 July 10, 11, 12 Sept. 4, 5, 6	

NEW ENGLAND LEAGUE SCHEDULE FOR 1902.

CLUBS.	At Fall River.	At Dover.	At Lawrence.	At Haverhill.	At M'nchester	At Concord.	At Nashua.	At Lowell.
Fall River.....		May 13, 14 June 6, 7 July 15, 16 Aug. 21, Sept. 6	May 29, 31 June 30, July 1, 31, Aug. 1 Sept. 3, 4	May 10, 12 June 23, 24 Aug. 7, 8, 25, 26	May 1, 26 June 9, 25 July 7, 19 Aug. 12, 28	May 2, 22 June 12, 28 July 5, 21 Aug. 13, 27	May 3, 23 June 11, 27 July 8, 23 Aug. 9, 29	May 5, 24 June 10, 26 July 7, 19 Aug. 11, 30
Dover.....	May 30, 30 July 4, 29, 30 Sept. 1, 1		May 10, 12 June 20, 21 Aug. 7, 8, 25, 26	May 15, 16 June 13, 14 July 2, 3	May 5, 24 June 10, 26 July 5, 22 Aug. 13, 27	May 3, 23 June 11, 27 July 7, 23 Aug. 12, 28	May 2, 22 June 12, 28 July 9, 19 Aug. 11, 30	May 1, 26 June 9, 25 July 8, 21 Aug. 9, 29
Lawrence.....	May 15, 16 June 13, 14 July 2, 3 Aug. 14, 15	May 27, 28 June 23, 24 July 17, 18 Aug. 16, 18		May 8, 13, 30 June 4, 5 July 4, 12, 15 Sept. 1	May 3, 23 June 11, 27 July 9, 23 Aug. 9, 30	May 5, 24 June 10, 26 July 8, 22 Aug. 11, 29	May 1, 26 June 9, 25 July 5, 21 Aug. 13, 28	May 2, 22 June 12, 28 July 7, 19 Aug. 12, 27
Haverhill.....	May 27, 28 June 20, 21 July 17, 18 Aug. 16, 18	May 2, 9, 31 June 30, July 1, 31, Aug. 1, 14, 15, Sept. 3, 4	May 9, 14, 30 July 4, 14, 16 Sept. 1		May 2, 22 June 12, 28 July 8, 21 Aug. 11, 29	May 1, 26 June 9, 25 July 9, 19 Aug. 9, 30	May 5, 24 June 10, 26 July 7, 22 Aug. 12, 27	May 3, 23 June 11, 27 July 5, 23 Aug. 13, 28
Manchester ..	May 6, 7 June 4, 5 July 10 Aug. 2, 4	May 8, 9 June 2, 3 July 12, 14 Aug. 5, 6	May 17, 19 June 16, 17 July 26, 28 Aug. 20, 23	May 20, 21 June 18, 19 July 24, 25 Aug. 19, 22		May 15, 30 June 6, 23 July 23, 30 Aug. 21, Sept. 1	May 12, 27 June 13, 30 July 4, 17 Aug. 14, 25	May 13, 29 J'ne 21, J'ly 3, 31, Aug. 7, 15 Sept. 3
Concord.....	May 8, 9 June 2, 3 July 12, 14 Aug. 5, 6	May 6, 7 June 4, 5 July 10, 11 Aug. 2, 4	June 18, 19 July 24, 25 Aug. 19, 22	May 17, 19 June 16, 17 July 26, 28 Aug. 20, 23	May 16, 30 June 7, 24 July 2, Aug. 18 Sept. 1, 6		May 13, 29 J'ne 20, J'ly 3, 31, Aug. 1, 15 Sept. 4	May 10, 28 June 14 July 1, 4, 17 Aug. 25, 26
Nashua	May 20, 21 June 18, 19 July 24, 25 Aug. 22, 23	May 17, 19 June 16, 17 July 26, 28 Aug. 19, 20	May 6 June 2, 6 July 10 Aug. 5, 6	May 7, J'ne 3, 7 July 11 Aug. 2, 4, 21 Sept. 6	May 10, 28 June 14 July 1, 4, 15, 18 Aug. 26	May 14, 31 J'ne 21, J'ly 16 Aug. 7, 8, 16 Sept. 3		May 8, 16, 30 June 5, 24 July 2, 12, 29, 30 Sept. 1
Lowell.....	May 17, 19 June 16, 17 July 26, 28 Aug. 19, 20	May 20, 21 June 18, 19 July 24, 25 Aug. 22, 23	May 7, J'ne 3, 7 July 11 Aug. 2, 4, 21 Sept. 6	May 6 June 2, 6 July 10, 29, 30 Aug. 5, 6	May 14, 31 J'ne 20, J'ly 16 Aug. 7, 8, 16 Sept. 4	May 12, 27, 30 June 13, 30 July 4, 15, 18 Aug. 14	May 9, 15 June 4, 23 July 14, Aug. 18 Sept. 1	

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LEAGUE SCHEDULE FOR 1902.

Clubs.	At Williamsp't.	At Scranton.	At Reading.	At Wilkesbarre.	At Lancaster.	At Lebanon.
William. ort....		May 8, 5 June 23, 24 June 27, 28 Aug. 1, 2, 29, 30	May 29, 30, 30 June 18, 14 July 5, 7, 18, 19 Aug. 22, 23	May 12, 18 June 25, 26 July 29, 30 Aug. 8, 9, Sep. 6, 7	May 21, 22 June 11, 12 July 8, 9, 16, 17 Aug. 20, 21	May 16, 17, 30, 31 June 16, 17 Aug. 18, 19 Sept. 1, 1
Scranton.....	May 19, 20 June 9, 10, 18, 19 July 25, 26 Aug. 6, 7		May 12, 13 May 23, 24 July 14, 15 Aug. 8, 9, 20, 21	May 29, 30, 30 June 16, 17 July 4, 4, 8, 9 Sept. 1, 1, 2, 3	May 9, 10 June 6, 7, 20, 21 July 29, 30 Sept. 6, 7	May 21, 22 June 30, July 1, July 11, 12 Aug. 4, 5, 22, 23
Reading.....	May 14, 15 June 6, 7, 80 July 1 Aug. 16, 16, 27, 28	May 16, 17 June 8, 4 July 16, 17, 23, 24 Aug. 18, 19		May 3, 5, 26, 27 June 20, 21 Aug. 4, 5 Aug. 25, 26	May 19, 20, June 16, 17, July 4, 4, 11, 12, Aug. 12, 13 Sept. 1, 1	June 9, 10 June 23, 24 July 8, 9, 25, 26 Sept. 6, 7
Wilkesbarre....	May 9, 10 June 3, 4 July 11, 12, 23, 24 Aug. 12, 13	May 6, 7, 30, 31 June 13, 14, Ju'y 4 Aug. 15, 16 Sept. 1	May 21, 22 June 11, 12 July 21, 22 Aug. 6, 7, 29, 30		May 23, 24 June 18, 19, 30 July 1, 25, 26 Aug. 18, 19	May 14, 15 June 27, 28 July 14, 15 Aug. 20, 21, 27, 28 May 3, 5 May 29, 30, 30 June 18, 14 Aug. 6, 7, 15, 16
Lancaster.....	May 26, 27 July 14, 15 Aug. 4, 5, 25, 26 Sept. 2, 3	May 14, 15 June 25, 26 July 5, 7, 21, 22 Aug. 27, 28	May 6, 7, 30, 31 June 27, 28 July 4, Aug. 1, 2 Sept. 1	May 16, 17 June 9, 10, 23, 24 July 18, 19 Aug. 23, 23		
Lebanon	May 6, 7, 23, 24 June 20, 21 July 2, 3, 4, 4 July 21, 22	May 26, 27 June 11, 12 July 18, 19 Aug. 12, 13, 25, 26	May 9, 10 June 18, 19, 25, 26 July 29, 30 Sept. 2, 3	May 19, 20 June 6, 7 July 5, 7, 16, 17 Aug. 1, 2	May 12, 13 June 8, 4 July 23, 24 Aug. 8, 9, 29, 30	

CALIFORNIA LEAGUE SCHEDULE FOR 1902.

At San Francisco.	At Los Angeles.	At Sacramento.	At Oakland.
San Francisco vs. Sacramento. April 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, 13; June 5, 6, 7, 8; July 10, 11, 12, 13; Aug. 28, 29, 30, 31; Sept. *1; Oct. 9, 10, 11, 12; Dec. 4, 5, 6, 7.	Oakland. April 5, 6, 10, 11, 12, *13; June 5, 6, 7, *8; July 10, 11, 12, *13; Aug. 28, 29, 30, *31; Sept. *1; Oct. 9, 10, 11, *12; Dec. 4, 5, 6, *7.	Oakland. May 1, 2, 3, 4; June 19, 20, 21, 22; July 31; Aug. 1, 2, 3; Sept. 18, 19, 20, 21; Oct. 30, 31; Nov. 1, 2, 20, 21, 22, 23.	Sacramento vs. San Francisco. April 9, 13; June 4, 8; July 9, 13; Aug. 27, 31; Oct. 8, 12; Dec. 3, 7.
San Francisco vs. Oakland. April 17, 18, 19, 20; May 15, 16, 17, 18, *30; June 12, 13, 14, 15; July 3, *4, 5, 6, 17, 18, 19, 20; Aug. 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 22, 23, 24; Sept. 11, 12, 13, 14; Oct. 2, 3, 4, 5, 16, 17, 18, 19; Nov. 13, 14, 15, 16.	Sacramento. April 17, 18, 19, *20; June 12, 13, 14, *15; July 17, 18, 19, *20; Aug. 21, 22, 23, *24; Sept. *9, 11, 12, 13, *14; Oct. 16, 17, 18, *19.	San Francisco. May 8, 9, 10, 11; June 26, 27, 28, 29; Aug. 7, 8, 9, 10; Sept. 25, 26, 27, 28; Nov. 6, 7, 8, 9.	Oakland vs. San Francisco. April 16, 20; May 14, 18; June 11, 15; July 2, 6, 16, 20; Aug. 13, 17, 20, 24; Sept. 10, 14; Oct. 1, 5, 15, 19; Nov. 12, 16.
Sacramento vs. Oakland. April 24, 25, 26, 27; May 22, 23, 24, 25, 29, 31; June 1; July 24, 25, 26, *27; Sept. 4, 5, 6, *7; Oct. 23, 24, 25, *26; Nov. *27, 28, 29, *30.	San Francisco. April 24, 25, 26, *27; May 22, 23, 24, *25, 29, *30, 31; June *1; July *4, 25, 26, *27; Sept. 4, 5, 6, *7; Oct. 23, 24, 25, *26; Nov. *27, 28, 29, *30.	Los Angeles. May 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18; July 3, 4, 5, 6; Aug. 14, 15, 16, 17; Oct. 2, 3, 4, 5; Nov. 13, 14, 15, 16.	Oakland vs. Sacramento. April 23, 27; May 21, 25, 28; June 1; July 23, 27; Sept. 3, 7; Oct. 22, 26; Nov. 26, 30.
San Francisco vs. Los Angeles. May 1, 2, 3, 4; June 19, 20, 21, 22; July 31; Aug. 1, 2, 3; Sept. 18, 19, 20, 21; Oct. 30, 31; Nov. 1, 2, 20, 21, 22, 23.	San Francisco. May 1, 2, 3, 4; June 19, 20, 21, 22; July 31; Aug. 1, 2, 3; Sept. 18, 19, 20, 21; Oct. 30, 31; Nov. 1, 2, 20, 21, 22, 23.	Los Angeles vs. San Francisco. April 30; May 4; June 18, 22; July 30; Aug. 3; Sept. 17, 21; Oct. 29; Nov. 2, 19, 23.	Los Angeles vs. San Francisco. April 30; May 4; June 18, 22; July 30; Aug. 3; Sept. 17, 21; Oct. 29; Nov. 2, 19, 23.
Los Angeles vs. Oakland. May 8, 9, 10, 11; June 26, 27, 28, 29; Aug. 7, 8, 9, 10; Sept. 25, 26, 27, 28; Nov. 6, 7, 8, 9.	Los Angeles vs. Oakland. May 8, 9, 10, 11; June 26, 27, 28, 29; Aug. 7, 8, 9, 10; Sept. 25, 26, 27, 28; Nov. 6, 7, 8, 9.	Oakland vs. Los Angeles. May 7, 11; June 25, 29; Aug. 6, 10; Sept. 24, 28; Nov. 5, 9.	Oakland vs. Los Angeles. May 7, 11; June 25, 29; Aug. 6, 10; Sept. 24, 28; Nov. 5, 9.

*Morning and Afternoon, †Afternoon only.



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If you have an old bat that is just right, or a broken bat that you wish duplicated, send it to us and we will make you an exact duplicate at the regular price of **\$1.00** each. We will

keep the model of your bat at our factory, so that you can re-order at any time. Our highest quality bats are made from the very best selected second growth white ash, grown on high land, and under no circumstances do we use swamp or lowland ash in these bats.

Our bats are made under the supervision of Jack Pickett, who has been identified with base ball for the past fifteen years, having played with the National, Eastern and Western Leagues. Mr. Pickett is undoubtedly one of the best judges of base ball bats in the country and is thoroughly familiar with the players' wants.

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We beg to call your attention to the fact that we have established a Base Ball Bureau for the purpose of assisting young players who are ambitious to play professional ball to secure positions with professional teams. We are in touch with all the Base Ball Clubs in the country, and are in receipt of numerous inquiries every year for good young players.

If you will send us your name and address, giving age, height, weight and general qualifications, we will place your name on our record and will take pleasure in bringing the information to the attention of managers seeking new players. This is done without any charge.

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Spalding's "Varsity" League Ball

Regulation size and weight, fine selected horsehide double cover, rubber centre, all wool yarn and far superior in material and workmanship to any of the various imitations of our Official League Ball. Warranted to last a full game without losing its elasticity or shape.

No. X. Each, \$1.00

Spalding's "Interscholastic" League Ball

Same quality as the 'Varsity League but smaller in size. Each

ball in sealed box and warranted to last a full game.

No. XB. Each, 50c.

Spalding's Double Seam Ball

Made with the same care and of the same material as our League Ball, the double stitch is used in its construction, rendering it doubly secure against ripping. Every ball is wrapped in tinfoil, packed in a separate box and sealed and warranted to last a full game.

No. O. Each, \$1.25

Spalding's Amateur Ball

Regulation size ball. Selected horsehide cover, and well adapted for practice games. Each ball put up in a separate box and sealed.

No. 3. Each, 50c.

Spalding's Professional Ball

Regulation size and weight. Made of carefully selected material throughout, and warranted a first-class ball. Each ball put up in a separate box and sealed.

No. 2. Each, 50c.

Spalding's King of the Diamond

This ball is regulation size and weight, made of good material and horsehide cover. Each ball put up in a separate box and sealed.

No. 5. Each, 25c.

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No. 10. HIGH FLYER BALL

A very lively ball; the inside is all rubber, making it the liveliest ball ever offered at the price. Put up in a separate box and sealed. - - - Each, 25c.

No. 7B. LEAGUE JUNIOR BALL

Slightly under regular size, horsehide cover, and is very lively; carefully made and a perfect boys' size ball. Put up in a separate box and sealed. Each, 25c.



No. 7. BOYS' FAVORITE BALL

Regulation size and weight, horsehide cover and well constructed. An excellent regulation ball for boys. Put up in a separate box and sealed. . . . Each, 25c.

No. 14. BOYS' AMATEUR BALL

This ball is a little under regulation size, has a sheepskin cover, and is very lively. Put up in a separate box and sealed. Each, 15c.

No. 6. VICTOR BALL

The best 15-cent ball ever put on the market. Regulation size and weight. Each ball is put up in a separate box and sealed. Each, 15c.

No. 9B.

SPALDING'S BOYS' LIVELY BALL

A good Boys' Lively Ball, juvenile size, two-piece cover. Each ball trade-marked. One dozen balls in a box. - Each, 10c.



No. 8. SPALDING'S EUREKA BALL

Nearly regulation size and weight. The best cheap ball for the money on the market. Each ball trade-marked. One dozen balls in a box. - - - Each, 10c.

No. 13. SPALDING'S ROCKET BALL

This is a good bounding ball. Size, 8 in.; weight, 4 ounces. The best 5-cent, two-piece cover ball in the market. One dozen balls in a box. - - - Each, 5c.

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SPALDING'S BASE BALL GOODS

Spalding's "Highest Quality" Catchers' Mitt



Leather of finest quality calfskin, lace back; padding and workmanship of the very best, strap-and-buckle fastening at back. Lace thumb. Double row of stitching on heel pad. The "PERFECTION" of catchers' mitts.

No. 7-O. Each, \$6.00

"Decker Patent"

Made same as our No. O Mitt, with the addition of a heavy piece of sole leather on back for extra protection to the hand and fingers.

No. OX. Each, \$3.00

Spalding's No. O Mitt

Face, sides and finger-piece made of velvet tanned boulevard and the back of selected asbestos buck. Strap-and-buckle fastening at back and well padded. Double row of stitching on heel pad. Well known for reliability. Lace thumb.

No. O. Each, \$2.50

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SPALDING'S CATCHERS' MITT

The "League"

Made of green, special tanned leather, very soft and pliable. Patent lace back and heavily padded. Double row of stitching on heel pad and strap-and-buckle fastening at the back. Lace thumb.

No. 5-0.
Each, \$4.00

Spalding's No. 0A Mitt Not Lace Back

Extra large and heavily padded. Velvet tanned boulevard face and laced thumb. Double row of stitching on heel pad. Extremely well made.

No. 0A.
Each, \$2.00



No. 5-0.

Spalding's Amateur Mitt Patent Lace Back

Made of extra quality asbestos buck, perspiration proof and extremely tough and durable; reinforced and laced at thumb. Double row of stitching at heel pad. A very popular mitt.

No. A. Each, \$1.50

Spalding's Practice Mitt Patent Lace Back

Made of specially firm tanned oak leather, easy fitting, reinforced and lace thumb; double row of stitching on heel pad and patent lace back. None better for practice.

No. B. Each, \$1.00

All Styles Made in Rights and Lefts.

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SPALDING'S BASE BALL GOODS



Spalding's No. BX First Basemen's Mitt

Highest quality material and workmanship and adapts itself to the conformation of the hand without undue straining.

Made of fine selected and specially tanned calfskin, extremely well made throughout and padded to meet the special requirements of a baseman's mitt; laced all around and strap-and-buckle fastening at back; double row of stitching on heel pad.

No. **BX**. Each, **\$3.50**

No. BXS First Basemen's Mitt

Composed of same quality materials and workmanship same as in our No. BX First Basemen's Mitt. It has no heel pad and is made up especially for professional use.

No. **BXS**. Each, **\$3.50**

No. CX First Basemen's Mitt

Fine quality and finish; made on same lines as No. BX mitt; face of specially tanned green leather, extra well padded at wrist and thumb; laced all around and strap-and-buckle fastening at back; double row of stitching on heel pad.

No. **CX**. Each, **\$2.00**

No. DX First Basemen's Mitt

Men's size; a good article at a moderate price; made of oak tan specially selected leather, laced all around and strap-and-buckle fastening at back; a very easy fitting mitt.

No. **DX**. Each, **\$1.50**

No. EX First Basemen's Mitt

An excellent mitt for boys; made of good quality craven leather, laced all around; suitably padded and will give very good service.

No. **EX**. Each, **\$1.00**

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SPALDING'S BASE BALL GOODS



Spalding's No. PX Infielders' Glove

Our No. PX Infielders' Glove is made up on lines suggested by prominent professional players. Quality and workmanship cannot be surpassed. The quality of buckskin used in making up this glove is the finest we have been able to obtain, and all other items of manufacture have been carefully looked into. It is heavily padded around edges with fine quality felt, and padding extends well up into the little finger. Has no hump, but is made extra long to protect wrist.

No. **PX**. Each, **\$3.00**

Spalding's No. 2XS Infielders' Glove

A special glove with features that will appeal to the professional player. Made extra long, of selected velvet tanned buckskin, kid lined and lightly padded. Has no heel pad.

No. **2XS**. Each, **\$2.50**

Spalding's No. AX Infielders' Glove

A very popular style. Made throughout of specialty tanned calfskin. Padded with best quality felt. Web thumb. Double row of stitching on heel pad. Highest quality workmanship throughout.

No. **AX**. Each, **\$2.50**

Spalding's No. 2X Infielders' Glove

Made throughout of selected velvet tanned buckskin, lined and correctly padded with finest felt. Has web thumb. Highest quality workmanship throughout; double row of stitching on heel pad. No better made at any price.

No. **2X**. Each, **\$2.50**

Spalding's No. 2XB Infielders' Glove

Our best boys' glove. Made in same style and of same material as our No. 2X glove, except smaller in size.

No. **2XB**. Each, **\$2.00**

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Spalding's Boys' League Mitt

Made throughout of specially tanned leather, lace back; very soft and pliable and extra well padded; double row of stitching on heel pad and strap-and-buckle fastening on back; laced thumb.

No. **5-OB.** Each, **\$2.00**

Spalding's Boys' Mitt

Made of extra quality asbestos buck, extremely tough and durable; well padded; lace back; reinforced at thumb and double row of stitching on heel pad; laced thumb; good size. A very serviceable boys' mitt.

No. **AB.** Each, **\$1.00**

Spalding's Boys' Mitt

A great favorite; made of extra quality firm tanned oak leather; extra well padded and substantially made; lace back; double row of stitching on heel pad; reinforced and laced thumb.

No. **BB.** Each, **50c.**

Spalding's No. 4 Mitt

Men's size. Firm tanned leather; extra heavily padded; reinforced at thumb joint and double row of stitching on heel pad.

No. **4.** Each, **50c.**

Spalding's Junior Mitt

Most popular mitt made; of good quality firm tanned leather; well padded; lace back and reinforced thumb; double row of stitching on heel pad.

No. **CB.** Each, **25c.**

Spalding's No. 5 Mitt

Improved style; firm pliable leather; laced thumb; well padded and double row of stitching on heel pad.

No. **5.** Each, **25c.**

Spalding's No. 7 Mitt

Leather face, canvas back; good size and well padded.

No. **7.** Each, **10c.**

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SPALDING'S BASE BALL GOODS



Spalding's No. X Infielders' Glove

A good all-around glove, improved style. Made of good quality horsehide, well padded. Web thumb; double row of stitching on heel pad. Will give excellent service.

No. X. Each, \$1.50

Spalding's No. XB Infielders' Glove

A Boys' Glove. The same quality as our No. X, but smaller in size.

No. XB. Each, \$1.00

Spalding's No. 15 Infielders' Glove

A well made glove, improved style. Made of extra fine quality brown leather, well padded. Web thumb; double row of stitching on heel pad.

No. 15. Each, \$1.00

Spalding's No. 12 Infielders' Glove

Good quality soft suede tanned leather nicely padded. Web thumb; double row of stitching on heel pad.

No. 12. Each, 75c.

Spalding's No. 16 Infielders' Glove

A good glove, full size, improved style. Made of good quality soft tanned leather, nicely padded. Web thumb; double row of stitching on heel pad.

No. 16. Each, 50c.

Spalding's No. 14 Infielders' Glove

Similar to No. 12, but smaller in size. No better at the price.

No. 14. Each, 50c.

Spalding's No. 17 Infielders' Glove

A Youth's Glove; all leather, good quality, well made and padded. Web thumb; double row of stitching on heel pad.

No. 17. Each, 25c.

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Spalding's Sun Protecting Mask

Finest steel wire, extra heavy black enamelled ; our patent sunshade protects the eyes without obstructing the view.

No. 4-0. Each, \$4.00

Spalding's Neck Protecting Mask

Finest steel wire, extra heavy and black enamelled to prevent reflection of light ; our patent neck extension affords absolute protection to the neck.

No. 3-0. Each, \$3.00

Spalding's Special League Mask

Black enamelled. Made of extra heavy and best annealed steel wire. Fittings of best quality throughout.

No. 2-0. Each, \$2.50

Spalding's Regulation League Mask

Made of heavy, soft annealed steel wire. Well finished and reliable in every particular.

No. OX. Black Enamelled. Each, \$2.00

No. O. Bright Wire: " 1.50

Spalding's Amateur Mask

Bright wire. Same size and general style of the League mask. Substantially made and warranted perfectly safe.

No. A. Each, \$1.00

Spalding's Boys' Amateur Mask

Bright wire. Exactly same quality as our No. A mask, only smaller in size. An absolutely safe mask for boys.

No. B. Each, \$1.00

Spalding's Regulation Mask

Bright wire. Made in same style as our Amateur mask, but without head or chin piece. Warranted.

No. L. Each, 75c.

Spalding's Youths' Mask

Bright wire. Well padded. No head or chin piece.

No. C. Each, 50c.

No. D. Each, 25c.

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SPALDING'S BASE BALL GOODS

Our lines of flannels for Base Ball Uniforms consists of the best qualities in their respective grades, and the most desirable colors for Base Ball Uniforms. Each grade is kept up to the highest point of excellence, and quality improved wherever possible every season. We are outfitters to all the League clubs and colleges throughout the country.

The Spalding Uniform No. 0.

The workmanship and material of this outfit is of the very highest quality throughout, and special care has been taken to make this uniform superior to anything offered in this line. Complete, \$15.60; net price to clubs ordering for entire team, \$12.50 per suit.

The University Uniform, No. 1.

In workmanship and quality of material equal to our No. 0 Uniform; good weight flannel. Complete, \$12.50; net price to clubs ordering for entire team, \$10.00 per suit.

The Interscholastic Uniform, No. 2.

Made of same grade of material as our higher-priced uniforms, but of lighter weight flannel. Substantially made and a most serviceable outfit. Complete, \$9.65; net price to clubs ordering for entire team, \$8.00 per suit.

The Club Special Uniform, No. 3.

Made of good quality flannel in a variety of very desirable patterns. Well finished and a most excellent outfit for amateur clubs. Complete, \$7.00; net price to clubs ordering for entire team, \$5.50 per suit.

The Amateur Special Uniform, No. 4.

Made of good quality flannel and compares favorably with uniforms of other makers quoted at a much higher price. Complete, \$5.00; net price to clubs ordering for entire team, \$4.00 per suit.

The Spalding Junior Uniform, No. 5.

Made expressly for clubs composed of boys and youths, and will stand the hardest kind of wear. Complete, \$4.00; net price to clubs ordering nine or more uniforms, \$3.00 per suit.

No extra charge for lettering shirts with name of club. Detachable sleeves, 50c. each shirt extra.



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The Spalding Highest Quality Base Ball Shoe

Our "Highest Quality" Base Ball Shoe is hand-made throughout and of specially selected kangaroo leather. Extreme care is taken in its general construction, and no pains

or expense spared in making this shoe not only of the very highest in quality, but a perfect shoe in every detail. The plates, made exclusively for this shoe, are of the finest hand-forged razor-steel and firmly-riveted to heel and sole.



No. 2-0. Per pair, \$7.50

A special new light weight razor steel hand-forged plate used on all our best grade shoes.

The Spalding Sprinting Shoe

Same quality as our No. 2-0 shoe, but built on our famous running shoe last. Weigh about eighteen ounces to the pair and made with extra care throughout.

No. 3-0S. Per pair, \$8.00

The Spalding Club Special Shoe

Made of carefully selected satin calfskin, machine sewed, very substantially constructed, and a first-class shoe in every particular. Steel plates riveted to heel and sole.

No. 33. Per pair, \$5.00

The Spalding Amateur Special Shoe

Made of good quality calfskin, machine sewed; a serviceable and durable shoe, and one we can specially recommend. Plates riveted to heel and sole.

No. 35. Per pair, \$3.50

The Spalding No. 37 Base Ball Shoe

A leather shoe complete with plates. We guarantee this shoe to be good for the price, but do not guarantee it beyond that.

No. 37. Per pair, \$2.00

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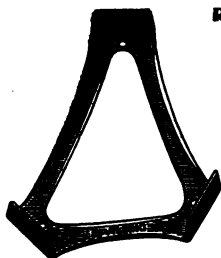
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Spalding's Beveled Edge Shoe Plates

Razor Steel



TOE.



HEEL.

No. 3-0.	Toe Plates	Per pair, 50c.
No. 4-0.	Heel Plates	" 50c.

Spalding's League Plates

Steel specially hardened, sharpened edges.

No. 0.	Toe Plates	Per pair, 25c.
No. 2-0.	Heel Plates	" 25c.

Professional Shoe Plates

Best Quality Steel.

No. 1.	Toe Plates	Pair, 10c.
No. 1H.	Heel Plates	" 10c.

Spalding's Pitcher's Toe Plate

Worn on the toe and affords a thorough protection to the shoe, and at the same time a most valuable assistant in pitching. Made for Right or Left Shoe. Used by all professionals.

No. A.	Aluminum. Each, 50c.
No. B.	Brass. " 25c.



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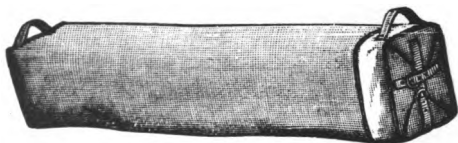
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SPALDING'S BASE BALL GOODS

Spalding's Bat Bags



Spalding's Canvas Bat Bag, made of heavy waterproof canvas, leather reinforced at ends; will hold 12 bats.

No. 2. Each, \$3.00

No. 3. Same as above; to hold 6 bats. Each, \$1.75

Individual Bat Bags



Spalding's Sole Leather Bat Bags, for two bats; used by all League players.

No. 01. Each, \$3.00

Heavy waterproof canvas, leather cap at both ends.

No. 02. Each, \$1.25

Heavy canvas, leather bag at one end.

No. 03. Each, 80c.

Spalding's Umpire Indicator

Made of celluloid; exact size, 3 x 1½ inches. Endorsed and used by all League umpires.

No. 0. Each, 50c.



Complete Catalogue of Athletic Sports Mailed Free.

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SPALDING'S BASE BALL GOODS

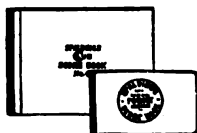
Spalding's Inflated Body Protector

We are now the sole manufacturers of the Gray Patent Protectors, the only practical device for the protection of catchers and umpires. They are made of the best rubber, inflated with air, light and pliable, and do not interfere with the movements of the wearer under any conditions. When not in use the air may be let out and the protector rolled in a very small place.



- | | | |
|--------|-----------------------------|--------|
| No. 0. | League Catchers' Protector | \$6.00 |
| No. 1. | Amateur Catchers' Protector | 4.00 |
| No. 2. | Boys' Catchers' Protector | 3.00 |

Score Books



POCKET SCORE BOOKS

- | | | |
|--------|-----------------------------|--------|
| No. 1. | Paper cover, 7 games, each, | \$.10 |
| No. 2. | Board cover, 22 games, " | .25 |
| No. 3. | Board cover, 46 games, " | .50 |

CLUB SCORE BOOKS

- | | | |
|-------------|------------------------|----------------|
| No. 4. | Board cover, 30 games | Each, \$.75 |
| No. 5. | Cloth cover, 60 games | " 1.25 |
| No. 6. | Cloth cover, 90 games | " 1.50 |
| No. 7. | Cloth cover, 120 games | " 2.00 |
| Score cards | Each, 5c. | Per dozen, .25 |

Spalding's Bases

Complete with straps and spikes.
Three bases to a set,

League Club Bases, extra quality canvas, and quilted.

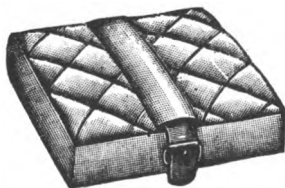
No. 0. Per set, \$6.00

Canvas Bases, well made, not quilted.

No. 1. Per set, \$5.00

Canvas Bases, ordinary quality.

No. 2. Per set, \$3.00



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SPALDING'S BASE BALL GOODS

Practising Base Ball

Patented February 5, 1901.



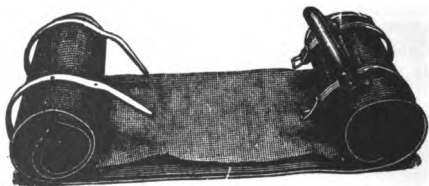
This simple device enables any base ball player by himself to get the very best of practice. Cut illustrates the article quite thoroughly. To each ball is attached a long piece of rubber cord of good quality, ending in a ring, to which a leather strap is attached to be fastened around the wrist. Ball may be thrown greater or less distance as catcher may wish, to practice for balls of various swiftness. Pitchers may also find this of use, and by throwing ball in the air, good practice may be obtained for catching of flies; with it a player may also obtain needed practice in catching of grounders.

No. 1. Full size ball for men, \$1.00

No. 2. For boys50

No. 3. For boys35

Spalding's Uniform Bags



The convenient packing of uniforms in a manner that will not wrinkle and soil same, and to be easily carried, is an important item to every player. We have designed a roll or bag which answers all requirements. It is substantially made, very durable, and has separate compartments for shoes, etc.

No. 1. Best Canvas Each, \$2.50

No. 2. Fine Bag Leather " 5.00

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A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

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SPALDING'S TENNIS GOODS



Spalding's Championship Tennis Ball

ABSOLUTELY PERFECTION

Regulation size and weight, finest quality felt cover.

No. 0. Per doz., **\$4.00**



Spalding's Tournament Tennis Ball

Uniform in quality and carefully constructed throughout. Regulation size and weight. Fine felt cover.

No. 0. Per doz., **\$3.50**



Spalding's Vantage Tennis Ball

A good felt covered ball.

No. 1. Per doz., **\$3.00**

Spalding's Practice Tennis Ball

Good quality ball, plain rubber, for use in wet weather.

No. 3. Per doz., **\$2.50**

Complete Catalogue of Athletic Sports Mailed Free.

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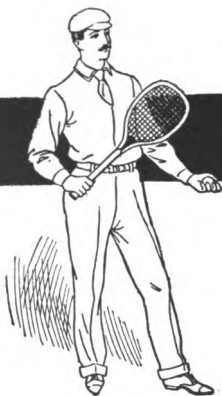
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SPALDNIG'S TENNIS GOODS



The Spalding Rackets

No. 9. The Slocum. Same model as last year. Frame of selected white ash; fine quality white main strings and red cross strings; oak throat-piece, antique finish; stained and polished mahogany handle, finely checkered, leather capped, **\$4.00**

No. 8. The Slocum Junior. Same model as last year. Frame of white ash, with polished walnut throat-piece and checkered cedar handle. Strung with all white fine quality gut. Each, **\$3.00**

No. 6. The Vantage. Improved model. Frame of white ash, mahogany throat-piece; fine quality white gut stringing; checkered mahogany handle, leather capped. Each, **\$3.00**

No. 5. The Lakeside. Designed for effective work. Frame of white ash, polished mahogany throat-piece; stringing of good quality white gut; checkered mahogany handle, leather capped. Each, **\$2.50**

No. 4. The Greenwood. Improved shape. Frame of good white ash, polished mahogany throat-piece; stringing of good quality gut; checkered mahogany handle, leather capped. Each, **\$2.00**

No. 3. The Geneva. Popular new shape. Frame of white ash, polished walnut throat-piece; good quality gut; checkered cedar handle, leather capped. Each, **\$1.50**

No. 2. The Favorite. Approved model. Frame of white ash, polished walnut throat-piece; stringing of good quality gut; checkered cedar handle, leather capped. Each, **\$1.00**

No. 1. The Practice. None better for children. White ash frame, walnut throat-piece; checkered cedar handle, leather capped; stringing good quality gut. Each, **75c.**

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

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SPALDING'S TENNIS GOODS



The Spalding Rackets.

No. 13. THE SPALDING CANE. Our idea of a perfect racket. New model. Frame of white ash specially selected; handsomely polished walnut throat-piece; spliced cane handle extending through throat-piece giving additional strength and driving power. Strung with finest quality gut.

Hand-made throughout, and perfect balance assured. Each, **\$7.00**

No. 14. THE SPALDING A-1. Hand-made throughout; all work, material and finish of highest quality. Frame finest white ash, beveled inside edge; polished mahogany throat-piece. Stringing, finest gut obtainable. Combed mahogany handle, leather capped. **\$6.00**

No. 15. THE TWENTIETH CENTURY. Up-to-date in every respect. Modeled after racket used by one of the most successful of last season's players. Frame of white ash specially selected and polished, with beveled and rounded inside edge; mahogany throat-piece. Stringing of superior quality white gut. Combed mahogany handle, leather capped. Each, **\$6.00**

No. 12. THE OCOMO. Frame of finest white ash with rounded edges and mahogany throat-piece. Stringing of very best white gut. Combed mahogany handle, made small for ladies' use, leather capped. Each, **\$5.00**

No. 11. THE TOURNAMENT. Modeled after design of prominent player. Finest white ash frame and mahogany throat-piece. Best white gut stringing and combed mahogany handle, leather capped. Each, **\$5.00**

No. 10. THE 'VARSITY, New Model. Selected white ash frame, mahogany throat-piece; fine quality gut; stained mahogany handle, finely checkered, leather capped. Each, **\$4.00**

No. 10C. Same as No. 10, only cork handle. Each, **\$4.50**

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,

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SPALDING'S TENNIS GOODS

Spalding's Regulation Tennis Nets



No. 3. Double Court, machine made, 48 feet, 15 thread; white, **\$1.50**

No. 2. Double Court, machine made, 36 feet, 15 thread; white, **\$1.00**

No. 1. Single Court, machine made, 27 feet, 12 thread; white, **75c.**

Spalding's Backstop Nets

Uprights and top rods are tubular iron, heavily japanned. Netting of galvanized iron wire, which is unaffected by the weather, and will not rust, and each section is hung separately to permit players to pass back and forth.

Six sections, measuring 54 feet long by 7 feet high, set up, **\$25.00**

Additional sections at proportionate prices.

Twine Nets for Backstops—Without Poles

No. 4.	White, 50 feet long, 7 feet high, 9 thread,	Each, \$2.50
No. 5.	White, 50 feet long, 8 feet high, 12 thread,	" 3.00
No. 5X.	Tarred, 50 feet long, 8 feet high, 12 thread,	" 3.50
No. BS.	Backstop Net POLES only,	" 1.00

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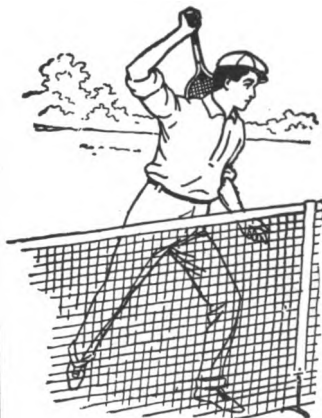
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SPALDING'S TENNIS GOODS.

Spalding's Patent Double Centre Nets



Spalding's Patent Double Centre Nets are hand knitted, and in the centre, where most of the wear comes, have double twine knitted together for 11 to 13 feet, according to size of net. Will outlast two or more ordinary nets.

WHITE, 15 THREAD, DOUBLE COURT.

No. **2C.** Length, 36 feet ; double centre, 11 feet, **\$4.50**

No. **3C.** Length, 42 feet ; double centre, 13 feet. **\$5.00**

WHITE, 21 THREAD, DOUBLE COURT.

No. **2D.** Length, 36 feet ; double centre, 11 feet. **\$5.00**

No. **3D.** Length, 42 feet ; double centre, 13 feet. **\$5.50**

Spalding's Intercollegiate Nets

Hand knit of best quality twine. Extra wide canvas strip at top. Same style and quality as used at Newport and all championship events. Tanned nets if desired.

No. **3E.** Double Court, 42 feet, 21 thread, hand made. Each, **\$4.25**

No. **2E.** Double Court, 36 feet, 21 thread, hand made. " **3.75**

Spalding's Canvas Bound Nets

No. **2B.** Double Court, hand made, 36 feet, 21 thread; white, **\$3.00**

No. **3B.** Double Court, hand made, 42 feet, 21 thread; white, **3.50**

No. **2A.** Double Court, machine made, 36 feet, 15 thread; white, **1.75**

No. **3A.** Double Court, machine made, 42 feet, 15 thread; white, **2.00**

No. **3X. TARRED NETS.** Canvas bound, double court, 42 feet, 21 thread. **\$4.00**

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A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

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SPALDING'S TENNIS GOODS

Spalding's Championship Tennis Poles

Without a doubt the finest thing in the way of a Tennis Pole that has ever been placed on the market. Square, $3\frac{3}{4}$ inch ash poles, finely finished, with heavy japanned iron bases, and ratchet crank of special design. We also supply with these poles iron clutches to steady the poles when used on soft ground, and our special iron corkscrews, which are fixed permanently in the ground, marking the place where poles should beset. Handle and wedge spike used to insert corkscrew packed with poles.

No. A. Championship Tennis Poles. Pair, \$20.00

Spalding's Tournament Tennis Poles

For those who desire an absolutely first-class pole, handsome in appearance and extremely durable, we recommend our No. B Tournament Tennis Poles. The poles are made of finely polished ash $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches square, with heavy japanned iron base and ratchet crank for tightening net. Pins for fastening iron bases firmly to ground packed with poles.

No. B. Tournament Poles. Per pair, \$10.00

Spalding's Casino Tennis Poles

Round poles of ash finely polished; japanned iron bases and pins for fastening firmly to ground. No guy ropes required with these poles. Net is adjusted by ratchet crank.

No. C. Casino Poles. Per pair, \$6.00

Spalding's Tennis Poles

Finely polished, solid, spiked tennis poles, Packed complete with guy ropes and pegs.

No. E. Per pair, \$2.00

Good quality solid tennis poles. Packed complete with guy ropes and pegs.

No. F. Per pair, \$1.00

Spalding's Tennis Poles

Square poles, $2\frac{3}{4}$ inch wood, handsomely painted in red with black striping; japanned iron bracket bases to steady poles, which are inserted 18 inches into the ground. No guy ropes necessary with these poles.

No. D. Per pair, \$3.00

Guy Ropes and Pegs for Tennis Nets

No. 1.	Hemp ropes, plain pegs	Per set,	25c.
No. 2.	Cotton ropes	"	50c.
No. 3.	Cotton ropes, fancy pegs	"	85c.

No. 3 will answer for backstop nets.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

(Incorporated)

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SPALDING'S BASKET BALL GOODS

The Spalding "Official" Basket Ball



*Extract from
the Official
Rules.*

RULE II. BALL.

SEC. 8. The ball made by **A. G. Spalding & Bros.** shall be the official ball. Official balls will be stamped as herewith, and will be in sealed boxes.

SEC. 4. The official ball must be used in all match games.

Officially adopted and must be used in all match games. The cover is made in eight sections, with capless ends and of the finest and most carefully selected pebble grain leather. The bladder is made specially for this ball, of extra quality Para rubber. Each ball packed, complete, in sealed box, and guaranteed perfect in every detail.

The Spalding "Official" Basket Ball.

No. 1. Each, \$5.00

Extra Bladders

No. 0M. For above. Each, \$1.25

Handsomely Illustrated Catalogue of all Athletic Sports Mailed Free to any Address.

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SPALDING'S BASKET BALL GOODS



SPALDING **"SPECIAL, No. E."**

Fine English pebble grain leather case. The bladder of the purest Para rubber and guaranteed. Each ball complete in sealed box.

No. E. Each, \$4.00

SPALDING **"STANDARD, No. 16"**

Fine leather cover, regulation size. Each ball complete in box with bladder.

No. 16. Each, \$3.00



SPALDING **"PRACTICE, No. 18"**

Good quality leather cover, regulation size. Each ball complete in box with bladder.

No. 18. Each, \$2.00

EXTRA BLADDERS

For above bags.

No. 27. Each, 60c.



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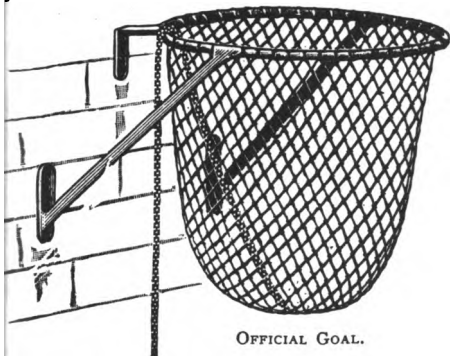
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SPALDING'S BASKET BALL GOODS



OFFICIAL GOAL.

**Spalding's "Official"
Basket Ball Goals.**

No. 80.

Per pair, \$4.00

**EXTRACT FROM THE
OFFICIAL RULES.**

RULE III—GOALS.

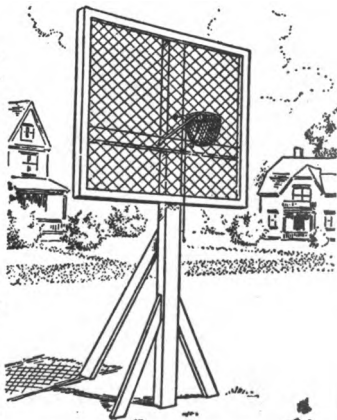
**SEC. 3. The Goal made by
A. G. Spalding & Bros.
shall be the official goal.**

Outdoor Goals

Outdoor Basket Ball Goals,
Uprights, and Net Frame. De-
signed for lawns, schoolyards,
outdoor gymnasiums and play-
grounds. Everything complete
for setting up.

No. 160.

Per pair, complete, \$30.00



Basket Ball Score Books

No. 1. Paper Cover,
10 games. . . **Each, 10c.**

No. 2. Paper Cover,
25 games. . . **Each, 25c.**

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

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SPALDING'S TWO-PIECE BATHING SUITS



No. 110



No. 111

Worsted, Navy Blue.

No. 800. Price, \$2.50

Worsted, Black.

No. 840. Price, \$2.50

Worsted, full fashioned, best quality, in Navy, Black or Maroon.

No. 110. Price, \$4.50

Striped Worsted, same quality as our No. 110. with stripe around sleeve, bottom of shirt and pants.

No. 111. Price, \$5.00

Navy Blue or Black, all sizes.

No. 804. Price, \$1.00



No. 100



No. 200

Two Piece Cotton Bathing Suit, in Navy Blue, with two combinations of trimmings, red or white, sizes 32 to 44.

No. 100. Price, per suit, \$1.25

Two Piece Cotton Bathing Suit, Navy Blue, with either red or white stripes, as cut. Sizes, 32 to 44.

No. 200. Price, per suit, \$1.25



No. 300



No. 400W

Two Piece Cotton Bathing Suit, striped, cluster stripes throughout. Navy Blue, white stripe; Navy Blue, red stripe; Navy Blue, orange stripe. Sizes, 32 to 44.

No. 300. Price, per suit, \$1.25

Fine Two Piece Worsted Suit, good weight, striped shirts, plain pants, in following combinations of colors. Light Gray and Blue Striped Shirts, Blue Pants; Black and Red Striped Shirts, Black Pants; Blue and Red Striped Shirts, Blue Pants; Black and White Striped Shirts, Black Pants; Columbia Blue and White Striped Shirts, Columbia Blue Pants; Gray and Red Striped Shirts, Red Pants. Sizes, 32 to 44.

No. 420W. Price, per suit, \$2.75



No. 400



No. 400W

Two Piece Cotton Bathing Suit, latest style, striped, pants plain, in following combinations: Red and Black Striped Shirts, Black Pants; Royal Blue and Black Striped Shirts, Black Pants; Cardinal and White Striped Shirts, Cardinal Pants; Maroon and Blue Striped Shirts, Maroon Pants; Orange and Black Striped Shirts, Black Pants; Royal Blue and White Striped Shirts, Royal Blue Pants. Sizes, 32 to 44.

No. 400. Price, per suit, \$1.25

Fine Two Piece Worsted Suit, good weight, well made, shirts striped, pants plain, in following combinations of colors: Light Gray and Blue Shirts, Light Blue Pants; Black and Red Shirts, Black Pants; Blue and Red Shirts, Blue Pants; Black and White Shirts, Black Pants; Columbia Blue and White Shirts, Columbia Blue Pants; Gray and Red Shirts, Red Pants. Sizes, 32 to 44.

No. 400W. Price, per suit, \$2.75

Complete Catalogue of Athletic Sports Waxed Tapes

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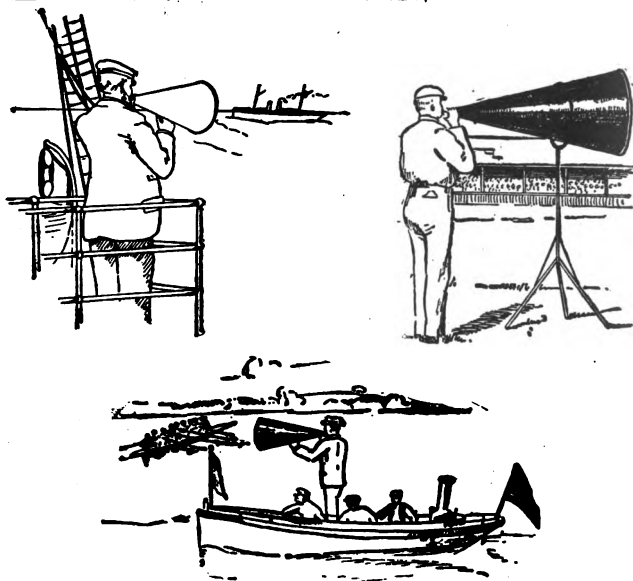
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MADE IN U.S.A.

THE SPALDING LONG DISTANCE MEGAPHONES.



ALL SIZES AND FOR ALL PURPOSES.

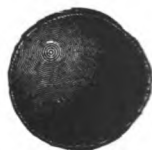
Coxswain's \$2.00; Long Distance \$1.00 to \$8.00,
according to size.

Fully described in complete catalogue. Copy mailed free.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.
NEW YORK **CHICAGO** **DENVER**

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS

SHOT



No. 19.	16-lb. lead.	\$2.50
No. 21.	12-lb. lead.	2.25
No. 23.	16-lb. iron.	1.00
No. 25.	12-lb. iron.	.75

INDOOR SHOT

With our improved leather cover.

No. 3.	12-lb.	.	.	.	.	Each, \$7.00
No. 4.	16-lb.	.	.	.	.	" 8.50

SPALDING'S HAMMER CIRCLE

Made in accordance with the new regulations, as adopted by the A. A. U.
for governing the hammer contest. See page 67.

A full line of up-to-date athletic implements will be found in
our complete catalogue. Mailed free to any address.

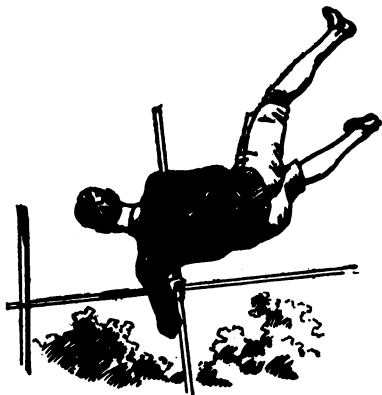
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SPALDING'S REGULATION VAULTING POLES.



SELECTED SPRUCE.

No. 100.	8 feet long, solid,	.	.	.	Each, \$3.00
No. 101.	10 feet long, solid,	.	.	.	" 4.00
No. 102.	12 feet long, solid,	.	.	.	" 5.00
No. 103.	14 feet long, solid,	.	.	.	" 6.00

HOLLOW SPRUCE POLES.

Considerably lighter than the solid poles, and the special preparation with which we fill the interior of the pole greatly increases the strength and stiffness.

No. 200.	8 feet long, hollow,	.	.	.	Each, \$8.00
No. 201.	10 feet long, hollow,	.	.	.	" 8.50
No. 202.	12 feet long, hollow,	.	.	.	" 9.00
No. 203.	14 feet long, hollow,	.	.	.	" 9.50

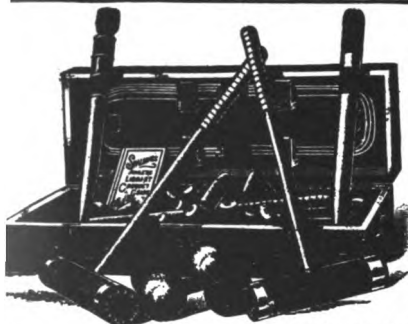
Complete Catalogue of all Athletic Sports mailed free to any address.

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No. 50 Croquet Set

Consisting of 4 mallets, 9-inch persimmon heads, leather cap on one end, plated bands, 24-inch hickory handles, threaded, head and handle extra fine finish; 4 balls, dogwood, nicely painted solid red, blue, white and black, and extra coat of varnish; 2 stakes, extra heavy head and foot stake, nicely painted red, blue, white and black, and extra coat of varnish; 10 wickets, extra heavy steel wire, nicely japanned white; 20 sockets for wickets, 1 copy rules.

No. 50. Complete, in box, \$12.00

No. 40 Croquet Set

4 mallets, 9-inch persimmon heads, 24-inch hickory handles, threaded to head, painted red, blue, white and black, and coat of varnish; 4 balls, dogwood, painted solid red, blue, white and black, and varnished; 2 stakes, extra heavy, painted red, blue, white and black and varnished; 10 wickets, extra heavy steel wire, japanned white; 20 sockets for wickets, 1 copy rules.

No. 40. Complete, in box, \$8.00

No. 20 Croquet Set

8 mallets, 8-inch maple heads, 24-inch ash handles, glued to head, nicely varnished; 8 balls, maple, painted solid red, blue, black, white, green, purple, yellow and brown, and varnished; 2 stakes, varnished; 10 wickets, japanned white; 20 sockets for wickets; 1 copy rules; 1 box, hinged cover.

No. 20. Complete, in box, \$6.00

No. 30 Croquet Set

4 mallets, 8-inch persimmon heads, 24-inch hickory handles, glued to head, nicely painted red, blue, white and black, and varnished; 4 maple balls, nicely painted solid red, blue, white and black, and varnished; 2 stakes, painted red, blue, white and black; 10 wickets, steel wire, japanned white; 20 sockets for wickets; 1 copy rules.

No. 30. Complete, in box, \$6.00

No. 10 Croquet Set

4 mallets, 8-inch maple heads, 24-inch ash handles, glued to head, nicely varnished; 4 balls, maple, painted solid red, blue, white and black, and varnished; 2 stakes, varnished; 10 wickets, japanned white; 20 sockets for wickets; 1 copy rules.

No. 10. Complete, in box, \$4.00

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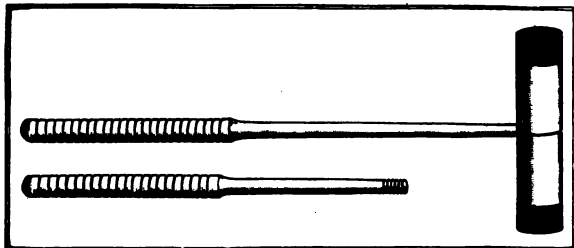
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SPALDING'S CROQUET GOODS



CROQUET MALLETS

Expert Roque Mallet. Same style as used by all competitors in the championship events at Norwich and Washington. Metal bands, nickel-plated, extra heavy rubber tip at one end. Handles 17-inch, with 2 or 2½ inch head. Other length handles to order only. . . . Each, **\$4.00**

Persimmon head, leather cap on one end, plated bands, hickory handle, threaded, finely polished, packed in box, with 12-inch handle.

No. **16.** Mallet, **\$2.50**

Persimmon head, hickory handle, either 18 or 24-inch, threaded and finely finished. No. **17.** Mallet, **\$1.50**

Dogwood head, hickory handle, either 18 or 24-inch, glued to head, nicely finished. No. **14.** Mallet, **\$1.00**

CROQUET BALLS

Made of gutta percha, warranted unbreakable, painted solid red, blue, white and black, regulation size and weight, packed in box.

No. **1B.** Per set of 4, **\$10.00**

Maple balls, painted solid red, blue, white and black, and varnished, packed in box. No. **3B.** Per set of 4, **\$1.25**

STAKES

Heavy stakes, head stake painted red, blue, white, black, green, purple, yellow and brown, and varnished. No. **2.** Per pair, **75c.**

WICKETS

Heavy steel wire, heavily japanned white, packed in box.

No. **1.** Per set of 10, **\$1.25**

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

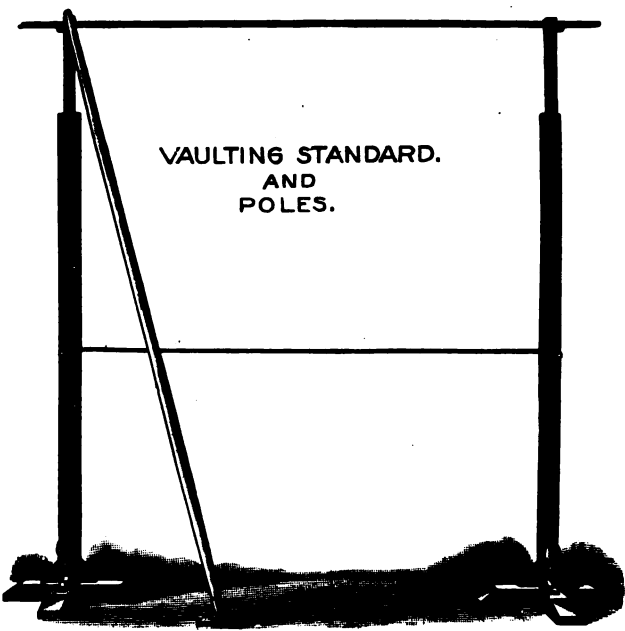
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NEW YORK

CHICAGO

DENVER

SPALDING'S VAULTING STANDARDS

An illustration of a vaulting standard, which is a rectangular frame made of two vertical poles and two horizontal bars. A diagonal pole is attached to the top left corner of the frame. The entire structure is shown sitting on a dark, textured base that resembles a mat or a set of weights.

VAULTING STANDARD.
AND
POLES.

Our Standards will meet all requirements and are the ones that have been used in the principal athletic contests for many years past. The No. 109 is adjustable to 11 feet, and has quarter-inch graduations, price \$15.00. Our No. 110 is adjustable to 10 feet, with inch graduations, price \$10.00. The 111 is adjustable to 7 feet, with inch graduations, price \$7.00.

Everything pertaining to athletics will be found in our complete catalogue, a copy of which will be mailed free to any address.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

DENVER



A. G. Spalding & Bros.

Were awarded a Grand Prize at the Paris Exposition of 1900 for the finest and most complete line of athletic goods exhibited. It is the highest award given for any exhibit, and is exclusively granted for the best goods in that particular class.



At the **Pan-American Exposition of 1901** Spalding's athletic goods were used exclusively in all the athletic events in the Stadium of the Pan-American.



When purchasing anything in the athletic line, insist upon the article bearing the Spalding trade-mark, and refuse to accept what is offered as "just as good as Spalding's."

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

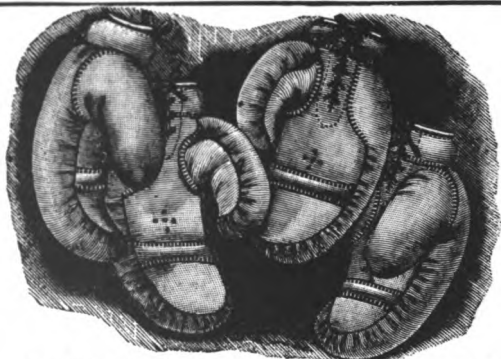
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NEW YORK

CHICAGO

DENVER

SPALDING'S CHAMPIONSHIP BOXING GLOVES



NEW YORK, June 12, 1899.

MESSRS. A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

GENTLEMEN:—I wish to thank you for the perfect Shoes and Boxing Gloves that you furnished me for my late fight with Mr. Fitzsimmons, and also to give you my endorsement for the superb quality of these goods. I shall expect to use them in all my future contests.

Yours very truly,

JAS. J. JEFFRIES.

CHICAGO, April 10, 1898.

MESSRS. A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

GENTLEMEN:—This will give you exclusive right to use my name endorsing your line of Boxing Gloves.

The five-ounce Championship Boxing Gloves used by me in all my battles are simply perfect, and the training gloves cannot be equalled for correctness of fit, for they permit one to close their hands firmly, preventing any chance of an accident.

Yours truly,

ROBERT FITZSIMMONS.

THE SPALDING "CHAMPIONSHIP GLOVES" are endorsed by all champions and have been exclusively used for years in championship contests and in training. The material and workmanship are of highest quality, the fit is perfect, and by their peculiar construction, absolutely prevent any chance of injury to the hands or wrists. Each set is carefully inspected before packing, and guaranteed in every particular. Made in three sizes, in sets of four gloves.

No. 115. The Spalding "Championship" Glove, 5 oz. Per set, \$6.00

No. 116. The Spalding "Championship" Glove, 6 oz. " 6.00

No. 118. The Spalding "Championship" Glove, 8 oz. " 6.00

The Spalding "Special" No. 218.

Same style as our Championship Gloves, but not quite so high a quality in material or workmanship.

No. 218. Per set, \$4.00

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

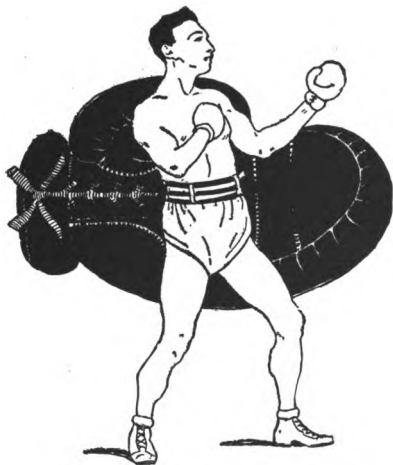
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SPALDING'S BOXING GLOVES



No. 11. Corbett Pattern, large 7 oz. glove, gambia tan leather, padded with best curled hair, laced and padded wristband, palm grips. Substantially made throughout for hard usage. Per set, . . . \$4.50

No. 9. Regulation 5 oz. glove, otherwise same as No. 11. Per set, \$4.50

No. 13. Corbett Pattern, olive tanned leather, well padded with hair, laced wristband, palm grip, leather lined and bound. Per set, . . \$4.00

No. 15. Corbett pattern, soft tanned leather, well padded with hair, laced wristband. Per set, \$3.50

No. 17. Corbett Pattern, craven tan leather, well padded with hair, palm grip and padded wristbands. Per set, \$3.00

No. 19. Corbett Pattern, craven tan leather, well padded with hair, palm grip. Per set, \$2.75

No. 21. Corbett Pattern, grip and cuffs of olive tanned leather, balance of glove finished in dark wine color tanned leather. Well padded with hair, and laced wristband. Per set, \$2.00

Complete Catalogue of Athletic Sports Mailed Free.

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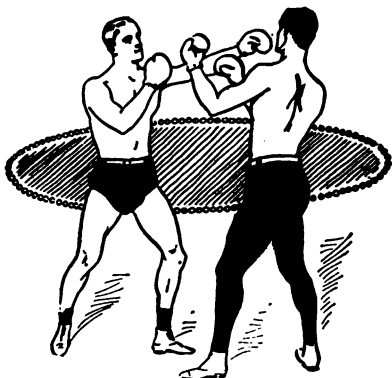
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DENVER

SPALDING'S BOXING GLOVES.



Regular Pattern, outer handpiece of olive tanned leather, grip and cuffs of darker shade, hair padded and laced wristband.

No. 23. Per set, \$1.50

Regular Pattern, outer handpiece of dark wine color tanned leather, grip and cuffs of darker shade; hair padded, elastic wristband.

No. 24. Per set, \$1.00

YOUTHS' GLOVES.

ALL STYLES, PADDED WITH HAIR.

Youths' Championship Glove, Corbett Pattern, fine quality olive tanned leather, extra well finished and double stitched.

No. 40. Per set, \$3.00

Youths' size, Corbett Pattern, soft craven tanned leather, well padded, laced wristband, palm grip.

No. 35. Per set, \$2.00

Youths' size, Corbett Pattern, soft tanned leather, laced wristband.

No. 30. Per set, \$1.75.

Youths' size, Regular Pattern, soft tanned leather, laced wristband.

No. 25. Per set, \$1.25

Youths' size, Regular Pattern, dark tanned leather, elastic wristband.

No. 26. Per set, \$1.00

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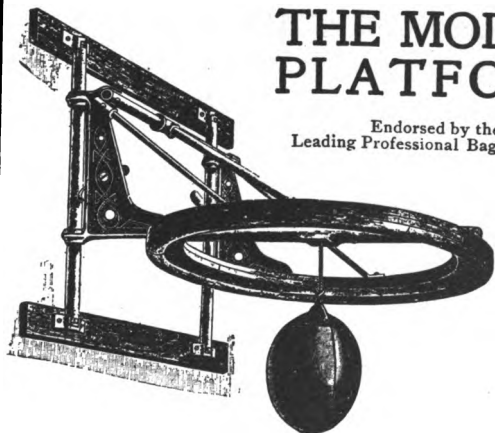
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THE MOLINE PLATFORM

Endorsed by the
Leading Professional Bag Punchers



Our Moline Platform is adjustable in height, readily attached to any wall, and the side bracket so arranged that it touches three rows of studding. Neat in design and handsomely finished, it in no way detracts from the appearance of the room, does not obstruct the light, and overcomes many other objectionable features of the old style disc usually costing double the price. The new and exclusive feature in this platform offers a wide range for clever combinations and scientific work. Each platform is supplied with everything necessary for attaching to wall, and crated ready for shipment.

No. 1. Moline Platform, Without Bag, \$10.00

SPALDING'S SPECIAL PLATFORM, No. 2

Made of selected material, substantially constructed and durable. The necessary screws and bolts for quickly setting up sent with each platform.

No. 2. Without Bag, \$6.00

Complete Catalogue of Athletic Sports Mailed Free.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

Incorporated

NEW YORK

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SPALDING'S ATHLETIC GOODS

The Spalding Official Striking Bag



Made
of the
highest
quality Patna
Kid, the light-
est and most dur-
able of leather.

Sewed with silk,
double stitched and re-
inforced at all points
subject to greatest wear.

This is the bag used in all ex-
hibition work on account of
its lightness and speed. The
bladder is made of pure Para gum.
A finer bag cannot be made at any
price. Complete in box.

*Illustrated Catalogue
free*

\$7.00

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

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SPALDING'S STRIKING BAGS



A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

Your striking bags are perfect in every way, and I gladly recommend them for home or gymnastic use. I have used them in all my exhibitions and in training.

ROBERT FITZSIMMONS.

"The Spalding Championship" Bag

No. 19. Made of the highest quality of Patna Kid, the highest and strongest of leather. Sewed with silk, double stitched and reinforced throughout. Originally designed by the famous "Kid" McCoy, and exclusively used by him in all exhibitions and for training. An ideal bag for fast work. Complete in box, . \$7.00

No. 20. Made of finest selected calfskin, double stitched welted seams, and

reinforced throughout. Extremely fast and lively, therefore an excellent bag for platform work. Complete in box, . . . \$5.50

The "Fitzsimmons Special" Bag

No. 18. Made of the finest selected Napa tanned leather, extra well made, and an exact duplicate in every way of the one used by champion Fitzsimmons in training and for exhibition purposes. Very light and extremely fast. Each bag is put up complete in box and carefully inspected before packing. . . . Complete in box, \$5.00

No. 18S. Same as No. 18, but trifle smaller in size, and lighter; intended for very speedy work. Complete in box . . . \$5.00

No. 12. New Regulation Style, olive tanned leather cover, double stitched, one-piece top and welted seams. Reinforced loop. This bag is particularly adapted for quick work. Complete in box . . . \$4.00

No. 10. New Regulation Style, made of specially tanned glove leather, substantially put together, one-piece top and welted seams, double stitched and reinforced throughout. Complete in box . . . \$3.00

No. 17. New Regulation Style, made of fine maroon tanned leather. Well finished, one-piece top and welted seams. Complete in box, \$2.50

No. 16. New Regulation Style, extra fine grain leather cover, one-piece top and well made throughout. Complete in box . . . \$2.00

No. 15. New Regulation Style, olive tanned leather cover, with one-piece top and welted seams. Complete in box . . . \$1.50

No. 14. New Regulation Style, light russet tanned leather cover, one-piece top and welted seams. Complete in box . . . \$1.00

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

(Incorporated)

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

DENVER

SPALDING'S DOUBLE END BAGS



The Spalding "Expert" Bag

Made of finest selected Napa tan leather, and workmanship of same quality as in our "Fitzsimmons" Special Bag. Double stitched, welted seams, reinforced one-piece top, best quality Para rubber bladder. An extremely durable and lively bag. Complete in box and carefully inspected before packing.

No. 7. Complete in box. Each, \$5.00

No. 6. Extra fine olive tanned leather cover, double stitched, welted seams, and reinforced one-piece top. Extra well made throughout. - - - Complete, \$4.00

No. 5. Regulation size, specially tanned glove leather cover, one-piece top, welted seams, double stitched and substantially made. - - - Complete, \$3.50

No. 4½. Regulation size, fine maroon tanned leather, one-piece top and welted seams. Well finished throughout. Complete - - - - - \$3.00

No. 4. Regulation size, fine grain leather cover and well made throughout, one-piece top reinforced, double stitched. Complete - - - - - \$2.50

No. 3. Regulation size, substantial red leather cover, one-piece top, reinforced and welted seams. - Complete, \$2.00

No. 2½. Medium size, good quality dark olive tanned leather, well put together, one-piece top, and welted seams. Complete - - - - - \$1.50

No. 2. Medium size, good light russet tanned leather, substantially made, two-piece top, double stitched. - - - \$1.00

Each bag complete in box, with bladder, rubber cord for floor and rope for ceiling attachment.

Complete Catalogue of Athletic Sports
Mailed Free.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

(Incorporated)

NEW YORK

CHICAGO

DENVER

SPALDING'S INDIAN CLUBS AND DUMB BELLS

Spalding's Indian Clubs

Our Trade-Mark Indian Clubs are of selected material and perfect in shape. They are nicely polished, with ebonite centre band and gilt stripes top and bottom. Each pair wrapped in paper bag.

Weight	Per pair, \$
1-2 pound	.35
3-4 "	.40
1 "	.45
1½ "	.50
2 "	.55
2½ "	.65
3 "	.70
4 "	.80
5 "	1.00



Indian Clubs

The following Clubs are not Trade-Mark Goods, but of good material and superior in shape and finish to the ap clubs on the market.

Weight	Per pair, \$
1-2 pound	.20
3-4 "	.25
1 "	.30
1½ "	.35
2 "	.40
2½ "	.45
3 "	.50
4 "	.60
5 "	.90



Exhibition Clubs

Handsomely finished in ebonite and made for exhibition and stage purposes. The clubs are hollow, with a large body, and, although extremely light, represent a club weighing three pounds or more.

Ebonite Finish.

No. A. Per pair, \$3.50

With German Silver Bands.

No. AA. Per pair, \$5.00



Iron Hangers for Indian Clubs and Dumb Bells

With screws for fastening to wall. Nicely japanned.



For Indian Clubs.

No. 1. Per pair, 25c.

For Dumb Bells.

No. 2. Per pair, 25c.

Spalding's Wood Dumb Bells

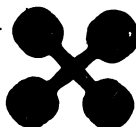
Our Trade-Mark Bells are made of selected material, neatly decorated, well finished and of perfect balance.

Weight	Per pair, \$
1-4 pound	.35
1-2 "	.35
3-4 "	.40
1 "	.45
1½ "	.50
2 "	.55
3 "	.70
4 "	.80



Wood Dumb Bells

Weight	Per pair, \$
1-4 pound	.20
1-2 "	.20
3-4 "	.25
1 "	.30
1½ "	.35
2 "	.40
3 "	.50
4 "	.60



Iron Dumb Bells

Made on approved models, nicely balanced and finished in Japan.

Sizes, 2 to 40 pounds.

Per pound, 6c.



Nickel-Plated Dumb Bells

Nickel-plated and polished.

Weight	Pair, \$
1 lb.	.25
2 "	.30
3 "	.35
4 "	.45
5 "	1.00



Nickel-Plated Dumb Bells, with Rubber Bands

Nickel-plated and polished.

Weight	Pair, \$
1 lb.	.35
2 "	.75
3 "	1.00
4 "	1.15
5 "	1.25



Complete Catalogue of Athletic Sports Mailed Free.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,

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DENVER

THE SPALDING "H. VARDON" GOLF CLUBS

A. G. SPALDING & BROS., EXCLUSIVE MAKERS



THE "H. VARDON" clubs represent a "standard" in club making by which the quality of all other makes will in future be measured.

With them Vardon won the American Open Championship, beating the best man the old world could produce; with them he broke the records on nearly every first-class course in America, and with one exception, beat every individual player he met. His verdict after using them for a year is: "They are the best finished, best balanced and the nicest clubs I ever played with."

Mr. Vardon has arranged to have his own head club maker, from his workshop at Ganton, England, inspect all his clubs before leaving our factory, at Chicopee Falls, Mass. He has made Vardon's clubs for years, and his sole duty with us will be to see that every

club is perfect in lie and model, and that the shaft has the spring in the right place, which is really the secret of long driving.

"The Vardon" Clubs are made in the following styles only: Driver, Brassie, Cleek, Driving Mashie, Mid-Iron No. 1, Light Iron No. 2, Niblic, Mashie Iron, Mashie, Putting Cleek, Putter.

"H. VARDON" Driver and Brassie,	. . .	Each, \$2.50
"H. VARDON" Iron Clubs,	. . .	Each, \$2.00

A full line of Athletic Goods for all sports found in complete catalogue. Mailed free on application.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

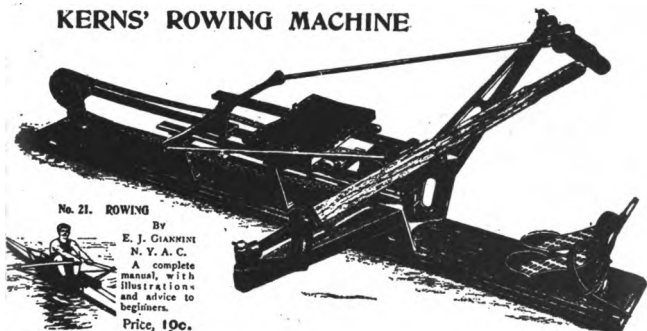
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DENVER

ROWING MACHINES.

KERNS' ROWING MACHINE



No. 21. ROWING

BY

E. J. GIANINI
N. Y. A. C.

A complete
manual, with
illustrations
and advice to
beginners.

Price, 10c.

THE Ideal boat for gymnasium, home and training purposes, and is used by the leading athletic clubs, colleges and prominent oarsmen of the world. It is pronounced by experienced oarsmen to be the most perfect machine ever produced. The cut herewith presented will give a general idea of the form in which the machines are built. They are fitted with the Kerns' Patent Roller Seat and Shoes, the shoes having a three-inch adjustment, suit a tall or short person. By a thumb-nut a belt can be tightened to any desired degree, and more or less motion can be thrown into the running parts, so that the resistance during the stroke is the same as that which exists when forcing a shell-boat through the water. As the machines are intended for general use, the pull can be regulated at will by turning one screw, so that the weaker sex can use the machine with very little resistance; while on the other hand, the resistance can be so increased that the strongest athlete can have the desired resistance.

The oars are pivoted in such a way that the operator can handle and turn them the same as he would during return and feathering motion. Every machine is warranted.

No. 000. Kerns' Patent Single Scull Rowing Machine. Each, \$25.00

THE LAFLIN FRICTION ROWING MACHINE



The means used to produce a resistance is a simple friction clutch, which takes instant hold at the commencement of the stroke and holds the pressure till its completion, but instantly releases it precisely as in a boat. It is quickly taken apart without loosening any bolts or screws. Each machine is adjustable to any amount of friction.

No. 110. Laflin Machine, complete, \$15.00

Complete Catalogue of Athletic Sports Mailed Free.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,

NEW YORK.

CHICAGO.

DENVER.

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC SHOES.



JUMPING AND HURDLING.
No. 144.



CROSS COUNTRY.
No. 14 C.

**ALL
HAND-
MADE.**



WALKING.
No. 14 W.

**FINEST
KANGAROO
LEATHER.**

CHAMOIS PUSHERS



No. 5.
Indispensable for Athletic Shoes
of all kinds.

ATHLETIC GRIPS.



No. 1. Per pair, 15c.
Made of selected cork,
and shaped to fit the hol-
low of the hand.

A full line of Athletic Goods for all Sports found in
Complete Catalogue. Mailed free on application.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

NEW YORK

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SPALDING'S WORLD'S RECORD RUNNING SHOE



No. 2-0

Made of selected kangaroo leather and extremely light. Nothing finer could be produced at double our price of \$5.00 per pair.

M. W. LONG, the world's greatest runner, holder of the world's 440 yards record, the American, English and International champion, wears Spalding's shoes in all his races.

B. J. WEFERS, the holder of the world's record for 100 yards and 220 yards, made his records with a pair of Spalding's Record Shoes.

JOHN F. CREGAN, the American half-mile and Intercollegiate champion, and thousands of others attribute their success on the path to the fact that they had a well-fitting, light, serviceable shoe to wear.

Nearly every American, Intercollegiate and Interscholastic record has been made when the contestant wore Spalding shoes.

Complete Catalogue of all Sports Mailed Free

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

NEW YORK

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DENVER

SPALDING'S ATHLETIC SWEATERS

The Spalding

"HIGHEST QUALITY" SWEATERS are made of the very finest Australian lamb's wool, and are exceedingly soft and pleasant to wear. They are full fashioned to body and arms and without seams of any kind. The various grades in our "Highest Quality" Sweaters are identical in quality and finish, the difference in price being due entirely to variations in weight.



The Spalding

We call special attention to the "intercollegiate" grade, which was originally made by special order for the Yale football eleven and are now exclusively used by all Intercollegiate players. They are considerably heavier than the heaviest sweater ever knitted and cannot be furnished by any other maker, as we have exclusive control of this special weight.

- No. A. "Intercollegiate," special weight, \$6.00
 No. B. Heavy Weight, - - - - - 5.00
 No. C. Standard Weight, - - - - - 4.00.

Colors: White, Navy Blue, Black and Maroon. Other colors to order at an advanced price. Prices on application.
 All made with 10-inch collars; sizes, 38 to 44.

STRIPED SWEATERS

Same quality as our No. B. Sizes, 32 to 42 inches. Colors: Red and Black, Navy and Red, Orange and Black, Navy and White. Stripes 2 inches wide.

No. 88, Each, \$5.50.

Any other combination of colors to order, only at an advanced price.

RIBBED SWEATERS



Following colors only: White, Maroon, Navy Blue and Black.

Our No. 9 Sweater is made of pure wool, full shaped to body and arms. It is guaranteed superior to any sweater of equal price. Guaranteed absolutely all wool. Sizes, 26 to 44.

No. 9. Medium weight, \$1.60

Our No. 11 is not all wool, but contains more of it than most sweaters usually sold as all wool sweaters at a high price. Colors: White, Black, Navy, and Maroon. Sizes, 32 to 44.

No. 11. Medium weight, in Black, Navy, and Maroon only. Each, \$1.25

SHAKER SWEATERS



We introduce this season a line of sweaters to fill a demand for as heavy a weight as our "Highest Quality" grade, but at a lower price, and after much experimenting, we are in a position to offer this line in the following colors only: Black, Navy Blue, Maroon or White, as follows:

- No. 1. Same weight as No. A, \$5.00
 No. 2. Same weight as No. B, 4.00
 No. 3. Same weight as No. C, 3.00
 Sizes, 30 to 44.

STRIPED SWEATERS

Same quality as No. 3. Sizes, 32 to 42, in following colors: Red and Black, Navy and Red, Orange and Black, Navy and White.

No. 38. Each, \$3.50

Stripes 2 inches wide, in above combinations of colors only.

Complete Catalogue of Athletic Sports Mailed Free.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,

NEW YORK

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DENVER



SPALDING'S ATHLETIC WEAR

Quarter Sleeve Shirts

Cut Worsted, full fashioned, Navy,
Black and Maroon.

No. 601. Each, \$1.50

Sanitary Cotton, White, Navy, Black
and Maroon.

No. 6F. Each, 50c.

Sleeveless Shirts

Cut Worsted, full fashioned, Navy,
Black and Maroon.

No. 600. Each, \$1.50

Sanitary Cotton, White, Navy, Black,
Maroon.

No. 6E. Each, 50c.

Running Pants

White or Black Sateen, fly front, lace
back.

No. 1. Per pair, \$1.25

White or Black Sateen, elastic back,
fly front.

No. 2. Per pair, \$1.00

White or Black Sateen, fly front,
elastic back.

No. 3. Per pair, 75c.

White or Black Silesia, fly front

No. 4. Per pair, 50c.

Stripes down sides of any of these running pants, 25 cents per pair extra.

Complete Catalogue of all Sports Mailed Free

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

NEW YORK

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DENVER

SPALDING'S FOOT BALL GOODS



SPALDING'S OFFICIAL INTERCOLLEGIATE FOOT BALL

Used exclusively by all the leading universities, colleges and athletic associations in the United States and Canada.

We have spared no expense in making this ball perfect in every detail, and offer it as the finest foot ball ever produced. Each ball is thoroughly tested, packed in a separate box and sealed, so that our customers are guaranteed a perfect ball inside when same is received with seal unbroken. A polished brass foot ball inflater and lacing needle will be packed with each Intercollegiate Foot Ball without extra charge. Used exclusively in all match games between the leading colleges.

No. J5. Price complete - - - \$4.00

Complete Catalogue of Athletic Sports Mailed Free.

A. G. SPALDING & BROS.

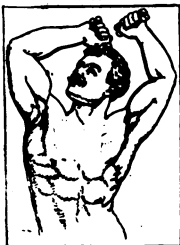
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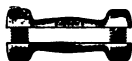
SANDOW'S LATEST PATENT SPRING-GRIP DUMB-BELL



This appliance is very simple and may be described in a few words. It consists of a dumb-bell made in two halves separated about an inch from one another, the intervening space being occupied by two, three, four or five steel springs. When exercising the springs are compressed by gripping the bells and bringing the two halves close together, in which position they are kept until the "exercise" is over. The number of springs can be increased and, consequently, the power necessary to keep the two halves together can be varied to any extent. Force is equivalent to weight, consequently the necessity of buying a series of different weights is obviated by the use of stronger springs. The springs may be quickly taken out or put in.

It is not the weight of the bell that produces development, health and strength; it is the energy and will-power expended while using it.

The Sandow Spring Dumb-Bell compels the use of energy and will-power, which can be regulated from weak to strong by arranging the spring. These dumb-bells are specially prepared and adapted for both young and old. Complete with chart of exercises drawn up by Sandow after much experience and consideration, and with full instructions for use.



No. 1.

Children's

CHILDREN'S BELLS—Weight, about $\frac{3}{4}$ -lb. each. Two light springs in each bell. Pair, complete in box, with chart of exercises.

No. 1. Nickel-plated. Per pair, \$1.25

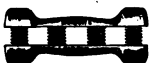


No. 2.

Girls'

GIRLS' BELLS—Weight, about 1-lb. each. Three light springs in each bell. Pair, complete in box, with chart of exercises.

No. 2. Nickel-plated. Per pair, \$1.75.



No. 3.

Boys'

BOYS' BELLS—Weight, about 1-lb. each. Four light springs in each bell. Pair, complete in box, with chart of exercises.

No. 3. Nickel-plated. Per pair, \$1.75

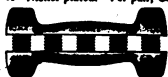


No. 4.

Youths'

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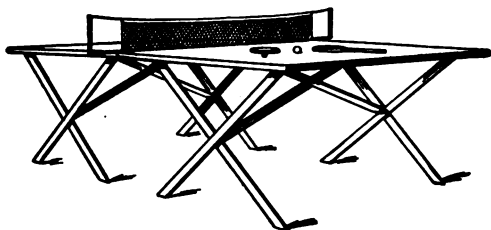
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